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Sylvester Judd. - 1857.

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Visit to Lunenburg.

Sept 15. 1851. I started for Lunenburg, in Worcester County, about 9 A.M. in the cars, by way of Greenfield, Montague, Miller's River and Fitchburg. Reached Fitchburg soon after 12 or before 12½; and then walked to Lunenburg 4 miles, to Mr. Savage's residence, before 3 o'clock. Trunk was brought in the evening.

On Miller's river, there is little to be seen worthy of notice, though there are several villages. Even at Athol, where I expected to see a more open country and better land, I did not see much that interested me. The river was narrow & shallow here. The country was uninteresting, rough, rocky and lean to Fitchburg. A large village at Fitchburg & probably some good land. Templeton, west of Fitchburg, appeared better than any other place, as to land, but not so good as Montague and Lunenburg. The high towns seem to have better land than those on lower ground. Lunenburg is a fine township, full of gentle slopes and elevations, with good farm houses, many of them white, with high hills in the distance, and more than Wachusett & a little of Monadnock. I have seldom seen so pleasant an agricultural town as Lunenburg, viewed from Mr. Savage's house or other places. I found subsequently that Haverhill is a very pleasant town.

TREES. There is much evergreen, that is white pine and hemlock, in all this region but it is the most abundant on broken, steep, poor lands. The smooth gentle elevations have more hard wood, or deciduous trees. I find Oak, chestnut, ash, elm, soft maple, a little hard maple, birch both deltoid white, and black. A few button woods, Big nuts & shagbark walnuts; some beech in northern part of town, more sugar maple there; Wild cherry, some poplar, some yellow pine; Buttonnuts are rare.

Fruit trees seem to flourish here, that is, Apple & Peach Trees. Both bear abundantly. Especially the latter - some very delicate. Quinces & bushes bear well. Some pears. Eng. Cherries, &c.

Shade trees are chiefly Elm and Red and Sugar Maples. A few Button Balls. A number of Ash trees. A few mountain ash.

Shrubs & herbs. I find nothing new. All are similar to those in or near Northampton, but a less variety here than there. The White or Pepper bush is very common here, and the *Prinos verticillatus*. Golden Rods, yellow & white, and Star flowers, blue and white, are common. The winged sumach with its dark purple berries is common, and I see no other species - yet another species later.

Dogwoods of some kinds; *Prinos laevigatus*, I think, with solitary red berries; Whortles; Steeple bush and Meadow Sweet. *Ilecanemum*.

Grass here seems to be clover, leysgrass, redtop, English spear, poa, carex, danthonia, &c.

Andropogon scoparius (no other species) is by almost roadsides in every direction and is seen in many fields.

Stones & Fences. The stones are granitic, and mica slate. Flat stones of mica slate are seen in all walls. The fences are almost all of stone; a few are of chestnut rails. Yet stones do not encumber the ground; there are no more than are necessary.

The Soil is warm, with gravel & small stones, but is a fair soil, resting on a clayey substratum. Highways are hard, not sandy.

14 September 16. 1857.

Frost was severe yesterday morning all the way from Northampton to this place; and as I am told, all the way to Boston. It was more severe here this morning than yesterday, and some of the low valleys were very white.

Barley is riper at Fitchburg than at Northampton, indeed almost ripe & dry. On the higher lands at Fitchburg, it is about as forward as in N.H. in some places. Peach trees and peaches I see on these high grounds.

Greenness. Almost everything is green. A few reddish or purplish leaves as at N.H. and a few trees may be seen in the forests, or some forests, that are already changed.

Appearance of foliage. October. 1st.

The walnuts seen from my window are green. The white deltoid leaf birches are yellowish. Red maples are red. Sumachs are abundant and all red. Iron-pines some red & some not. Dewberry leaves red. The hills around are generally green with a little mixture of yellow & red. Some towards Wachusett seem to be a little more reddish. On the whole green vastly predominates over all the autumnal colors. The latter are most conspicuous in low valleys. Asparagus in Mr. Savage's garden is still green more than yellow. Some look green at a distance but have many faded leaves.

Oct. 2 & 3. Notice more changed leaves. Some ash trees are purplish; some oaks have brown leaves, and some chestnuts yellowish leaves. Whortles are red. Some Osier bushes are reddish. There is much reddish shrubbery on all hills around & in valleys. The red maple makes the most show among trees. Buttonnut leaves are fading & falling.

Sickness. In consequence of checked perspiration I became a little unwell the first night I was at Lunenburg, and the next day a regular diarrhoea began, and continued from day to day. On Sunday, Sept 19th I took to the bed and sent for Dr. Bentrall of Shickburg. He visited me again on the 21st - 23^d 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th till I became better.

Jon Packman came up here on Monday evening, I having written to him and returned home the next Wednesday morning Sept 24th.

Peninnah came Tuesday noon Sept 23^d. I having written to H. Hampson about my sickness.

I rode out 3 or 4 miles Thursday, Oct 2, and again Oct 3. I first began to write Oct. 2.

I and Peninnah came home Oct. 4, Saturday. We remained at Mother Hall's in Greenfield nearly 5 hours before any train started for Northampton. I did not suffer at all from the 75 miles ride in the cars.

Vegetation West of Lunenburg. Oct. 4.

Trees are much changed in the lower lands; much less altered where oaks are plenty. Chestnuts have green, yellow & brown leaves. White Oaks have brown leaves, with green. Ash leaves are many of them purplish. Red Maples make the most show, some bright red, some faint & pale red and some orange. Yc. Birch (chiefly deltoid leaf) are yellowish. I noticed witch hazel in blossom with yellowish leaves. Some have many yellow & brown leaves. Button ball leaves are changing. Much reddish shrubbery.

I did not notice much beech nor sugar maple on this route. No large trees of any kind near the rail road.

Evergreens. White pines are in the midst of change. Spruce leaves have turned brown, or yellowish brown. This year's oaks are green. This contrast shows itself all over the trees.

Expenses.

Conveyance to Greenfield	13
Fare to Greenfield -	60
Fare to Fitchburg	1,50
Conveyance of trunk to L. &c.	114
to " " " " " " " " " "	2,70
" " " " " " " " " "	6,00
Land Chamberlain	1.00
Peninnah, expenses to L.	2.23
Expenses of myself &	4.45
Pass. in return	<u>19.80</u>

History of Bedford N. H. Boston. 1851.
 by Peter S. H. ... 364 pages.
 M. 12.79. (Scotch-Irish.)

Forest Trees. The principal are white red & black oak
 walnut, chesnut, maple, Birch pine, hemlock. The
 mountain laurel sometimes called calico bush gives the
 town the appearance of a continued flower garden in June
 and July. In autumn the woods present a singularly di-
 versified & beautiful aspect the blended tints & rich
 colors of the foliage delight the eye of the spectator.

Bedford was originally as granted by Massachusetts
 called Narraganset No 5 or Souhegan-East. Amherst being
 No 3 & called Souhegan West. But Souhegan river does not touch Bedford.

One hundred years ago Amoskeag was spelt Amoskeag
 It is supposed to be the same as John Elliott's great fishing ^{place} Amoskeag.
 The first settlement of the township was in 1731 by Scotch Irish
 and it was incorporated in 1748.

Route to Albany | Captain J. M. Walker of this place went to Albany as a settler
 March 1. 224
 in June 1760. He went out to No 4 on Conn. River - He went from
 No 4 to Swanssea June 17th to Northfield June 18th & to
 Northampton June 19th Lodged at Captain Symonds - He re-
 turned to Westfield the 20th, to Shattuck's the 21st & got to
 Northfield the morning of the 22nd & to Kinderhook the same
 evening. to Albany June 23rd. He went to Saratoga Saratoga
 Kinderhook &c.

Bedford continued -

U. 2. 2940 /
1878 / Changes in manners & customs - or Old Manners & Customs.

Shoes were but little worn in the summer weeks on the Sabbath and holidays - and were generally carried in the hand until they got near the meeting. The fine wools, linens, silks &c. of the present day were worn by very few. Wheat-flour was but little used, chiefly on Thanksgiving Day & other festive occasions. Rye & Indian was the common bread of the country. Potatoes were the common food, particularly Barley-bread which was the food for morning, noon & night - at some seasons of the year. Milk was quite a luxury - tea & coffee were rare. Splinters of pitch pine and pitch pine knots were used for lights instead of candles - Many a scholar studied his lessons by this light. Farmers rode to meeting with their wives on pillion behind them. The only decision always found a helper - there was no dissenting - all considered themselves on an equal footing.

Am. Folio. under 1863, he says, in those early days, there was a pro-

cl. 1870, 244.

cl. 1870, 244. arising for Folio & then that would hardly consist with modern gravity. We are now more artificial, and society is less tolerant of the native outbursts of feeling & humor. Some bad customs prevailed one was having ardent drink at funerals - a practice that was once almost universal. It is said at the funeral of Miss G. a barrel of rum was set out before the house for all to help themselves, and was all gone before night. There were sometimes great gatherings from several towns on sacramental occasions which occurred twice a year.

Bedford continued

Their first minister Mr John Howson was to receive a salary equal to 40 lbs sterling in old tenor. He proved a Tory and they voted his dismission in 1775. In 1775 Bedford belonged to the Presbytery of Palmer.

The first meeting house was raised in 1755 in two days. It had "glass & sables." It was fitted up with long seats. It was 40 by 50 ft & two stories high. The members of the congregation were seated every year according to age rank or property. The pulpit was built and painted 1766. Pews were built on the outside of the floor, & some in the gallery - A few designated for the singers in the front gallery - 1802. First school in 1753. In 1754 it was to be held in four different places in the town, in rotation - a month in each place - for eight months in all. There was no school house.

Oct. 17th 1755 about 4 o'clock in the morning there was an exceedingly great earthquake -

June 8th & 9th 1759 Shad & Salmon caught at Yamassee Falls. so related in Matthew P.'s journal.

May 19th 1780 - Dark day - we were obliged to keep a light in the chimney to see to go about, & the night was so extraordinary dark until one o'clock that a person could not see his hand when held up. Day & night cloudy.

Bedford continued.

Sacred Music. Teachers of sacred music were employed in 1780 & a.
misc. 4. 295. A singing book of Billings' collection was the first seen
in town. in 17823 - or 1784. Books of The Worcester Collection
were introduced about 1786. The singers first took their
station in the gallery ^{about} 1790, and the deacons services were
discontinued. Previous to this the deacon deaconed or
led the Psalm & set the tune, the congregation joining
in the service. At the same time the town chose leaders of
the singers, Not long after a bass viol was introduced which
caused much dissatisfied. But it remained. An instrumental
music society was formed in 1828 - using Clarionets, Trumps French
corns, oboe flutes, cymbals, bass horn, bassoon, Trombones,
and drums.

Game in former years were a great source of supply to the wants of
the inhabitants - they used to say "we hope meat will last till
fish come, & fish last till meat come."

Hunting also afforded some supplies at an early period.
Some now living have seen 50 or 60 Salmon taken at a haul.

The first noted place of fishing in this part of the country
was in Cohos brook, The outlet of Massabesee pond into Merrimac
river. The place next in importance was Amookkeag falls. vast
quantities of river fish, of various kinds, were taken at these places,
annually, until the river was obstructed by mill dams & canal
cuts. Hundreds of people resorted hither in the fishing season
to catch & fry fish, broil or stew them, lamprey eels, shad & salmon,
trout & salmon were taken by the scoop-net & seine, the net

Bedford continued

being put in the falls and swift water, & the seine drawn in the river. The alewives were generally taken by a scoop-net, the eels by an eel pot of ricker work, set generally in the falls. Seines were used at various places below Amoskeag.

Cahoon took up a good many fish. (Brook not on the map!) In 1762 2500 shad were taken at one haul of the net, and 1500 at another haul. The smaller fish were used to manure the land. There were about 12 men each. \$120 furnished each a company with wine, lead, ropes, cord, boats & oars. Each paid his share & received his share. Each labored. The fishing season commenced at the opening of the apple tree blossoms.

Piscataquog river runs across the N.E. corner of the town. This stream was formerly noted for its beautiful pine timber and masts. Piscataquog is said to signify the place of many deer. (He gives Baskeag as the Indian name of gun.) Indian names. From the place of the N.E. corner of the town at the centennial celebration May 19th 1850.

name unknown. Waukeag, the "meeting" or "place". Piscataquog means "the great deer place" being derived from Poo (great) / Attuck (deer) & Auke (place).

Waukeag is derived from the word Waukeag (strong current) and Auke (place), with the letter M thrown in for the sound.

Beaumont

Souhegan or Souhegan is derived from the Indian words Souheko (a plain) and Nash (The plural meaning the plains). Souhegan is the name of the town. It is a beautiful place. West of Bedford is the beautiful lake "Pabooduck" which is a river & Pabooduck which is applied to a double lake. The word being derived from Paboois (a child) & Duck. Denoting two or two children.

Wendnock lowers still further west, The word is derived from Wanaht (Great Spirit) & Wanaht place, meaning the place of the Great Spirit.

Uncanoonuk or Wunnumsoogunash rises to the north of Wendnock. The word is from Wunnumsoogun a breast, and Nash the plural, & means the breasts, a name strikingly appropriate.

Tawtucket is a word which is well known in the country & mean The Forks. Tawtucket means a crooked place.

The Merrimack

The Merrimack is remarkably crooked through the intervals of Concord.

Mr. Potter that brown bread & baked beans were the food of our forefathers. He calls the latter a N. England dish.

22986 Bedford was settled chiefly by Scotch Irish, from Londonderry & elsewhere. (Misc. 1. 219)

Perinath wrote the preceding when I was not able to write - was at Lunenburg. I dictated to her from the Book.

A History of Frammingham, by Wm. Barry,
late pastor of the first Church in F., 1847. pp. 456
All Genealogical, from p. 164 to the end.
Old name Framlingham, as in England
Consisted for a long time of grants of farms, not
in any town. Not incorporated until 1700.

Natick Plantation for the Indians was part of the same
"Wilderness land" Natick survey, recorded 1659, had
westerly bounds "extending as far as Cochituate brook
at the common passing place or highway, that leads
from Sudbury to John Stone's house, thence by John Stone's
lands & Sudbury river, extending up said river 4 miles
by a straight line from aforesaid wading place on
Cochituate brook." This is the same brook that
m. 3. 349 runs from Cochituate or long pond into Sudbury
river.

- Grants in Present Frammingham -
Oct 7. 1640, 600 acres to widow of Rev. Jesse Glover.
on E. side of Sudbury river, between bounds of [East
addition to] "Sudbury" and the Great Pond at Co-
chituate brook". Not all in F. In 1647, it is said in
a lease to be bounded southerly by Cochituate brook,
"as with the two ponds." - The lessee agreed to
360 build a house "30 foot long, 10 foot high studd, one foot
sill from the ground, 16 foot wide", with two rooms
"both below, or one above the other." Provision for doors, stairs,
locks or bolts for fastenings, windows, glases, "well pained
under foot, boarded to lay corn in over head."

Frammingham continued.

Lease of 1647 - continued, of the Glover farm. The leasee was to build a barn 50 foot long, 11 feet high in the stud, one foot above ground, the sill 20 feet from eaves, or 18 foot wide with eaves on the one side and a convenient thrashing floor between the doors.

This Cocaine tract was called Cochtituate in old papers, as was the great pond.

16.16
206
Pleas Grants, 1652 & 1659. The first grant was a small S. of Cochtituate brook or thereabouts. That of 1659 was on the S. side of the path leading from Sudbury to Connecticut, about 6 miles from Sudbury.

Stone's Grants, 1656, to at Falls of Sudbury River

Wayle's Grant of 300 acres, 1658, between Cochtituate and Nipnox, about 220 acres was a neck of land, surrounded by Sudbury river, a great pond and a small brook that runs from the pond into the river, running from the S. end of the pond to the river again by a westerly line. He had some west of Sudbury river. Some N.E. of Washakum pond.

Russell's grant 300 acres, 1659, on both sides of the path leading from Sudbury towards Nipnox - had Washakum pond N.E. [see vol. 3, p. 413.]

Corlett's Farm, granted 1659. & other grants

Gov. Danforth's Grants - first 200 acres, 1660 and of 250 acres 1662, adjoining, and subsequently 1662 a large part of present Frammingham, "for money disbursed for the use of the country."

16.206
Edwin Crowne's grant of 500 acres 1662 near the Cold Spring, near into the road that leads from Sudbury into Connecticut, on S side of a branch of Sudbury river, about 9 miles from Sudbury into a place called by Indians, Maynaguncook Hill. This is a great embraced present village of Ashland. Formerly in Hopkinton. Part of old Indian plantation Maguncook was and is.

15

Frammingham - continued.

Edmund Rice built first house in F. soon after his lease of 1647. See John Stone early built at Otter Neck, near Curve of Sudbury river.

Highways

m. 16
206 The only roads noticed in early days is the "path to Quinctecote or Connecticut" which extended from Sudbury (now Wayland) following apparently the most ancient line of travel, crossing the fording place of Colchituate Brook, and on by the route towards the rail road & Sherburne.

The other is the "path to Nepnoe", probably intersecting the other. Perhaps the path from Natick to Magunkook in S. part of the town.

In 1662, there was a path "leading from John Stone's house to Marlbury".

m. 6. 06 Dec 23, 1673. The county court at Charlestown appoints a committee to lay out a highway for the county, "from the house of John Levermore in Watertown to a horse bridge near Daniel Stone's, & thence the nearest & best way to Marlborough, & thence to Dea's uog" (Methuen). The return was made of the laying out of this road, Oct 6, 1674. It is the highway at the north part of Frammingham, extending towards Marlborough.

11
Framingham - continued.

Mass. 3/343 | Magun Kaguog or Magunkook, means
(Barry says) the plain of Great Fires. The Indians
planted on a great hill, very fertile. This great
hill is now called Magunec hill, to S.W. of the
village of Ashland.

p. 343. | Schools, by Dames, &c.
Conn. 10. 166. | Sudbury 1680 employed two "school dames"
Mass. 2. 233 | each, sides of the river, that teach small children
"spell & read". Three or four men (not
paid by town) taught "to write & cipher".

Mass. 3/341 | Cochituate brook, &c. Sometimes written
Mass. 30. 17 | Cochitawick, and Watchetuwot.
369 | "Charchitawick" - so spelled in boundary of Appleton
Farm, applicable to both river & pond - not very early.
"Cochechewat brook" in Sudbury Record Jan. 1694-5
"Cochichawick", is sometimes the name of the
pond in old deeds & surveys
"Wachituate" in a deed of 1699

This lake is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in a right line; longer as
it winds. Width half a mile. Circumference about
10 miles. It is like two bodies of water connected
by a narrow strait. There is another strait northward.
The first strait was a fording place & even a road.
Both could be forded. Water in places is 69. 61. 48 feet
deep.

There are numerous traces of the inhabitation of
the Indians near this pond, especially about
the southward crossing. The fishery was important
to them, before the channel with the sea was obstructed
Cochituate brook, by which the waters of the pond are dis-
charged into Sudbury river was not used for mechanical
purposes until about the time of the revolution. The
water privileges, &c. were sold to Boston 1846.
The Indian name at neck of Cochituate pond, m. 14. 371

17

Frammingham - continued

Sudbury Schools again.

1693-4. A man was employed to teach reading writing & casting accounts, and two schoolmistresses for the younger sort of children, both married women with husbands & children. Some of Frammingham had one of these mistresses. [Mistresses taught at Plymouth. ... 3. ...]

p. 12 Frammingham, 2 schools.

¹³⁴²₃₄₃ 1712-13. Two school masters voted, & school houses in each quarter. £10 paid a man for 4 months school. 1714 School to be kept in 5 places, one month in a place.

¹³⁴²₃₄₃ 1716 School house voted, 22 by 16 feet, & "6 feet between joints" 17. 10. voted to build it. - same year "moving school" m. 18. 148. voted in 4 places, 4 weeks in each, 15 allowed for this

1749. Grammar School ordered, in winter.

1750 4 School houses ordered, each 20 by 14 feet

m. 2. 299 1755 Women's Schools to be kept in summer.

m. 11. Those who board masters & mistresses, to be paid, 2/ allowed per week for women and 4/ for men. In 1763, women 2s. 2/8 week for board.

The yearly grants for schools began with 10 £ & increased to 15. 25. 30. 45 (1736). 70. 65. 75 (1762) 80 £ (1793); £500 (1799), and on to 2500 dollars 1844

m. 11. 171. Circulating Schools above } see same in Norwich, m. 12. 269
or "moving Schools." } in Devonport p. 22.
Circulating schools, & London. ... in Cassin's 397. 400.
moving schools. 2,381 of this.

Birmingham - continued

Meeting House. An addition of 10 feet to the
pulpit side of the house was voted 1715 - and
from a detailed agreement for building this
addition, it appears that the house, built before 1700,
was boarded & clapboarded, galleries on 3 sides, joists
overhead "lined with a good floor of planed boards
under the joists", & white washed. Walls tathed, plastered
and white washed. Windows, frames, casements
see below, glass, to be in the addition. (Not sash windows.)
Three doors to the house, on 3 sides. The house
was now square. The pulpit was originally
on the side, not on an end. Individuals might
build pews, 6 feet by 4½ or 5. Chiefly seats.

New House Voted 1725. Not built till 1734.
55 feet long, 40 or 42 feet wide, 30 feet between
joists - For raising, there was voted 1 bbl rum
3 bbls cider, 6 bbls beer, with suitable provision
of meat, bread, &c. for such as labor only.

It was boarded up to windows, & then tathed & plastered.
Some might build pews, on certain conditions.

The ministerial pew was first on the left
hand of pulpit.

The house was 3 stories high with double galleries.

p. 64. 1771. Voted to new shingle & new clapboard the m. house
with new doors & sash glass, and paint
see p. 322. on the outside. This was the first sash glass & the first
p. 10, 271. painting.

Seating 1715, rate & age only to be observed in seating.

The table & fore seats are accounted to be the two
highest as to dignity. The front gallery is accounted
in dignity, equal to the second & third seats in the body,
and the side gallery equal to the fourth & fifth
seats in the body of the m. house.

m. 11, 92. "The fall of the leaf" is used 1702 on records for the Fall

14
Birmingham - continued.

First Minister, Edmund Swift, 1707 to 1745, received about 70^l salary, generally. (uncertain) [Church gathered Oct. 1700. Mon. 3. 3/3.]

Second Minister, Matthew Bridge, 1746 to 1775. Salary said to have been generally about 80^l lawful. Ordination charges were [£]109. 8. 2. (Old Tenor Doubtless.

Third Minister, David Kellogg. First preached April 5, 1778. Received a call 1779, which he declined. Accepted proposals 1780, & was ordained Jan. 10, 1781. 1792 Nov. Church, at request of pastor, voted to have Scriptures read on the Sabbath, a portion.

"Noon Houses" formerly ~~were~~ indispensable.
m. 2. 173
Rev D. Kellogg was born in Amherst - 1755.

Prepared for college under Rev. David Parsons. Graduated Dartmouth 1775. He was easy affable and free. He ascended the pulpit stairs with a quick & graceful gait, which some thought not quite evangelical. He was a true, upright & wise man, and a worthy representative of genuine Congregationalism. Died Aug. 13, 1843, aged 87.

m. 4. 55
m. 2. 250 In 1650, one Wm Walker was imprisoned a month for courting a girl "without leave". Colony Records. Barry

m. 2. 288 Great Flood March 1, 1691. Mrs. Col. Barry.
See Misc. 3. 271. (from Hist. Col.) where it is said to be March 1, 1691.

22
m. 2. 260 History of Duxbury, by Justin Winsor,
1849, 360 pages. of which 150 are genealogical
Townsett's about 1632. Incorporated 1637.

Indian name Mattakeeset. but N. W. part
now Pembroke was Namasakeeset or Namasakiset
Indian name of Marshfield, Missaucatucket.

The Bay comprehends the harbors of Plymouth
Kingston & Duxbury.

Trees. Pine chiefly yellow (P. rigida). White
pines came in about 1700. The Oak, maple,
birch, ash, cedar & walnut grow there.
Now one half the town is covered with forests.

The bay has been from earliest times a
resort of wild sea fowl of every kind, &
drawn hither crowds of sportsmen. But the
numbers of fowls have greatly decreased.
Formerly a man boasted that he had
by his gun furnished materials for eight
Feather Beds."

Original Divisions of land not stated.
The common Meadows, 1686, might not be
cut until the last Monday in August.

1687. Common Meadows leased out
1707. Every freeholder & housekeeper was to
have 20 acres each of the commons. There
were 166.

1710. All proprietors of a lot, with a d. house thereon,
who had been a townsman 10 years was to have
40 acres allotted to him. And the young
men had each a half share or 20 acres in the
same division - it was Salt Meadow.

1713. Another Division of upland & swampy land, - equal

1748. A division of common meadows - in 168
Shares. All seem equal.

Duxbury continued.

Mills. Grist mill granted 1639, seems
built 1640, "to grind English + Indian"
"with stampers to beat Indian corn at."
D. 328 Coll. a pottle per bushel.

17.328
Misc. 3.
913 Sawmill. one noticed 1701. Winsor
says: - "The only sawmill. in the Colony for
forty years after the settlement of Plymouth
within the present limits of Pembroke,
then Duxbury". [Only one sawmill in the Colony was m. 3. 213.

Misc 8. 158 Bounty on wolves by Colony, 1655, &c.
Settlers had various "Wolf Traps".

1693. May 10. Every household to kill one
crow + 6 blackbirds, or 12 blackbirds,
between May 1 and July 1, or pay one shilling.

1731. 20¢ for Wildcats, besides 20¢ by Province

1737. Reward of 6d for each crow killed,
+ 3d for a crow bill blackbird;
and 3d for a bluebird, "of that kind
that usually destroys Indian corn".
[Probably Blue Jay.]

see
Dutman
May
Feb. 1857 Miles Stanish died 1656. In his
Inventory (358¢) are 2 mares, 2 colts, 1 horse &
equipments, 2 saddles, 1 bridle, 1 pillion, 4 oxen
6 cows, 3 heifers, 1 calf, 8 sheep, 2 rams, 1 wether,
14 swine, 3 muskets, 2 carbines, 3 small guns, a
fowling piece, 1 sword, 1 cutlass, 3 belts, 5 bedsteads,
3 bolsters, 3 pillows, 1 settle bed, 5 feather beds, 5 pairs
sheets, 1 coverlid, 2 blankets, 4 napkins, 2 tables
+ 1 cable cloth, 2 chairs, 4 rugs, 4 iron pots, 4 brass
kettles, 1 pyng ham, 1 skillet, 3 pails, 1 shawl, 12 trenchers,
1 bowl, 1 churn, 2 spinn wheels, 50 yd. warm yarn,
3 beer casks, malt-mill, Appa - 10£. House - 140

22 Duxbury - continued.

in Ralph Partridge (Partrich, Patrick, &c.
 Letter 1637. Died 1658.

Inventory has "parlor with, 2 round tables,
 a carpet (on floor w. supposes, erroneously) and iron
 stoves, looking glass, silver plate, 4 chairs, 2 cushions
 2 Study adjoined, with table, desk, cushioned stool,
 2 bookcases, about 400 volumes, apparel, a safe
 3 smaller room. 4 Kitchen.

cellar had beer casks.

2 story had parlor chamber, with valenced bed,
 cupboards of drawers, with a cloth on it. Kitchen
 chamber had a bed. 2 small lean-to chambers
 had 2 beds + truckle bed.

Orchard. Cowhouse, - oxen, 2 cows, &c.

6 Hens, 5 Chickens, cart, plough, &c

2d minister John Holmes, died 1675

3d minister Rev. Richard Weswall, 1676 - 1700

Salary about 50£ - Some declined paying; he
 was in straits + wrote about minister salaries
 to the minister. Rev John Robinson 1702

Salary 60£ half silver money, + half in corn or
 provisions at common prices.

Schools. + School Masters. Circulating Schools

1738. 12. per week paid for keeping school. (p. bills

Money voted for schools (4 plain or district) was in

1741. + 42. 54£; 1743 + 44. 60£; 1745 + 46. 70£

1750. 100£; 1756 and 1758, 20£ (lawful) some until 1778.

1770 to 1773. George Partridge had 8 dollars a month.

1776 to 1809 or 33 years. Benjamin Alden. Had 7 dolls
 a month when he began + 14 when he ended.

4 school houses in town. Mr Alden kept 3 mo.
 in each house. - perhaps not all the time.

245 at Falmouth 1733. School master had 70£ salary - about 33£ or 110. lms
 1746 had 200£ about 40£ or less. lms.

John Whitney. of Watertown.
[From Barry's F.]

Bond.
17. 642

aged 35 came over 1634^{or 35}, with children.
John aged 14, Richard 9, Nathaniel 5,
Thomas " 6, Jonathan 1. wife Ellen aged 30.
Joshua born at Watertown, July 15. 1635.
Benjamin ^{Callet born 1640 died young.} June 6. 1643.
John W. son. died 1673. aged 74.
His wife Elinor died 1659. He mar. a 2^d w. Judith (Clement).
He died 1673 aged 74.
John the son lived at W. had John 1643, Ruth
Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary, Joseph, Sarah,
Eliab, Hannah Benjamin 1660.
Richard had at W. Sarah 1653, Moses, Joann
Deborah, Rebekah, Richard, Elisha 1662, some
of them to Stow.
Nathaniel.
Thomas at W. Thomas 1656, 2 Johns. died,
Eliener, Elnathan, Mary, Bezalel, Sarah,
Mary, Isiah, Martha 1673
Jonathan at W. Lydia 1657, Jonathan
Anna, John, Josiah, Ellen, James
Isaac, Joseph, Abigail, Benjamin 78.
Family went to Sherburne.
Joshua ^{at W} may have been father of Wm 1678, sister
Joshua, Cornelius, David, Mary Martha, Elin.
Benjamin at W. Jane 1669, at Sherburne
Joshua 1687. - lived in Sherburne.

[Elin Whitney aged 30. came over at same time - undoubtedly
the wife of John W. called Elinor above.]

Some Old Matters, gathered at Lunenburg.

p. 173

Mrs. L. 181
Aug. 10. 121.

Leather Breeches. Mr. Savage, born 1784, says when he was young & down to 1800 and after, leather breeches were much worn in Boston, but chiefly by the military. An arm (Colon) was a Leather Breeches Maker, and his sign over his shop door, towards the south end, was a full sized, stuffed deer. He made gloves also. Leather Aprons were common among mechanics in those days. "Leath Breeches Maker & Glover", an old trade, M. 4. 196

Church Stoves. Mr. Savage is confident that there were two stoves in Brattle Street meeting House 60 years ago, or in 1791. Does not recollect about other churches. I think he may have placed these stoves in the church a little too early - do not know. He remembers that his grandmother used to have a box to carry a foot stove for her to Dr. Stillman's church, when he was young. Foot stove was tin, with a wooden frame.

Carpets. Mrs. Willard, sister of Mr. Savage's deceased wife, says in her younger days, or about 1800, she lived in Maine & other places, and people were beginning to make rag carpets for floors. She remembers sanded floors. She says some had handsome imported carpets, which did not cover the whole floor, but left a strip on the outside as wide as a chair. These carpets seemed to be all in one piece, but she could ^{not} tell whether they were so woven.

Flowers. Mrs. H. thinks flowers were not kept in houses in Boston during the winter until after stoves were introduced.

Comp. 10. 67

1857.

Old Matters continued.

25

Price of labor. Mr. Savage says he gives his
hired girls (Scotch-Irish from New Brunswick)
viz. the chamber maid, parlor girl, &c. \$1.50
per week, whether at running or Boston;
the cook-girl gets from 1.75 to 2.00 per week.
He says he gave 30 years ago for a former
\$1.25 per week, and the cook 1.50. Such has
been the influx from Europe that wages have
advanced but little. He hires his live as well
as he does, or can if they please.

He thinks hired men in wealthy families
in Boston get about 150 dollars a year board.

Old Bible, owned by a Mr. Carter of Lunenburg.
m. 18.1 Said to be printed under Henry VIII. Black letter.
Nothing over Chapters but no number.
Prayer Book as ordered by Elizabeth, at end of
the Bible, Black letter also. The Psalms in metre at
the end, and the Tunes or notes - only 1 tune to
4 or 5 or 6 Psalms - perhaps 40 tunes in all. All
the 150 Psalms could be sung in these tunes.
There is only one part or voice to the music; all
the notes are semibreves & minims - not a
single crotchet or black note to be found. The notes
are diamond shaped. Some of Bible & Prayer
book music are gone.

m. 4.46. P. 27 days began if mistake not July 1st; end gone
P. 5 mistake. In this bible "Dogge clais begyn 7th July". m. 18.75

Jul. 2. 1720 *Con. Hill. 1. 265* *Account* [from Williams History, pub. 1794]

First Settlers had to cut down the woods, clear up the lands, saw them, erect buildings, open roads. Land was cheap - a young man on wages could save enough in one or two years to pay for 100 acres. The first crop of wheat pays for clearing, sowing, fencing, & the value of the land is greatly increased.

Agriculture up with all orders of men in food & raiment - that is, they are derived from the earth. Agriculture is the art that supports, supplies and maintains all that are in other employments, & is esteemed the primary, most essential, out of all.

Other professions are of great utility & society could not flourish without them; and they derive their importance & utility from the imperfections of man & society - do not of themselves add any thing to the well-being of relations. The musician, lawyer, divine, salesman, philosopher are of great utility, but they add nothing to wealth & property: they are all supported from the earth.

Produce Manufactures 1794
Sheep & Wool - plenty.

Wheat raised by all. Commonly yields per 400 to 500 bushels
Some from forges & furnaces. Iron & Nails made

p. 166 *Pot & Pearl Ashes* - many works, probably equal to
is one in each town. 450 to 480 bushels of ashes
makes a ton of potash - obtained from fire places
and from wood burnt in clearing lands. About 1000
tons of pot & pearl ashes made in 1791

p. 177 *Maple Sugar* - great quantities, but badly made.

Con. 4. 3-4 A tree 5 or 6 feet in diameter, this is the largest maple
will yield 5 gallons of sap in a day, & from 12 to 15 lbs
of sugar in a season. Younger trees yield sap in greater proportion
In Greenland, in spring 1794, 83 families made 14,080 lbs Sugar

Distilleries for grain lately erected.

N. Hist. 2 *Hunting* formerly much pursued & profitable. then
77 *moose, deer, bears, foxes, wolves, rabbits, martens*
beaver, otter, muskrats, minks, &c. Now the peltry
amounts to only 1000, or 2000 a year, & hunting is
unprofitable.

Vermont - 1794.

Imports - chiefly rum, wines, brandy, gin;
coarse linen & woollens; tea, coffee, chocolate,
articles for building.

Exports - Grain, bariron, nails, pot and
pearl ashes, beef, pork, live cattle, horses,
lumber, flax, maple sugar. The roads
and carrying are expensive.

Labor - Agricultural laborer can
procure 70 dollars a year for his work.
That is 120 bushels of wheat at 50 cents 3/6 a bushel.
In busy seasons of the year, the common price of
a day's labor is 50 cents; in winter not more
than 25 cents. Clothing costs the laborer about
20 dollars a year, reducing the 70 dollars to 50 dollars.
Cheapness of labor is a disadvantage to all
but a few. When laborers have no prospect
or hope of acquiring property, they remain
poor, dependent, venal, as in Europe.

Early marriages take place in Vermont.
they are not matters of trade, pride, form, as
among the wealthy of some nations; but nature
leads, and affection, virtue, happiness are
cause & effect.

Diseases are rare. Temperance & labor do
more for them than either ~~the~~ medicine can do
for others. The disorders of cities are unknown.
Almost all die under the decay of nature.
Deaths are to births as 1 to 40.

Equality. The nearest equality that ever can
take place among men, will be found among
the inhabitants of a new country. Nothing can
produce an equality of power & capacity, though
all are equal as to rights.

Prudence & Economy are indispensable
in those who live by their industry, & raise up a family.
Expensive entertainments, amusements & dissipation
would produce want & distress.

Vermont.

Luxury would ruin such a people as those of Vermont. Luxury may be of service in Europe tending to find employment for the poor, & keep money in circulation; but it supposes a very bad state of society, which must be supported by the operation of vice. In such a society, the greatest luxury would be the greatest besef of all: the sooner the estates of the corrupt are expended, the better.

Hospitality is universal in all new settlements.

Europe & America.

In Europe, the body of the people were without property or any chance or prospect of obtaining any; and without education or knowledge to form principles, and of little or no consequence, in the view of government. When there was talk of the commons gaining more power, they did not mean the body of the people; they were not to be raised from their degraded state of poverty & ignorance & insignificance; but rich & wealthy commons, were striving for more influence in the government, for themselves. The body of the people were esteemed wholly unfit to have any concern in affairs of government. King, Lords & commons were agreed in excluding the people from all government affairs, as unfit for such affairs; & probably they were too ignorant & debased to be fit; the rulers opinion was too just.

Such had been Europe for centuries. Every thing had so long deviated from the law of nature that there was but one general degradation of the body of the people, whom law, Religion & power had combined to degrade: and there was an unnatural & excessive exaltation of those who had acquired power; & both classes were corrupted. When men began to enquire into & discover the rights of man, interest & reputation were against this kind of knowledge; the Law, the Church & Government opposed its progress & punished the writers.

Vermont

Europe & America continued.

In America, every thing assumed a different tendency & operation from Europe. The first settlers had at first no more knowledge of the rights of man than their neighbors, & were as far from toleration, & by degrees, they discerned the rights of man. They pursued the line & course of nature, & this produced similarity of situation, rights, privileges & freedom. The American from long before the revolution had a more comprehensive view of his rights & privileges than the speculative philosopher of Europe. Europe was unacquainted with the state of society here at the revolutionary period - the Statesman of England did not understand it; they mistook the cause of the revolution or rebellion. So always were committing mistakes in their measures. They never judged right. Freedom had existed in the colonies in a greater & less degree for 150 years.

Bills of Rights & Constitutions cannot secure or perpetuate liberty; they are consequences not causes of liberty & freedom; their whole authority is derived from public sentiment; & if they do not express public opinion, they will be changed, or disregarded.

All who enjoy the powers & profits of public employments will unavoidably wish to have their power & profits increased. Such is the universal effect. If opposed & thwarted, they are still more desirous to add strength to their power & extend their empire.

The people cannot rely upon others for the support & preservation of freedom; they can rely upon nothing under heaven but themselves.

Rev Samuel Williams, M.D., was born at Wattham 1743, N.E. 1761. Ordained at Bradford 1765, dismissed 1780, & was Prof. of Mathematics at N. Col. Died at Rutland Vermont 1817 in 75th year. Wrote History of Vermont. Gage Hist. Rowley

Vermont.

Ames's Almanack for 1763, after conquest of Canada, and end of Indian wars, says — "a vast tract of excellent land lies between No 4. and Crown Point I am informed of above 20 townships granted in those parts, which will soon be peopled."

"The farmer may have land for nothing; land that will produce all the necessaries of life without money and without price; land enough for all his sons, be they never so many." [In this remark he alluded to other lands now free from danger of Indians & French as well as those of Vermont.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text per paragraph. The handwriting is cursive and typical of the 19th century.]

"Choice Passages," or
 "Southey's Common Place Book."

Edited by his son in law, J. W. Warton 1849.

(Southey shows his Toryism & his hatred of liberty.
 - his almost insane Church of Englandism; in
 these extracts. Puritans he abominates. But there
 are some very good things in his "Passages"

u. 7. 308. Rack Rents. "Great men are unmerciful to their
 tenants. The sweat of the laborer's brow is made
 an ointment to supple the joints of pride. Many are
 expensives to devour the poor; they are covetous
 towards them; yet lavish in their expenses elsewhere."

u. 7. 311. Decoration of the body devoured the substance of
 many. Pride begins with habes & ends with debet.
 "The maid is finer than the mistress." Many rob
 themselves of all they have, to put a good suit on their backs."

u. 7. 315. The World is old & sick, & there are signs of ruin.
 Heaven, earth & air make war upon man. Our
 lives grow shorter. Many suffer from disease &
 pain.

The young... or least worthy of a rich man's sons is
 educated for the church. He goes from the University
 to the pulpit.

[These are from Thorpe's "Devil Banquet".

Probably written under James I or Charles I.

England was at peace at the time. South had over 50

u. 7. 318. Portraits. "Our pictures present statues, but a better
 face, and a more scarce proportion of features."

u. 7. 383. Hunger. Johnson estimated that 20 a week
 1000 in a year, died of hunger, & of diseases which
 were the consequences of hunger, in London.
 Dr. Constat's informant, Sir John (Johnson) that
 he exaggerated the number; he told him in 1799.
 His estimate was years before.

Toleration. Jeremy Taylor was against toleration. *Con. 9. 427* he said it was better in contemplation than in practice. Its benefits could not satisfy ^{for} the infinite disorders happening in the government, the scandal to religion, the secret dangers to public society, the growth of heresy, the nursing up of parties that in time change the laws and government type. "Opinions, it is certain, ought not to be made public and precommitted".

Relics. Luther said if he had all the pieces of the holy cross, he would throw them where the sun would never shine on them - Sir T. More quotes this, & censures it severely. *M. 2. 107.*

War. Luther maintained for a time, that it was not lawful for a Christian to fight; says Sir T. More *Misc. 401.*

Women. Jeremy Taylor says, Presbyterians prevail by gaining the women. also Catholics. *M. 7. 334.*

Church of England. Warburton says, was once a fair & vigorous tree; now "It is seen under all the marks of decay; the top scorched & blasted, the ends of branches bare & barren, & nothing of her former comeliness remaining". Her chief sign of life is the exuding from a sickly trunk. (the Methodist.) *M. 8. 361.*
M. 2. 2. 87.
2. 2. 69.

Reform in Religion. "When you have pulled down the old building, leave no rubbish upon the place". Hills sermon 1644. - a Presbyterian. *M. 2. 177.*

Arrowsmith, another Presbyterian, 1643. advised to have "a wine press in the vineyard for the squeezing of delinquents". *Con. 9. 7.*

Vicars of Bray. Whitaker in his Ec. History of Craven *. 7. 185* says the clergy of Craven conformed to all the changes in church & state from 1640 to 1660. In 1660 they all went back to Church of England - they suffered the loss of a benefice the greatest loss that could happen. Whitaker says they did the same a century before under Henry VIII. Edward, Mary, Eliz. both. He calls Craven, a deanery.

Choice Passages.

Dress in Elizabeth's Reign. The ordinary habit
 of a nobleman consisted of a doublet & hose,
 a cloak, & sometimes a long or short gown with sleeves.
 The gown was originally a common, not a professional habit.
 It was exchanged for a short cloak, which about the
 reign of Charles II gave way to the Coat. The Coat
 is only the sleeved doublet prolonged. The hood
 was the old covering for the head. For common
 use, it was supplanted by the round citizens cap;
 and this was succeeded by the hat, which became
 general in Elizabeth's time - it was round, turned up
 on one side.

A nobleman's robe was showy & costly - velvet,
 satin, sarcenet, gold lace, fur. A nobleman
 is clothed in a plain broadcloth suit with fine linens.

338
 p. 44. 2. 297
 2. 206. Separatists of Anabaptists. & thought their sect
 much better than Quakers.
 "They vented their rage & madness against
 opponents with more venom, nastiness and
 idealical fury than any others that were ever born"
 Such words as they used to express their spite & rage or
 never came into the heads of any at Bedlam or
 Billingsgate. Leslie. 1700.

Quakers used to proclaim woe to lords & ladies,
 knights, gentlemen, "to those called men, ladies & sir
 masters & madams", who had rich attire & furniture,
 waiting men & maids, & coaches & fine dwellings.
 "Your works are the works of the Devil", "You are too
 lofty to enter the strait gate."
 All this in Trumpet of the Lord Blower, 1655

They became more moderate after the Restoration
 & Wm Penn refined some of their gross notions &
 & taught them to speak sense & English.

John Leslie. wrote the Quakers had become wealthy
 in decent dishes, costly buildings, rich garments, wine
 and ale, coaches, waiting men & maids, rich furniture,
 & they no longer railed at these things. They formerly railed
 against wigs, but now Penn & others wore wigs.

Choice Passages

35

Infants damned. Jamieson (no date) says
con. g. 356. infants may be accounted guilty persons,
and so be excluded from heaven

"Chanted Prayer is the poetry of devotion."
u. 2. 241. 220 a prayer read is only the prose of devotion.
Whitaker

Forenoon in Elizabeth's reign. We wake at 6;
p. 54 pray at 7; walk at 8; gather flowers at 9;
at 10; lay about us for victuals at 11;
go to dinner at 12, that is belly power.
Middleton & Rowley's Changeling.

Toleration was hated by Edwards. He wrote
the Gungahana. (was probably a Presbyterian in
Cornwall's time.) "Toleration is the grand
design of the Devil, his masterpiece & chief
engine": the sureway to destroy all religion.
"Toleration is against the whole stream & current
of the Old and New Testament" "It is the abom-
ination of desolation." It has brought the frogs
of Egypt into our houses, bedchambers, cells
and churches.

Cobblers, Walkers, Locksmiths, Tailors, Grooms,
con. g. 342, &c. abused. - some accused of permitting them to ruin.

Women's Excess in dress was punished in
u. 7. 306 purgatory, according to Sir Thos. More, over
gay gowns, gay garters, ringys, ovens,
pawlettyes, pastys garnished with pearls.

Women, Tyndal thought might in case of necessity
u. 2. 295 administer the Sacraments, & preach. More
7. 306 opposed him.

Cris. Cross Row was in the old English Primer.
u. 3. 124 that is, if I understand it, the letters for children
" 2. 251 to learn were placed in the form of a cross.
The parliament commissioned J. Oweyn to new model
the Cris-cross row & re-Place the vowels, mutes,
semivowels &c in a different order, and set
out of the cross

Choice Passages.

Catholic Heaven open to the Rich.

Con. 9. 477. "Far not the guilt, if you can pay for't well,
There is no dives in the Roman Hell.
Gold opens the Strait gate & lets him in,
But want of money is a mortal sin."
(Dayden.)

Corruption of Manners. Peacock says

1835. 2. 248. the honour the nobility, riches of the Country,
virtue & strength of Commonwealth are much
impaired. Our vices proclaim these things,
viz. Blasphemy, Profaneness, Pride & Vanity,
Usury & Bribery, Luxury, Gluttony,
& Drunkenness. Many of our drunkards
are drunk not only at the third hour of the day
but at all hours of the day, yea & of the night too.

Prohibited Degrees - in the Catholic Church.

295 | Marriages between Cousins german, & between
a sponsor and a god child were forbidden
& called incest. & the punishment of incest was
Death, & confiscation of property.

Augustine & Women. Erasmus once said that

Augustine would not live in the house with his
own sister, nor any females nearly related; nor
would he engage in conversation with any
woman, unless in presence of clerks (priests) or other
matrons; something said about a secret to be com-
mitted to the ear of one, as an exception. — In
his youth, Augustine had a concubine, & she dying,
he had a second one, Erasmus says.

Indirect notions are similar to Augustines. p. 245. See also Pastoral of Limoges.

Burial. Debated in Assembly of Divines.

16. 2. 227 Scots Commissioners were opposed to funeral Sermons
but most of Assembly held for them, as not being unlaw-
ful, & that change would be too great. (It seems they were
common in England. No direction as to what was to be
spoken at the burial: the minister was left to his liberty. many
could not agree about funeral Sermons. Some
wanted them; & another was averse. left undecided,
but then was liberty for funeral Sermons. See 16. 2. 227.

Choice Parag.

296 Pews. Whitaker calls the old ones "massy oak or
con. 1. 222) stalls," which are replaced "by narrow, slender,
deal pews." The fluted woodwork of the roof
is plastered over.
con. 9. 336. Pews were strewn with flowers & sweet herbs.

Rich men. Sherlock maintained that
con. 1. 177 "a good man may be very rich & yet not
enjoy all the delights & pleasures of this
life, as much as it becomes a man to enjoy
them," & then go to bed.

Persecution. Stapleton attributes the victo-
con. 9. 427 ries of Henry 8. to the blessing of God because
he had put down the Lollards or followers
of Wickliffe.

Romish Fasting. Jesuit casuists say that a man
con. 2. 264, may eat a full meal of what is not forbid in
not break the church's fast, if vesper be first said.
2. A man may drink wine or other drink as
often as he pleases & not break his fast.
3. He may eat something when he drinks, to
prevent its doing him hurt; & may eat what
sweetmeats & fruits he pleases. A collation in
the evening is allowed, & there is no rule as to
the quantity. Book published 1686.

Paper, Sanderson, 1623, calls them the poor indeed
con. 1. 1. who are old, impotent, unable to work, or cannot get
work. Then deserve charity. But the wandering
poor, who will not work, he says, "let us handle
our hearts against them & not give to them!"

Psalm Singing. Lightfoot went strongly for Psalm singing
con. 4. 264. He calls it "a lively & sing up of the heart," and a sort
of meditation on the thing sung.

A fast day of the Assembly of Divines. 1. a picked Psalm
p. 90. sung. 2. Dr. Surgen prayed an hour. 3. Mr. Whistler
preached. 4. Another Psalm. 5. Mr. Godwin prayed.
6. Mr. Palmer preached. 7. Another Psalm. 8. Dr. Stanton
prayed about an hour. 9. Another Psalm. 10. Prayer.
11. Collection for maine soldiers. Adjourned. Lightfoot

Common Passages

Inequality. A certain inequality in conditions
Con. 9. 384 is the work of God; a too great disproportion
 and such as we see among men is their
 work, & the labor of the strongest. La Bruyere

Learned Women. Nicholas Udall in his
in 5. 153 *Pistle to Queen Catharine*, wife of Henry 8th.
 (wherein made a paraphrase upon St John's Gospel)
 saith, there were many ^{no} women in England,
 who were well versed in Latin and Greek, &
 in profane literature & liberal arts; & in the
 Holy Scriptures. Young females in France
 and Italian... *quoted by Strype*

Slavery of the Poor. "The common sort of man,
in 7. 309 I might well reckon among beasts. They
 are always carried with their senses &
 apprehend the truth; their delight, and all
 their folly, they seem not to have the least spark
 of spirit. This common sort is really the poorest
 sort."
Godman's Fall of Man.

Below, Brickers, Carters, Chimney Sweepers, &c.
Con. 9. 342 These are noble trades, not befitting the
 dignity of man. *Godman*
 Yet Godman says "all honest callings, ^{or vocation}
 are of God's own ordinance; in performing
 them we do God service." *Godman*
in 2. 258 "We do God service" ^{in performing}
in 2. 258 "We do God service" ^{in performing}
 professions, seek to live by their wits.
 Godman calls this "the *Cur* age of the world."

Lower Class in England. There is among the lower classes
in 7. 309 of England, more rough brutality, profligacy & viciousness
 than in any other part of
 the world. A riotous, drunken woman is almost unknown
 except among the lower classes of Britain. *Godman*

Choice Passages.

Mischief in the name of God. Luther used to say, "In the name of God begins all mischief." The villainy of outrageous persecution against God's people, must be fathered upon God. The Freewillier, the Quaker, the Ranters, the Socinians, &c. will ascribe all to God. God, thank thee, is intailed to every error, delusion & damnable doctrine that is in the world. [Bryan says these hard things; he was not over charitable.]

Taylor, the Water Poet, wrote in prose also.

Southey has much from him. Is this Robert Taylor, who wrote about 1600 or 1600 to 1630? ^{P.S. His name is given John Taylor.} John Taylor, the Water Poet, published his travels in 1618. He went to Scotland [born 1580 died 1654. an inkup - an ink said a

Puddings.

Bag-Puddings of Gloucestershire
Black Puddings of Worcestershire.
Pann Puddings of Shropshire
White Puddings of Somersetshire
Hasty Puddings of Hampshire
Pudding Pyes of any Shire.

Also is welcome Norfolk Dumpling,
Devonshire Whitepot, Sausage, Custard,
Eggpye, Cheese cake, Floun, Fool, Frooze,
Farwy, Pancake, Fritter, Flapjack,
Posset, Galley mawney, Macaroane,
Kickshaw, or Tantalum.

Ruffs. Taylor has verses on the Ruff. He says Henry VIII. first wore a Ruff, & it was a felling band; & by degrees the band grew to be a ruff, & soon ruffs were waited on by ruffs, which have by degrees grown from the wrist to the elbow. All done within 80 years. He says the ruffs may be compared to organs of sin, because they offend the pariter, whose zeal doth call it superstitious, & badges of the beast of Babylon. Now ruffs he says are worn at all prices "by tag & rag".

Choice Passages

Inclosures. Godman complains bitterly of the evils of enclosing corn land & turning it into pasture - in time of James I.
Nov. 1. 1657.

Physicians. (Godman says)
Nov. 9. 1642. Every physician is an empirick; his learning is gotten by experience, not by reason or discourse. He asks what is the use of their innumerable recipes, their compositions of various & infinite ingredients; He supposes that the physical herbs of every country are best for the inhabitants of that country. Does not believe in drugs from India.

Immorality. Clarendon says there is an absence of the chief elements of Christian religion, charity, humility, justice & brotherly kindness, in the very policy & institution of princes & sovereign states. He says it is ridiculous to urge on such the obligations of religion & justice, for conscience sake. He imagines that God has stirred up the people against princes & bishops, to punish them for looking upon conscience & religion as only a private matter, necessary to keep the people in order, but unnecessary for rulers.
Clarendon's State Papers.

Crimes &c in cities & villages. Salgues, a Frenchman, maintains that there is more litigation, quarrelling, &c. among the inhabitants of villages in France, than among the same number in a city.

Uncertainty of Medicine. In physic it is difficult to make an accurate experiment. The same disease in different persons, will be increased in one by the remedy that cures another. Constitutions alter the effect of remedies, & turn attention effect in the same patient. Boyle.
Nov. 9. 1642.
Dec. 2. 1640. Cassinger says the poor are happy in escaping those physicians, while the great noble are exposed as preys to the rapine of the physician.

Public Houses a great mischief. "The
 asc. 7. 359
 1. 364 laborers of this County are ruined in morals
 and constitution by the public houses," and
 the higher their wages, the less they carry home
 One who has 9/- per week carries more home
 than one who earns 12/- If he can earn
 18/- or 24/- a week, he will be drunk half the time.
 The low bars on the sides of farms & the
 roads are the worst places. Laborers keep
 from farmers, corn, hay, straw, poultry, eggs
 & carry them to these places to pay for liquor.

Middleton's Survey of Middlesex

Thieves, Middleton thinks, steal from 1805.
 the farmers & proprietors of lands, as much as
 asc. 7. 332. 1/- per acre of all the cultivated lands of England.
 or 4 millions sterling in all, per year. Yet
 he says the people are the machines & creatures
 of government, educated & trained by its institu-
 tions, which chain down their minds & bear
 down their rational faculties. Government
 has the principal share in promoting public
 happiness or misery. Subjects are ever
 them.

Law. in an old Play of Lodowick Barry.
 asc. 1. 64
 8. 361 | is said by a lawyer, "to be the King's
 nose, made of wax, and 'tis within the
 power of us lawyers, to wrest this nose
 of wax which way we please."

Common sense, however old, should not be preferred
 (asc. 7. 385) to new sense. Antiquity is the monage
 of the world.

John Norris

Preachers. From the Merchant to the Porter,
 asc. 7. 309 | no calling is so despised, so derided as that
 of the preachers. The minister is nobody.

Henry Smith's Sermons, Edition 1657
 it seems to have been of the Corner of E. & S. Lane, & reached
 before the civil wars.

as 2. 294. b. **Luxury in Dress.** Every man's apparel is better than himself. Christ said that soft clothing is in King's courts; now it is in every house. Our Russians & waiters dress as richly as anybody. The servant goeth like the owner, the handmaid like her mistress, the subject like the prince. *Humy Smith's Sermons (17th cent.)*

Quakers.

344 misc. 2. 297 misc. 7. 324 **Thomas Story,** the Quaker was in Virginia in 1698. He published a Journal. He married Anne, dau. of Edward Shippen, 1706. He defended the naked Exhibitions of the Quakers — quoted from Isaiah, where ^{he} was to go "naked & barefoot," 3 years for a sign & wonder. "Thou canst not make it appear that these quakers were not commanded of God to do as they did!" He visited Boston, & thinks he saw the place where the executed Quakers were buried. Edward Shippen set 2 wooden posts, one at each end of the hole. He thought the old spirit was alive in Boston.

u. 7. 306 2. 206 2. 262 7. 78 **Employments of Women.** Watts thought there ought to be more employments for women. He found them exposed to hardships & poverty for want of employment. He suggested that all the garments worn by women should be made only by their own sex. This would go a great way towards relief in this case. He refers to other "easier labors of life" which might be reserved for them. *Watts' Lat. III. p. 362*

Choice Passages

45.

p. 47
Disc. 4. 294
verse 8. 71
Sir John Hawkins wrote a "History of Music" in 4 Vols or more. Where?
Of all music, that of the human voice is the sweetest. He says it is worthy of inquiry whether music, the end whereof is to inspire devotion, stands in need of the aid of instruments; or rather whether such aids have not a tendency to defeat its ends? He would have "expressing of words & articulating of syllables".

In Country Churches, without instruments, young men & women learn to sing by book as they call it; and some poor man who has pored over Ravenscroft & Playford, assists them, & is called Singing-master. Such men are authors of Collections as "David's Harp new Strung & Tuned"; "The Harmony of Zion"; "The Balm Singers Companion" & many others.

New Parish Clerks ⁱⁿ about London, have one ear or understanding to set a tune musically & the music is decided by many. Still

Erasmus condemns the Church Singing of his day - a tedious, capricious kind of music, for keeping up which whole flocks of boys are maintained, who only learn gibberish & whole troops of lary lubbers also, & all for a pestiferous thing. He refers to the English.

1781 English love bell-ringing; it is called the ringing in the 16th century, after Reformation, there were small music books published, as Comp. Musical, &c & these were scattered over Germany. They were a kind of musical Accidence.

11.8.309
Hawkins mentions the noise made by carters with their whips, by hump knockers with their beetles, Spinners with their wheels, barbers with their scissors, Smiths with their hammers. So the men make music at the work house & smithing pile.

Religion in England, in the last age.

M. 8. 367

"All things serious, solemn or sacred are thrown by, or treated as proper subjects of ridicule. The religion of Christ is only skin deep, and is put off or on as heavily as garments. How thin is the church, how almost desolate is the altar of God!"

How almost desolate is the altar of God.
The Scriptures are shamefully & signifi-
cantly neglected.
"I doubt whether any book is so little known."
"I doubt whether any book is so little known."

In the polite conversation of the present age, noise
is mirth, obscenity good humor, & profaneness wit.
Decency & good sense are words without meaning.
A sincere Christian is derided as a superstitious fool.

Churchill's Sermons. in Monthly Review for 1765

Dress of Farmers. Mrs Part. says 1778 - "The world is run mad. I am shocked at the extravagance in dress of the one dollar & 10 cent farmer, & especially farmers wives & daughters. The wretched indolence & dissipated lives of the gentlemen (landlords) has raised the tenants to opulence & produced luxury."

Politics in England. Mr. Carter says it is of little
consequence what persons come in or go out of power.
As there is nothing in the general system of politics
likely to produce any good. There does not appear
to be any idea existing of a policy, whose aim is
to make a nation virtuous & happy. All is
party & faction & opposition of private interests. Letter 1767.

Luxury of the lower classes is equal to that of the higher,
says Mrs. Carter 1768. Servants are indulged in
many improper luxuries.

3. 25, 4, 6. in many improper luxuries.
Young was very cheerful when writing his
gloomy Night Thoughts.

147.266 Hervey in his Meditations, - or rather in his
Theron & Aspasio, united Theological controversy
with the flowers of poetry, & thus introduced into
the Puritans a taste for the gaudy & brilliant in
writing & eloquence, - for religious books of enter-
tainment, unknown to their ancestors. Monthly Review.

6. 45. Early Church Music. Early singing was irregular, & each sang as his inclination led him - only it was for praise of God. Heresias had introduced hymns & spiritual songs, which became very numerous about the middle of 6th century. St Ambrose had introduced alternate singing; & Clerks were taught singing from their tender years, & there were Music Schools at Rome. In 6th century Theodosius requested Pope Damasus to frame a music service, suitable to divine worship. He employed Hilary, who formed a new ritual, into which he introduced the Gospels, Psalms, with Gloria Patri & Alleluiah. Then with certain hymns which he thought proper to retain, made up the service. Hawkins.

Honesty does not lead to preferment in the Church.
Lowth says "people who wish to get forward,
I fear, should not be honest when their patrons are
not so."

77.2.11 (Prudence. "Kasho ~~any~~ do great things for God,
m. 5.90. must not be too prudent." Saying of Loyala.

Soldiers inevitably shut their eyes to crimes
 in unjust wars. Why should they regard the
 rules of justice when they are employed to sustain
 flagitious pretensions & unlawful enterprises?
 Baking obsequiousness, they consider their compensation.
 Calbot was accustomed to say; "if God himself
 was a soldier, he would become a pillager."
 Hist. de Jeanne d'Arc.

Schools & Whipping from Thomas Churchyard
 Verse 1, written in 1578: (in modern orthography)
 A child that goes to school, did any warning take,
 Afflow's fawells - no feels the rod, when they offence do make,
 Himself should scape the scourge, & construe many a line,
 And laugh to scorn the whisking & trip that makes the scholars chime.

The Birch Rod - not from Southey... Mancel. 2. 234. 242. ... 5. 151. Con. 9. 323,
 Birch, in Bailey has this meaning no other: "this is well known to
 schoolmasters."

48. Choice Passages

Old Song in praise of Ale -

U. 2. 230/1 "To the church & religion, it is a good friend,
Or else our forefathers their wisdom blid find,
That at every mile next to the church stile
Sata consecrate house to a pot of good ale.

Heinweights against beer & hops.

Princes & States. Nothing is so fallacious as to suppose
U. 2. 230/1 that they will conduct according to the true interest
of their countries. In all places, there is an interest
of those that govern & another of those that are
governed. To judge of what a state or government
will do, find out the passions & humors of the princes
or chief ministers, & do not reason about the
true interest of the country. See Wm. Temple - 1672 1679.
Memoirs

49

"Collections for the History of Manners
and Literature in England", by Southey.
from page 305 to the end page 403.

L. 9. 261 The Saxons were gluttons & drunkards; & the
Normans learned these vices of them.

M. 2. 277 Under William Rufus, "Troops of Pathicks and
70. 7. 364 Drivers of Harlots followed the Court."
Sharpe's Wm. of Malmesbury.

M. 2. 249 Counterfeiting the coin was an early
crime, & was common in Stephen's reign.
Very many counterfeit pieces.

M. 18. 133 C. 11. 1. 116, was used by men as well as hogs.

294. Woods at the Conquest were valued by the number
of swine the acorns would maintain.
M. 18. 133, 101

Knighthood. Edward II obliged every one
possessed of 20£ a year to receive knighthood.
M. 2. 290. Edward IV. Henry V. & Charles I. made those
possessed of 40£ a year become knights, and
pay for it, or compound by money.

We do not exchequer in Craven till after 1300.
Butter made of Sheep's milk. 1305

M. 2. 80 Feasts were celebrated (14th century) with
great profusion in meat & drink.

Chimneys were rare; abbey had them.

Pluralities. In 1279, one man held 16 churches.

Magna Charta "gives the clergy enormous
power; to the barons & knights a monopoly
of the privileges which the Church declined;
& to the mass of the people nothing." The serfs
and villains were the most numerous class
in England, & the article which notices them
refers to the interests of their masters. A serf
could not forfeit his plough, cart or other im-
plements of husbandry, because if deprived of these
he could not minister to the plenty of his lord.
D. P. Phibbs

10 English Manners, &c.

Cows in 1385 were let at 1/1 each, or 3/1 our money, for a penny weighed three times as much as now. In 1807 the milk of a cow in the same place is worth 6d a year. A quart of whey at was then 6/8 & 2/6 now, or 1/3 of present price.

Smoking some indigenous vegetable, *Cocoy* 9.1771 was a practice before tobacco was introduced from America. Old pipes have been found
Whitaker.

Fernat. Saddle. Isabelle de Berkles 1
Aug. 321 married Lord Clifford (14th century?) and
had a portion of 1000 £ & 50 marks. She had
with her horse "the bridle's Saddle,"
which cost £5 in London.

Women, who were handicraftswomen, named as
117.7.306 Brewers, Bakers, Gardeners, Spinners,
workers of woolen & linen cloth, & of silk;
Brawdesten (Embroiderers?) and Breakers
of wool, & others that work at handy works.
These might work at more than one craft; men
might not. Statute of 14th century

Prices of Husbandry fixed - repeated.
Statute to keep servants & others at home

The Clergy possessed 1/3 of the land in
the Kingdom (15th century) Lord Camden.
14. 115 Stow.

Emancipation of Serfs. Some purchased their
freedom by paying 5/1 per annum. 15th century
11.2.135

633 5/1 our marks bailed a man a year. 14th cent.
11.2.235 Per mark, paid 1416, for support of a dame,
(wife of a knight) & her waiting maid & page, a year.
a mark was 13/4.

Propositions and

English Manners. &c.

Par-rings - first worn in France about 1500.
 11. 2. 261. - [see plant. p. 60 - see first ver.]

Under Henry VII.

Feathers. Upholsters might not mix
 Con. 9. 342. } scalded feathers & flocks with dry
 202 } pulled feathers & clear down, for
 m. 16. 377. } beds, bolsters & pillows. Might not use
 horse hair for down? neat hair, deers
 hair & goats hair which is wrought in
 line-fats, in quilts, mattresses & cushioning,
 because of the heat, savor & taste. They were
 to be stuffed with clearewool or cleare flocks
 alone - one manner of stuff. A man
 for his own use, might mix as he pleased.
 "Fen. doe n" might not be used. What w. s. 1. 202
 Thistle down prohib'd see under Edward VI. " " 1. 202

Wages fixed. 1485. [Repealed 1486.]

Headly of husbandry 26/8 a year. and
 11. 16. 141 } for his clothing 5/ a year, with
 11. 16. 142 } meat and drink.
 11. 16. 143 }

Chief hire, Carter or Shepherd 20/ a year & 5/ for
 11. 16. 144 } clothes, with meat & drink.

Common Servant of Husbandry 16/8 & 4/ for clothing.
 11. 16. 145 }

Woman Servant 10/ and 4/ for clothing, & meat & drink
 11. 16. 146 }

Child under 14, 6/8 a year & 3/ for clothing & meat & drink
 11. 16. 147 }

Freemason, Master Carpenter, Rough Mason,
 Bricklayer, master tyler, Plumber,
 Glazier, Carver, Joiner - all from Easter
 to Michaelmas 6d a day without meat & drink
 or 4d with meat & drink. Same winter half
 year, 5d without food, 3d with food.

This was the maximum. Where wages were lower or
 they were not to be raised. At these wages & more
 were compellable to serve on pain of a month's
 imprisonment and fine of 20/

Laborers 4d without meat & drink, 2d with m. & d.
 the summer half year - Winter 3d, or 1 1/2d.

Plowmen in harvest 6d or 4d. Reapers & Carters 5d or 3d.

Wagoners (in harvest) 4 1/2d or 2 1/2d. - All these comp-
 11. 16. 148 } able as above. No wages on holidays.

11. 16. 149 } To begin summer half before 5. To have a break fast: 1/2 hour in dinner & sleep
 11. 16. 150 } or dinner & noon meal (luncheon). To end between 7 and 8.

11. 16. 151 } To begin winter half, & end, with daylight.

57 English Manners, &c.

Henry VIII. &c.
b. 50. Students at all souls College, 1540.

Misc 2.246 were scandalous for their "compositions
ingurgitations, surfeittings, drunkenness,
enormous & excessive comessations."

Com. People used to say under Eliz. that they would sooner send a son to
the cart than to the University; such abuses & vices prevailed at the U.

M. 2.230, M. 18. 188 Ques were severe in 16th century. Rogers
escham had them 4 years, before 1562.

Martin Agues with fever prevailed
in 1556 & 1557 - many died, especially priests.

Cranmer in a letter to Queen Mary
in 1555, said if it could be shown him that
his doctrine of the sacrament was erroneous,
he would submit himself to the pope, "not
only to kiss his feet, but another part also"
Shyfe.

Considering who wrote the letter & to whom, and
the circumstances, it is the most conclusive
sample that could be given of the coarseness
of the age. Southey's Roderick.

M. 2.206. Sir T. More says priests are very often
indicted for rape at the Sessions. He
thinks there ~~were~~ some rapes, but in many
cases, no rape had been committed.

Can. 9. 177 Tobacco. The finest kind cost 18/p lb; inferior 12/p.
Quoted from Whitaker, but there was no tobacco under
Henry VIII, nor long after.

M. 2.208 "stone to smoothe the line" under Eliz.
A. 1. Smoothing iron - box 4 inches deep, being
for charcoal, not for iron heaters. ^{Latin - smoothen, ex. B.}
Large stones used about time of Elizabeth & James I. Heaters later.

"The most indecent part of dress that ever we
used, was used for a pocket also, & men used
to carry fruit in it!" See note to Rabelais.

See he mean codpiece? Montaigne mentions an article of dress
which is the most natural part, greater
than they are.

M. 2.244. of Parli. ment (1. Edward VI.) shall have benefit
of clergy though he cannot read. Southey says
this provision would not have been made, had it not been necessary.
Hallam had doubt of its necessity.

Jane Lawson, prioress of Nesham, by her will 1557, gave John Fawcett, priest £ 6. 13. 4, or 10 marks at 13/4, to pray & sing for her soul the space of a whole year in Horworth Church, where she was to be buried.

h. 50. Board. Under Henry VIII a Lord gave for the board of himself, wife, 2 children and 6 men, at the rate of 25. per week, or 2/6 a head. Under Mary, a Lord gave 10s. a week for board of himself & wife, her gentlewoman & 4. and their gentlemen & yeomen at 3/ each.

Elizabeth's Servants.

M. 8. | She heard Sermons only in Lent, if we may believe a late writer. Howell's Epistles.

319. | "She seldom came to Sermon except on Lent time, nor did there use to be any Sermon upon Sundays, unless they were festivals. The succeeding Kings had two sermons every morning, one for the household, the other for themselves, & they had private prayers in the closet. Howell's Letters.

1572. Ecciles from Low Countries settled in Lincolnshire - mostly weavers of cloth that were rarely made in England, as Bays, Sails, Stannets, Freestains, Carpets, Linen-woolseye, Fringes, Paperstry, Silks, Velvets, figured & unfigured linen; also among them, Dyers, haters, ropemaking makers of coffers, knives, locks, workers on steel & copper, &c. after the fashion of Nuremberg. Strype.

Household Servants. Cranner in his answer to the Rebels of Devonshire (before Mary's days) says the household servant receiving for his services "no more than meat, drink and apparel for himself only"

Italian letters first cast in England by Day for abb. Parker, to print a Latin Book. Black letter was not proper for Latin. No Latin book had been printed in England. Strype's Parker.

54 English Manners

Church & Religion very low. 1572.

old. 8. 361.

Churchmen heaped up benefices to themselves and resided upon none. many alienated their lands, made unreasonable leases, sweetens of woods, granted reversions & advowsons to their wives & children, or to others for their use. Churches ran into dilapidations & decay "were kept nasty & filthy & undecent for God's worship." Amongst the laity was little devotion. The Lords very greatly profaned. The common prayers not frequented. Many were mere heathens and Atheists. "The Queens own court was an harbor for epicures & atheists, a kind of lawless place because it stood in no parish."

Styke's Parker.

Preachers bred at Cambridge 1559 to 1573. about 450.

Men wore their heads covered in the

Church. The queen ordered that they should uncover their heads, & make due reverence with lowliness of course, whenever the name of Jesus is pronounced in the service.

This quoted by Land against Prym & others.

[In the East they worshipped with heads covered. The Eastern Christians do so to this day. when they receive the Eucharist. Salus p. 504]

Gravy Teeth. Montaigne says women used teeth of ivory, when their natural teeth failed. Used paint on the face & made themselves fat (or gave themselves embonpoint) with Cotton.

Hours. Rabelais says Physicians said the proper time to rise was at 5, to dine at 9. Sup at 5 and go to bed at 9. After his time, it was different.

Under James I. Wake at 6. Pray at 7. Walk at 8, gather flowers at 9. Drink at 10; lay about for victuals at 11. Dine at 12 belly loose. Middleton & Rowley. Play.

Trial by jury grossly abused in England by the great. Styke

English Manners

Under Elizabeth.

1584. The son of a rich man killed a poor man in Canterbury in the open street. The Lord Chief Baron threatened to hang him, but the father paid 240k, and the son was pardoned by the Chief Baron's means, to the disparagement of justice & the great grief of honest men. *Styfe*.

1596 Wandering men all over England, accused of being thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c. Ale houses are receivers also, and the *Cush*. The tinker receives stolen things in his budget, and the peddler in his hamper, and the glassman? in his basket. They all frequent Alehouses.

Gypsies have been put down, but now rise again. Wandering soldiers and other street-roguers are worse than the Egyptians (gypsies).

Drunkennes hath diffused itself over the nation - learned in the Netherlands. *Camden's Elizabeth.*

1578. Oil from flaxseed, rape, &c. reddish and poppy seeds. noticed by Burleigh - perhaps these oils had not all been made.

Merchants & white or wooden cups were the daily & ordinary service for the gentry & their officers, 1592. Bottles, jugs, &c. for drink. [Some uncertainty about this, yet something is said in Camden's Elizabeth?]

The Devil was supposed to be in charge of hidden treasures. One man petitioned Burleigh for leave to drive the devil & his damn away from treasure hid in a castle. 1589.

Fuller says "modern authors ... that malignant spirit haunt the places where the precious metals are found". He laughed at the superstition.

English Manners

Looseness & Lewdness } Mr Wilson, Master of Requests,
who had had experience in
most of Christendom, said
that "such looseness and lewdness were no
where as here." Parliam. History

Some lace made at Beerton in Leeds - first made with bone
bobbins, but since of wood. Stems huts at Beerton, later.

"False Weights and measures"; this fault
is grown so intolerable and common,
that if you would build churches, the false
weight of lead & brass will be sufficient for bell-terms
and bells. Lord Bacon, or Parliam. Hist. 1601.

Parishes in England, above 8800; and only
600 afford compensation living to a minister.
The most ignorant & divided are commonly doubly
beneficed. Parliam. Hist. 1601.

Villany and Meannor of Justices of the Peace
Charles, it seems by dramatists, was much
used among the lower orders

Disolute State of our Universities.
Learning said to be "almost quite decayed in them". Parliam. Hist.

Inconstancy: "There is nothing more constant
in England than the inconstancy of attire".
Holingshead.

Looking Glasses were worn by men in their
hands, by women at their girdles, or on
their breasts, or sometimes in the centre of their fans.

Fans were made of feathers inserted into silver
or ivory tubes.

Perfumes great prodigality in the time [Smelling so sweetly, with mask
on face, and hands & feet scented]

Turnspit-dog - used before Tasso's time. Jack used under Elizabeth.
Rushes on floors, under Elizabeth.

Beautiful buildings begun in England.

58 English Manners

p. 64.⁶⁷ *Straw Hats*. Mrs Isabel Denton of Beeston
 MSS. 1. 266/ in parish of Leeds, having children to support, and
 m. 2. 208 a bad husband, invented Straw Hats
 and Baskets, by which she maintained
 herself and family till her death in time of Charles I.
 Thoresby.

Christian names. Two are rare in England
 Camden says: viz the King's, (our James)
 and the prince's (Charles.) He knew of only
 two more.

Corruption every where. The King's
 chaplain Dr Wyatt, offered Sir Michael
 Hicks 1000^l if he will procure for him
 the deanery of Sarum. 1609. Similar
 proofs of venality are plenty; none the
 Lord Treasurer was implicated & Lord Chanc. nor
 Edgeworth.

Wattle brought from Ireland yearly, 100,000 head
 & sold at 40/ to 60/ each. This said in 1620
 by Edmond Sandys

Tobacco. Sandys says, 1620, that 120,000^l
 went out of the kingdom yearly for tobacco,
 most of it to Spain

London. Great complaints that all business
 and money centered, in London.

Grocers and Apothecaries separated, & appropriated to themselves
 the buying & selling of all drugs, and the
 distillation & selling of all waters in London,
 and seven miles about. The Grocers com-
 plained 1624, and James replied to them.

Women applied plaster and posset Drinks
 in the country. In England men seldom
 apply to Physicians in ordinary agues,
 but to received & known medicines.

Clarendon

Stools very frequently mentioned as seats
 at table. Perhaps chairs were not used.
 "The good table is never without good stools." Heywood.
 "Guests dine on stools" - also on benches.

Sheriffs Post before his house - some say to
 point out his residence; others say it was a place
 to post up proclamations & other public acts.
 It was carved.

English Drinker - "Not a leak at sea can suck more liquor,"
 Englishman. B. and D.

Taylor gives to the extravagant wife of a
 tradesman - "a legion of good garments"
 as gowns, petticoats, kirtles, smocks,
 headties, aprons, shadows, shaparoons,
 jewels, rings, ooches, brooches,
 Or celets, chains, muffs, cuffs, cuffs.

Taylor says much powder was used on hair.
 Taylor is severe upon females. (the Water Poet.
 and men too.)

Some Thieves are saved by their boot, Taylor says
 at every Sessions. [See Beneficent Clergy. Chiron. 5. 144 Smith
 Funeral Gifts]

Taylor says, man gets rich by undoing others,
 and then orders a great piece to be
 given at his funeral, in order to get to
 heaven. There is a great strife at the
 funeral to get the money, & in one case
 17 lost their lives, he says. The money was
 given at the door. See below.

Bass Viols much used in England.
 Called viol de gambo, in Shakespeare, because held between legs.

"Disorders at Rich funerals, the mob stopping
 the hearses." Styrkes. Aylmer. p. 45. - [Was this,
 in order to get money?] Disasters at funerals of great
 continued till W. of G. until Civil Wars.

Viols or Bass Viols were in every fashionable house in James I.
 Viols were despised as only belonging to a common sort of men, but
 under Cromwell & Charles II. Viols were out of fashion.

60 English Manners

Charles I.

1650 *Massinger* says he could "raise fortifications in pastry" like those in the Low Countries; with Eggs and a strike of aye meal.

1650 The Puritans always called Sunday the Sabbath.

1650 Parliament hours (long P.) were as formerly to meet at 8 & rise at 12. — Parliament abolished Holidays & appointed 2d Tuesday of every month for play and recreation, on application of the people.

1650 Jacobs a Jew, opened a coffee house at Oxford, and it was drunk by some. A. Wood. Nathaniel Canopiens, a Breton, first made drunk coffee at Oxford.

1650 Hawking was put an end to by the civil wars. (Only the Puritans.) It was not in fashion afterwards. *Barrow alludes to Hawking as common in his days.* Jamine, King Charles & Queen gained in one night £1850, by dicing, in "the dicing night" 1633. He carried it away in James Palmer's hat.

1634 Dr Chamberlayne called "man midwife". He wished to lecture to the midwives of London, on condoning very favorable to him, but did not succeed. The Cps. of London licensed all the midwives of London.

1634 The houses in Oxford reduced from 300 to 100. Land

1634 Leather Gun. in the army of Charles & the Scotch. When they advanced into England. (Cannon probably Clarendon.

1634 Boring the ears for pendants, coming of a Custom house from foreign parts.

A clock to hang by the wall, noticed.

Books few. Sentences on hangings, pictures, trenchers, knives, apparel, &c. (It seems to refer to a preceding age.

1634 Still women gather Blossoms; & berries (autumn); flowers in summer. (They distilled them. Play

English Mamma,
under Charles F. & C.

Jails, &c. in London. Taylor, Water Poet,
says there are in London & within
18 jails or prisons, 60 whipping
posts, and stocks & cages. One of these
was Lord Wentworth's; and one called
New Prison was "a jail for heretics,
Brownists, Fanaticists, Schismatics."

[Taylor, Water Poet born 1580, died 1654. Wrote songs & ballads was the King's side. Was
an innkeeper, Cambridge.]

3.64 Stealing from the Table.

Taylor says the Handkerchief doth filch and
shark & steal as much as it can hold,
at Christening-banquets, at Funerals,
and at Weddings (Confit-makers festival)
It is a pirate at Sweetmeats

Woolen Drapers shops were dark, to deceive
the buyer as to coarseness and color. Taylor

Coaches ruined or much injured the Saddlers.
[A paleche from Paris for Charles II. cost 2000 Louis.]

Long Coats were worn by boys formerly
till 12 or 13 years old.

Leather cuffs tipped with silver were used
in ale houses, besides the great black
jack at the court

Thos. Fuller, the Puritan. South gives a character of
him in Latin 1657 - gives some of his jokes
while at Cambridge - calls him Doctor of the joking
faculty, Professor of the art of memory & art of
begging, &c. in Latin.

A scholar at Cambridge was suspected of having lice.
(and pediculus est ibi crimen capitale) Fuller
let off a joke or pun - "scholareni illius pediculus
habere ingenium valde nitidum" - referring
to nits. South called this a lousy joke focus particularis

Swearing. The Commons had their kind of swearing; and
the gentry a different kind. The latter excelled in great and
terrible oaths, called gentlemen's oaths. neither

62 English Manners.

and Charles II

"Empty Chamber pots come pouring down from
garret windows," is an expression of
Olham, in regard to dangers of the night.

Coffee Houses suppressed because of seditious discourses

Squirts common in England introduced by an
Italian. Ladies had a squirt, pidge & piches.

Dancing Schools plenty in London,
attended by married and unmarried ladies.

English Women write down the discourses
of their preachers, in an abbreviated hand.
Journal of an Italian.

English Cookery (by an Italian traveller.
Their pastry is grossly made, with a great
quantity of spikes, & badly baked. There is a
great want of the neatness of Italy at their tables,
for there are no forks, nor vessels to supply
water for the hands, which are washed in
a basin full of water that serves for all the
company; or perhaps at the conclusion
of dinner, they dip the end of the napkin into
the beaker which is set before each of the
guests, filled with water, & with this they
clean their teeth & wash their hands."

[The grand duke Cosmo came to England after
the Restoration, & some with him were journalists
of his travels. Year not given. Charles II su spec
with Cosmo, the evening before his departure.
The journalist says extremely "on the English Tables
there are no Forks."

Portraits of Charles II & Burial at Bristol. A man with 300
original 2000. to be laid out on his funeral.
Tea taken for pearl ache - under Charles II. 3 dishes sold for
6 pence, in the Play, Wild Gallant.
used under Charles II & 1750. for some of tables

under Charles II.

Con. 9. 266. Extortion & cruelty in the Prisons. Somers.

m. 2. 289 Kissing, the common salutation among men.

m. 8. 321 Forty shillings price of admittance to Boxes.
I never saw a man of the lowest black 20. in some Th. (Hansard)

Con. 9. 224 "The Teetable is ready for the women, and for men that live like women." Old Ray.

Old men, South says, Dressed in the flaunting garb & utmost gauding of youth. He was severe upon them.

To swallow a frog in a glass of wine, was a tavern exploit.

Alas. 2. 138 Plebeian Origin. "The most renowned Philosophers, in former ages & the most eminent divines in the latter, were, for the most part, of mechanic, mean & plebeian parentage". South Vol. 6. p 321

Al. 8. 321 Theatres. South calls, "those spiritual pest-houses where scarce any thing is to be heard or seen but what tends to the corruption of good manners".

Al. 2. 221 Violins. Charles II would have 24 violins playing before him while at meals.
more and brisk than viols Life of Anthony Wood.

Flying Coach from Oxford to London in 13 hours

Con. 7. 99 "The Poor are hunted like foxes out of parishes, & where must they go but to London where there are houses?" Waller. 1675.
The Poor Act thought to drive them from the country to London. Sanger.

Wild wolf. The last was killed in Scotland 1682.
Crew 1674 was the first bishop of noble family since the Reformation.

Al. 2. 138 Perfumery much of wood, gloves, linen, is worn in chamber & used to take out stains, &c

64 English Manners

under William III. Anne

Gen. 9. 322
white Sash Windows in those days were not hung but required propping when open. William had like to have been knocked on the head by one.

p. 61
in. 2. 264 City Feast - at the "each clapped in his pocket to give to his bride"; and his children.

in. 2. 235 Book seller shops were rare in Provincial towns. There was not one in Birmingham.

p. 58, 67
in. 2. 260
in. 2. 208 Shew Hats. a widow of Leeds, living 1714 and her partner dealt to amount of 7000^l a year in shew hats for women. But straw hats gave way to bonnets & shades of wood-plat; the plat imported.

in. 7. 266 English Oak till about this reign was the great material for furniture, floors and roofs. Hea wrong. Walnut was used for best furniture long before Anne. Mahogany took the place of Walnut, in Anne's reign.

The Georges.

in. 1. 266 Umbrellas. Edwd Wolfe writes from Paris 1752 that they use umbrellas to keep off sun and rain. He wondered they were not introduced into England.

1753 Wolfe had left off his wig.
in. 8. 340 [This was after water Gen. Wolfe]

Walking on Slack Wires first practiced by a Turk in London about 1760 - he balanced Straus also. Monthly Review, 1760.
in. 2. 213
Gen. 9. 294 A balance Master from England ad in Boston 1767
in. 13. 212 27. 3. 24.

English Manners.

65

Under The Georges.

1744. Light bodied chariots, or carriages ^{on}
^{Misc. 2. 2126.} Springs began to take place of the waggon
^{" 19. 83.} like coaches of former days. — This change
took place, Southey supposes, after Turnpikes,
and the improvement of roads.

1783. A Park wall costs £1000 a mile.

1786. Prices. Hume supposes that prices
had ~~risen~~ risen since he wrote his History
28 years before, or in 1758, more than
in the preceding 150 years, or since 1608.
[This is extravagant.]

^{Misc. 2. 181.} Lorn - dy Poplars. The first ^{was} brought from
Turin by Lord Rochford, in his carriage,
and was set out in Hanley upon Thames,
by Gen. Conway. It was a cutting. The
year is not given. Notes to Horace Walpole.

Children & Domestic.

The fashion that prevails in England of
entirely ~~excluding~~ excluding the Children from the
domestics is big with evil. It draws a
line of separation & forms them into distinct
communities, with opposite interests. The cold
civil superiority of manner in which our
children are instructed, leaves no room for
benevolent affection on either side. Those
who have never spoken to a servant but by
command, are worse for this, & have made
the servants worse.
Mrs. Carey.

The French (Mrs Carey says) are more moral
than the English, though few can read or write.
The ties of kindred are closer in France than in England.
The laws do not permit near relatives to testify against
each other. Time of her visit to France not given.
Sept before 1775. — No later.

66. English Manners.

Under Differing & same reigns.

u. 7. 306 Extravagance in this is always complained of. As far back as reign of James I. (B. & Fletcher)
serving women might in apparel be mistaken
for their mistresses. The same is said in
most or all subsequent reigns.

u. 9. 376 Wedding under James I. Gloves given;
considering branches dight; hippocras spiced;
cakes eat. B. & Fletcher.

Fine Clothes & little Eating.

u. 2. 256. "... they have a law,
To deck and to the back, and pinch the man."
Taylor. W. P.

u. 2. 235 Straight Boots. Servants puffed and blowed
in pulling of straight coats. Ad. Hays. James I.

1751 Dinner hour was 8. Prayers at 8.
1753 Same dinner hour. Dinner & tea over by 5.

u. 2. 250 Countess of the East. Heylin says, when he was young
Bowling to the East. Heylin says, when he was young
country women, when they came into church
made their obeisance to the East before they took
their seats. It was the old practice of adoration
toward the East, & not a courtesy to the ministers.
Heylin

691 Current price of land. 12 years purchase.
7. 112.

u. 9. 242 Physicians under Henry VIII. Elyot says some of
them "wished to have a particular language
devised within a strange cypher or form of letters
wherein they would have their science written."
"which language no man was to know, but physicians."
Stowe's Memorials.

English Manners Not from Southey

Conformity: Green in his poem of the Spleen, says,
"in my doubting mind create
Conformity to church and state
I go pursuant to my plan
To Mecca with the caravan."
He abuses the dissenters
"who still ill-tasted home breed prayer,
To the state's mellow forms prefer."
He is for no reform: "Reforming schemes are none of mine"
yet goes for a free press.

Al. 2. 294. 6. Middle Ages - 13th century & after. or Good old Times

P. 59.

Con. 9. 267

10. 42

12. 174

Tables in the great Hall & the forms by them, were
fixed and immovable. In private chambers, chairs
and forms were fastened round the wall, but there
were some moveable chairs.

The people ate & drank from wooden bowls
and plates. - Gourds, horns and cocoa nut
shells were put in valuable settings & used as cups
by the wealthy. A few feasted from silver. - All
ate with fingers & spoons. The cook is often re-
sented as bringing his meat to each guest on a
the spit - each cut off with his knife aided by his
fingers.

10. 42
m. 11. 220.

m. 9. 274

These "good old times" were wretched. There is hardly
a glory in them that will bear the light.

m. 2. 292.

154/50.

Heretics in the middle Ages (1857. Newspaper Article)
were in a wretched position. They were persecuted, injured, tortured
and burnt by neighbors & magistrates, who accepted as facts all their
delusions, & convicted them on the testimony of their own wild words.
Harpers Mag. Dec. 1854.

p. 58. 64. Straw Plait.

Mrs. Strickland says Queen Mary of Scotland had observed women
in Lorraine plaiting & making straw hats. She brought
a company of them to Scotland. They struggled with difficulties,
and James VI. after he was king of England, transplanted them to
Luton in Bedfordshire. But some generations passed away before
British straw bonnets became popular.
Mrs. Strickland, Queens of Scotland.

Farmer's Kitchen in New England.

Musc. 12. 19.

Musc. 2. 114

Vol. 9. 50.

Same in Old E. Musc. 8. 334

Farmer's Kitchen, in an evening meal of a cool autumn day, is a picture of the calm happiness of rural life. — The old farmhouse kitchen is not a mere cooking place of some modern houses — a comfortless out-room for the cook — No, it is perhaps 24 by 16 feet, well lighted, warm, neat & comfortable. On one side is a fire place large enough to roast a whole ox, in which a great fire of logs sends up a cheerful blaze, lighting up the whole room, so that its brightness might be seen through the great uncurtained windows like a beacon light to the traveller. The great table is spread out with good things between the window & fire.

The meal. A matron of 60 is at the head of the table; with a gown of homespun worsted, well fortified with homespun flannels. She wears a cap, shoes & stockings — stockings of her own knitting; her face indicates health and happiness. The farmer sits on her right hand, in a beetroot colored coat, blue pants, buff vest, white linen shirt — all home-made; stout boots, black silk cravat — he has been to town & in his holiday suit. Below him sits Gedediah, Merwin, Abram & Solomon — names that can be shortened into Ged, Mar, Ab, Sol. Two wear the checked woolen winter frock of N.E. Farmers, the others are in round jackets, & are school boys. Upon the left an Mary, Adeline & Elsie, pictures of rural health & beauty. The eldest is dressed up, having been to town with father; she has a gown of "boughten stuff", around her neck is a boa of colored lamb's wool, of her own knitting. The other two are in checked woolen, spun, wool colored & made up under the same roof. Further down the table, are three young men, day laborers on the farm, sons of neighboring farmers, one of whom is eyeing the charms of Mary. — The School master, a young man with a glowing eye, & intellectual countenance, completes the group. He is a rising son of N.E. The meal is for men who toil — a dish of baked beans at one end of table, smoking from the great oven that flanks the fire place, crowned with a great piece of salt, fat pork, crisped. Lower down is a broad pewter platter

67

N.E. Farmer's Kitchen

—with the remains of the dinner—"boiled victuals"—
 - beef, pork, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets,
 a haycock in one almost— a plate of rice
 & Indian bread; and another of rice ~~bread~~.
 The old lady has near her a black earthen
 teapot, whose contents are freely offered, but only
 accepted by two; for most preferred milk or
 cider. The humpkin pie of N.E. accompanied
 the evening meal.

God ~~is~~ thanked for his bounties, & then all
 draw into a circle about the great fire place.
 Father is finishing an axe helve, Jed. is mending
 a pair of boots; a hired man is repairing a
 wagon harness; the other hired men are employed
 one in shelling corn & the other helping Mary
 peel pumpkins, which are cut in slices and
 hung upon poles overhead. This is Mary's lover.
 Sappy hearts & blessed industry! Mar. Ab. Sol
 are engaged with the school master around the
 big table, lighted by a homemade candle.
 They are studying geography, writing & arithmetic.
 Mother is making a new coat for one of the boys;
 Ada is ironing at a side table, & Hetty is wash-
 ing the supper dishes. The cat lies on the top of
 the blue dye tub which stands in one corner
 of the fire place, & old Bose sleeps under the table.
 Bose barks; three or four boys come in and draw
 around the table of the schoolmaster. They are sons of a
 neighboring widow— have been too much engaged
 in labor of the farm to attend school in the day
 time, but improve their evenings. The old & young
 folks all welcome their arrival, and inquire
 after their mother & sister; another candle was got
 for them to cypher by;—after a while Coughnuts
 & pippins are brought; some things are prepared
 to send to the widows. Some ~~food~~ is carved
 for stocking yarn.

American Agriculturist for Oct. 1851.
 C. M. Saxton's.

Winter Fires in England }
 Sitting Room in Do } Con. p. 356.
 Old Library room } p. 412.
 Old Parlor Fire in N.E. } p. 411

[Kitchen & Parlor furnished by Mrs. C. M.]

From Sir Walter Raleigh's life.

by Mrs. A. T. Thomson, England 1830. Philadelphia 1831

"The English Commanders in Ireland regarded the Irish rather as a race of wild & noxious criminals that ought to be exterminated, than as human beings." Raleigh was like others of that day.

Shew's Chronicle says Tobacco was carried to England 1565 by Sir John Hawkins. Hawkins says the Indians of Florida smoked Tobacco. 1565. Holmes

Aug. 1577 **Tobacco.** Drake on his return from the conquest of some W. I. Islands, visited Virginia & brought home Lane, governor of V. in Lane's ship, tobacco was first conveyed to England. 1586. See Misc. 6. 160.

Mar. 211 The Spaniards discovered this plant as early as 1518 in America, & it was then smoked by the natives. It was carried to Europe in 1519 or 1520; & was conveyed to Turkey, Arabia, &c. by Venetian & Genoese merchants, but it did not attract much notice till after 1550. Seed was sown in France about 1561, & previously in Portugal. First grown in England 1570, & its cultivation continued in Yorkshire some time. It was used for snuff & smoking. The ladies used it, "it being a proper accompaniment to the general coarseness of their habits". It was patronized by the great & gay in France, & in England was allowed in the royal presence. Elizabeth afterwards discouraged it & issued an edict against it, & James wrote his Counterblast against it; but it was too profitable a source of revenue to the crown to be long persecuted. The Shah of Persia prohibited its use 1690, & in 1624 Pope Urban VIII. anathematized all who took snuff in any church. Sultan of Turkey prohibited smoking 1625, and other governments assailed tobacco, but all in vain; Tobacco triumphed. It was opposed in Russia, Switzerland, &c. by most of the learned.

Humboldt says it was cultivated in Oronoko from time immemorial, & called *Petun, potema, &c.* [Chollet says it was cultivated in England before 1570 and was smoked by Raleigh and his companions 1584] also;

73. **Potatoes** came originally from Mexico - had been carried to Virginia. Sir W. Raleigh first planted potatoes at Youghall in Ireland. The soil was first tried. In a time, the ground was dug up & the roots discovered. From these, they scattered to other places in Ireland.

Tobacco - continued.

Page 210.

Smoking Tobacco - this mode of using it was known in America when discovered by Columbus. - Smoking herbs in a pipe had been practiced in Europe long before. Smoking, it is supposed, was introduced into England on the return of Drake's fleet; & it is said that Sir. W. Raleigh was a pupil of Capt. Lane, in smoking Tobacco. He soon set the fashion & gave smoking parties at his house. Sir Isaac Newton, Hooker, & many Scientific & literary men have been smokers.

Chewing Tobacco. The origin of this custom has not been traced. It has been confined chiefly to the lower classes and seafaring men.

Snuffing Tobacco. Sneezing ~~was~~ used long before the introduction of tobacco. They had been medicinally employed from the time of Hippocrates. Shakespeare's "house of box" is supposed to have contained Cephalic Snuff. Soon after tobacco was brought to England, it was employed by both sexes in the form of Snuff, and then came extravagant Snuff-boxes. Dekker mentions the "Tobacco box and the bag" for the cold snuff into the nostril, of gold & silver.

Rapce Snuff - originally produced by rasping a carrot of tobacco, which is formed of leaves, freed from stems & veins.

Scotch Snuff is made of tobacco with the roots & veins left in the leaves. Ground in a mill like a mortar & pestle.

Seville or Spanish Snuff is made of ~~the~~ Tobacco.

Macaba Snuff, made of Tobacco growing in Cant. of Illaracaybo. Objectionable articles are said to be mixed with Tobacco in making snuff. She says these mixtures are unknown in England.

Rapce & Scotch snuff are the 2 sorts of most kinds of snuff.

[See pages 100, 210, 308.]

Elizabeth Great Allen.

(MSS. II. 410. 411.)

Earl of Leicester - her favourite - he had few or no merits as a statesman or commander, and was full of odious crimes. He was a prisoner of men & women - of his wife's father; yet assumed the air of a saint.

Earl of Sussex, a much better man. ^(Quarrelled with Hallam)
 Earl of Essex, many faults, many good qualities. ^{told about on a scaffold}
 Sir Walter Raleigh. De _____ de _____

The daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Sec^y, who was a personal attendant of Elizabeth, was found with child by Raleigh, & he married her soon after the exposure. Elizabeth dismissed her from the Court, viewing it as, it is believed, more as a scandal to the court, & an offence to her own paramount charms, than as a debilection of morality. She owed her disgrace to the contagion of the court, probably.

Cecil was full of duplicity & dishonesty. He has all the narrowness of an ambitious statesman. His father was more upright. Cecil was concerned in the death of Essex; so was Raleigh, and Cecil was concerned in the death of Raleigh. ^{in coming to power, and became the slave of the Queen; he did not act according to his own mind, Hallam.}

Sir Edward Coke was most obsequious to the great and powerful, most violent & remiss to those whom a misfortune had placed in his grasp. He exhibited the greatest malignity & the most selfishness in his prosecutions. His address to prisoners was coarse & brutal. - Bacon accused him of being "wont to insult over misery." His object was to pervert law. (See Trial of Raleigh.)

Lord Burleigh. (Hallam says he made a pitiful apology for the use of torture under Elizabeth, yet he often speaks well of him. He was severe against the Catholics.)

"Elizabeth's courtiers, none all were moved by a mercenary and rapacious spirit." Hallam. He gives Elizabeth's letter to her "by God". when she wanted the spoils of Eli's garden for a courtier.

English & Lord Chancellor. - see M. 6. 430
Lives of English Chief Justices by John
Lora Campbell, 2 Vols. 1849. Ed. Review. Jan. 1851.

Bacon & Coke were both slaves of ambition and
avarice. (Coke as Attorney Gen^l. misrepulsively stated
the prerogatives of the crown, was utterly regardless of
public liberty, and perverted the criminal law
to much individual opinion. In private life he
deliberately sacrificed the happiness, honor & virtue
of his daughter to the hopes of reconciling himself to the
favorite King. Bacon & Coke were eager to acquire
money; Bacon by the desire of magnificent expenditure;
Coke by the desire of vast accumulation. Avarice
seduced Bacon into dishonor; Coke into meanness.
Yet Bacon was the great reformer of philosophical
inquiry; Coke as a judge was firm & independent.
The monstrous system of conveyancing in England
(see page 78) was Coke's idol. He thought this silly
and mischievous rubbish was the perfection
of reason. He resisted its correction.

Heath, the last Chief Justice under Charles I
was convinced that the King of England was an
absolute sovereign & converted all he met
into arguments to support his theory.

Sir Matthew Hale was great & good.
His superstition in regard to witches is a blot
on his illustrious fame.

Soroggs, a man of great talents & atrocious crimes
Holt. During 150 years (since 1700) this country
has been renowned above all others for the pure and
enlightened administration of justice, and Holt is
the model on which the judicial character has been
formed. (Campbell. "The negroes of him were
fully 'insolence, levity, violence, fraud, corruption
and cruelty.'" Ed. Review. Yes, Holt was not so
scrupulous as to the means he employed to obtain a con-
viction. He always interrogated the prisoner, to
him an admission or contradiction.

Lord Mansfield had a noble ambition, but he was fond of
money & rank. As a politician, he supported a set of the worst
administrations under which Britain ever suffered. His legal
merits are great.

Dec. 12, 170.

Hunting Raccoons.

p. 265. 2. 206.
[Misc. 2. 297. A. Hist. 2. 76
" 2. 282. C. 2. 77]

Oliver W. says he did not hunt raccoons much in the fall, says they would come out from their torpid state in a thaw in February or March, & could then be tracked on the snow. They went near streams of water, & he has tracked them for a great distance in March. In one day he killed three; he tracked one to a hollow tree & cut it down & killed two in it; cut down another tree and killed one; had the aid of a small fox-hound dog. Carried the three home with axe & gun - they were fat, though they had been by themselves all winter, & weighed about 20 lbs each. Their skins were then worth a dollar each.

[See Thad. Birge's account, A. Hist. 2. 77]

See Dutch manner of taking them. Misc. 3. 394.

See Various notices of them referred to M. B. 394
[and Misc. 6. 151.]

Hunting in England. allowed only to the wealthy
Landowners & sons of Esquires or those of higher Degree. Others
1. 177 not to use any gun nor keep a dog, nor a net.

Raccoons in Pennsylvania. Kalin. — Misc. 3. 77

Two boys ... in ... the ...
next said to be good. Spring field paper. 9. 4. 1851

Raccoons in various places. see Misc. 6. 151.

p. 129. Raccoon meat

An old hunter in Winchester. — see p. 166.
Hunting in Massachusetts [see Prices, 262. 283.]

Hunting in Virginia. — Misc. 4. 284.
Hunting in Northampton. — Misc. 10. 170. 102. 114

b. 128. 385 Deer Hunting is still common in the vast forests
in the northern part of New York. Between Nov. 5. 1851
and Jan. 1. 1852, Green killed 300 Deers, and sent
300 saddles to Boston by Rail Road which sold for about
1000 dollars (or 3 1/3 dollars each.) N. Y. Newspaper.

H. A. Adirondack 1849. In these forests huge Moose are hunted & sold as
large as a cow & long legs. A full grown is sometimes 8 feet high. The "lowing of the moose"
is mentioned by Herodotus. Deer abundance & Wolves & Bears and the catamounts.
Beavers, Otters & Rabbits are almost exterminated. Great Salmon trout abundant.
In scream & screech or yell of a hunter in the night is in a scolding, careful, but they are
raid of man. In woods, pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple, ash.

16
Dec. 2. 277, 1854 *Hasty Pudding*, by Joel Barlow.
Misc. 6. 264, 391, 273. m. 12. 385 [See Porridge & Misc. 11. 63, 64, 102]

The yellow flour, restrewed and stirred with haste.
Swells in the flood, & thickens to a paste
Then puffs and wallops, rises to the brim
& sinks the dry knobs that on the surface swim.
The knobs at last the busy ladle breaks
And the whole mass, its true consistence takes.

Hasty Pudding from Indian meal is called Polenta
round the Levant; Polante by the French. By
the Dutch the Outlet of New York. Suppawon; by the Pennsylvanians
mush.

He eats it with milk with a spoon. And all my
bones were made of Indian corn.

And now the cornhouse filled, the harvest home,
Their invited neighbors to the husking come
A polioecdie, there work & mirth & play
Unite their charms, to chase the hours away.

He makes the husking and with a meal of hastily made
and milk. [His Poem is in *Massachusetts Spy*, 1796, July 13, 20, & 27. Since
the two first papers, Aug 13, & 20. m. 11. 14. *Signatures* 1856.]

Hasty Pudding at Harvard college for students 1639
was of "flour boiled & stirred" of Indian meal.
was the European Hasty Pudding. Not called Hasty Pudding at Cambridge
until they had something named Hasty Pudding.
Misc. 1. 24. Douglass calls Hasty Pudding "a pottage of Indian meal
and milk". used by poor men for supper & breakfast.

"as thick as hasty pudding" is in the *Gentle and the strong*.

Doughty IV. "Supper" Dwight says, is "hasty pudding made of maize".
in New York State. [The same name of hasty pudding is flour boiled
in milk]

in early times, meal was boiled in water so as to form
a kind of hasty pudding, like the porridge of the Italians.
"This was a standing dish with the ancients, called pulmentum,
or pulmentarium". [This is also called, porridge m. 11. 102.]

102 Outmeal Hasty pudding called Porridge by Scotch; Suppawon by Irish.

M. 11. 43. "Hasty Pudding" named in B. & F.

M. 12. 385. Hasty Pudding in Northampton.

1854 Dec. Hominy, according to N.Y. Tribune, is corn divested
of the hulls, then steeped long in water, then boiled till it is soft
leaving each grain whole. Season it after it is done, or leave each
to add salt, sugar, butter or meat-gravy to his liking. This is
erroneously called samp in New York. — The true working
call, Hominy, corn cracked in a mill, & then winnowed
of the husks, & sifted into different degrees of coarseness. The Tribune
calls this samp. So do my family.

77

Dancing & Balls

[Mass. 2. 231, H. 2. 252, Con. 9. 287
Con. 2. 325, H. 1. 284.]

The late Dr. W. C. Chauncy says, "Balls are one of the worst forms of social pleasure." "The time consumed in preparation for a ball, the waste of thought upon it, the extravagance of dress, the late hour, the exhaustion of strength, the exposure of health, and the languor of the succeeding day - These and other evils connected with the amusement, are strong reasons for banishing it from the community. But dancing ought not therefore to be proscribed. This exercise is the most healthy of the body as well as the mind feels its gladdening influence."

He would have it so common as not to be an object of preparation; would have members of the same family recur to it for exercise; would extend it to the laboring class & to the infirm & old. ^{of dancing} ~~men~~ not dance, leave it to women. [Ibid. p. 104]

[Mass. 3. 335] Dancing prohibited in ordinaries or public houses, upon marriage, by G. Court 1651; Disorder having arisen. "Henceforth no dancing at any ordinance on such ~~an~~ occasions nor any other time." [p. 392 of this] [It seems that dancing at ordinaries had been allowed until now. It was not now prohibited elsewhere.]

Printers Laws b. 67. Says in laws 1640, 47. 58. "Nor shall there be any dancing in Ordinaries at any time." on penalty of 5s. (No mention of marriage here.) Dancing generally was not forbidden.

Felt's Salem 1 p. 105. Henry Sherlot, a dancing master in Boston & fencing master, was ordered to leave 1681, because of his immoral deportment.

Salem Selectmen 1739 gave a man liberty to instruct in dancing and French - first noticed a dancing school in Salem.

A Protestant from Paris taught dancing & sword dancing in Salem 1755. Other teachers in 1772, 1774, &c.

Felt's Salem 506. Then an objection against dancing because of its results. It would be a proper exercise or amusement if it did not abuse time & morals.

Mass. 4. 122. Dancing in Berkshire &c. works.

St. James. III. 436. Thomas Moir wrote against promiscuous dancing, ab. 1818.

Con. 9. 326. Dancing & singing, the great pleasures of life in Chaucer's days.

in 4. 143. a dancing master added in Boston 1744

Am. Ant. Dances - great affairs. See Con. Misc. 2. 337. 1669.

The Dancings of 1620. Same page. Some called black dances.

Dancings in Connecticut Con. Misc. 1. p. 5. Dancings in R. H. Mass. 3. 11. 1. 141

Printed Laws. Powders for worship to the Devil forbidden in Mass. early. In Connecticut, ab. 1700.

Mass. 3. 248. Hubbard mentions their dances.

ab. 1760. Indian Dances in Con. 1736. See also in Purley discourse p. 117.

[Con. in H. 12. 238.]

English Transfer of Property

Ed. 2. 146.
con. 7. 415. 416.

[Ed. Review of Lord Campbell's (Chief Justice's

The Law of England has surrounded the transfer of property with a network of quicksands & reefs, dangerous even to a cautious & experienced pilot. Even now, after many acts of parliament to improve the system, "the English system of conveyancing is a disgrace to a civilized nation." Both justice & reason are sacrificed. The law clung notfalls around the honest purchaser, devisee or inheritor, but devised a whole science for the benefit of the fraudulent or violent intruder.

A small purchaser has to ask for an abstract of the title, to send it to his lawyer, to pay for its being examined, to pay for further inquiries being made, to pay for the consideration of the answers to these inquiries, & perhaps after a half year's delay, finds he has purchased a chancery scit. These expenses operate as an almost prohibitory tax on small purchases. "We once bought a small freehold; the price was 40K, the expenses were 30K." — The landed interest need protection from lawyers, more than from foreigners. — He buys land sells higher in France than in England — 45 years purchase is as common in France as 30 years in England.

The separation of the great mass of our population from the ownership of land is one of our great inconveniences & dangers. Almost everywhere in Europe, except in Spain, parts of Italy & the British islands the greater part of the soil belongs to small proprietors.

Land Registration in England.

A local system of Registration exists in York & Middlesex, not in other parts of England. In Scotland all transfers of land are recorded. Blackstone proposed a general registration, as no one in his day could ascertain whether a title was good. Rogues & Lawyers profit by the uncertainty, & oppose reform. But the subject is before Parliament 1857, on the report of a Commission of 10 or 12 lawyers, who have had the subject before them 4 years. They have reported a plan but do not agree among themselves. They aim at a more complete system than we have, which will afford the purchaser absolute security. Some of their suggestions relate to improve our American system.

N.Y. Tribune, June 27, 1857.

English Justice under the Commonwealth.

M. 2. 294b.

"The Commonwealth was a stormy interval between storms, as far as the appointment of judges was concerned. Cromwell was just and conscientious. He hated lawyers, despised their scruples & saw through the absurdity of many of their forms, but he felt the necessity of having the bench well filled, & showed his usual sagacity in the choice of judges."

Ed. R. Campbell's Chief Justice 1847.

"Campbell remarks that the Administration of criminal justice during the Commonwealth was purer & fairer than it had been for a long period before, or than it became under the Restoration!" Ed. R.

Still, many of the old oppressions remained; prisoners were denied the assistance of counsel, unless the Court saw fit to grant it, which they seldom did. The witnesses in their favor were not allowed to be sworn, & they could not compel their attendance. Insuper evidence was admitted; juries were packed; and a High Court of Justice was created, combining functions of judge & jury. all before this Court were convicted Ibid.

p. 81 English judges & justice corrupt under Hor. James, overbought from Hallam. Miscel. II. 402. 403.

M. 2. 298

p. 81. Confession. Attempts to extort confession of crime. 2. 405. The efforts to draw out confessions exhibited in the Play off. It was similar in Witchcraft Trials in New England. that in confessions were urged, though perhaps not on the trial.

Justice Formerly. In time of Henry II. & others, the administration of Justice was assured revenue to the King - & Justice, or King's Fee, was administered for the purpose of getting revenue. The suit or who brought the layest present got his case. In all the European governments formerly, the administration of Justice was extremely corrupt - not equal under the best monarchs. Justice by his legate under the worst. The Courts of Justice in England were for a long time sold by fees, in England. Vol. 1. 11. 14. 15.

"Lord Mansfield formed a very low, and I am afraid, a very just estimate of the Common Law of England". This system was not readily adapted to England in the Norman and early Plantagenet reigns, land being then the only property worth considering, and the wants of society only requiring rules as to rights & interest arising out of land. In time of George III. England had grown into a great commercial and manufacturing country, while nothing had been done to supply the deficiency of feudal law. The Common Law judges had not taken much to improve the code. The greatest uncertainty prevailed as to mercantile & other questions. Lord Mansfield in judicial decisions, settled these unsettled matters, upon sound principles. This was judge-made law, but it was the least of two evils. In a U. S. case supported principles with regard to precedent, but in the U. S. he supported precedent to the destruction of principle. His political prejudices led him astray.

Sampson's Discourse on the Common Law, its origin, &c. in Volume labelled "Pamphlets, Variety." & pamphlet.

Statute & Other Laws of England. [M. 2. 294.6.]

[M. 1. 902. &] Has Joel Barlow's remarks on English Law & Justice. [Oct. 17. 1792] with his advice to the Provisional Congress.

Common Law. 1. 321. Cooper's account of Common Law.

[Cont. M. 16. 150]

1081 English Justice.

"A state trial was merely a murder. We see villainies as black as ever were imputed to any prisoners at any bar committed with bench & on the jury box. The abandoned judges of our own country committed murder with their eyes open!"

"The tribunals before the revolution of 1688 were an unclean place, the only one to which have found the criminal & ferocious butchers waiting for its custom." Macmillan's Review of Jackson's History of the Revolution

Under Charles II. James II. the trial by jury afforded little or no protection to the innocent. The jurists were nominated by the Sheriff; but in London the Sheriffs were chosen by the people. Why Sheriff 1681 a long one 1682.

English Criminal Law

previous to 1688. State Trials, in Ser. L. Rem. 7072

Loose, inconsistent & arbitrary notions of criminal justice prevailed in our Trials 1554 to 1688. Perverse doctrines & oppressive conduct were adopted by the courts. There was a great struggle of court & prosecutor to extract confessions from prisoners; and the torture was applied to force evidence or confessions. There were disputing advocates & skirmishes of vituperation between prosecutors & prisoners. The prisoner was exhorted to confess, exhorted into destruction. Even Holt continued to interrogate prisoners long after 1688. In 1690, 1696, & in Capt. Kidd's case 1701.

Receiving confessions as evidence against third persons was an inveterate practice under Eliz. James & Charles. Sir W. Raleigh was convicted in this way. So the Duke of Norfolk in 1571. The prisoner's ought-not question. Those whose depositions, letters, &c. were admitted as evidence against them. The deliberate admission of hearsay evidence is a vice that taints the proceedings of criminal courts down to a comparatively late period. Other testimony was admitted equally fallacious.

The juries sometimes had two or three cases committed to them at a time; that is, cases that are dissimilar. They were expected to remember all. The evidence of accomplices was received & relied upon, without the jealousy of modern courts.

It was not till the reign of Mary Elizabeth; and for 150 years, except in a few cases, the courts would admit no testimony on oath for the defendant, on charges affecting life. It was not till first year of James's reign that a statute ordered that none should depose in behalf of one accused of treason or felony, without being first sworn.

In prosecutions for treason & felony, no person could legally advise with the defendant on matters of fact. The prisoner could not be assisted by counsel for the general purposes of his defence.

English Criminal Law - continued.

On questions of law, the accused might claim to have counsel, but it was not usual to allow a prisoner any opportunity to prepare himself by previous consultation - he was not allowed counsel until a difficulty had actually occurred on the trial. - Free counsel was not allowed until 20th year, George II.

M. 2. 288

Juries were insecure until a late period in Charles II. reign. In several instances they were punished by fine or imprisonment for their decision. In what Hale says in time of Charles II. "The late practice hath been for such justices (of the peace & over & terminer, or gaol delivery) to set fines & arbiters, not only upon grand inquests, but also upon the petit jury, in criminal cases, if they find not according to their directions." This practice fully condemned 1670.

Trials by jury were a medium of oppression. Sometimes evidence was heard against the accused & then the jury dismissed & prisoner remanded, until they could get more full testimony. This enormity was not uncommon.

Juries were unstable & proceedings law & arbitrary and in times of public agitation, the administration of criminal law rose to a high pitch of tyranny.

The practice of packing juries was shamelessly pursued by Whigs & by their opponents in turn & so on in the latter part.

Jeffries was worse than most others. He was insolent and blood thirsty, violent & mean. His cruelty was atrocious.

Jeffries was tried under James II & sentenced to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, & from Newgate to Tyburn - to be imprisoned for life, & to sit in the pillory 5 times a year. He was pardoned under Wm III. & had a pension. He was living 1702.

M. 2. 145. Bleeding of a murdered person. There are one or two striking instances, in which witnesses have confirmed, on oath, the old superstition, that the corpse of a murdered person will bleed, if touched by the assassin.
 H. 529. Hobart mentions that a woman who had killed her illegitimate child touched the face and blood came out of it, &c. confessed.
 M. 2. 214. Witchcraft. The law recognized witchcraft as a crime; the people instituted prosecutions for the offence, grand juries found the bills, and the cases were sustained in court by evidence sometimes even by confessions, to which there was no material contradiction, and though the judge might have thought that the things attested were untrue, he must have been a more confident unbeliever than the generality of educated persons in the middle of the 17th century, if he presumed, on this ground to refuse the law its course in defiance of positive testimony.

M. 2. 288. Juries in civil & criminal law.

There is no tyranny more grievous than that which is perpetrated under lawful forms, trial by jury, ^{has been and} may be so affected by the general position of society as to become an inactive instrument of mischief and oppression".

Don. L. Review. Vol. 3. 114
 Majorors were only witnesses. Sources of wrong & cruelty. 115
 Under Elizabeth the government possessed the means of securing the verdict of a jury. "The sheriff returned a panel, according to express directions of the crown, of which we have many proof, or according to what he judged himself of the crown's intention & interest." Hallam
 If the jury went against the wish of the crown they might expect to be called before the Star Chamber, & be obliged to retract or be fined imprisonment. - Hallam. These inquests of 12 men, which should have been pure fountains, became stagnant simpure. H.

Under Charles II. judges and other members of justice, various means of subjecting juries to their own direction, intimidation, by unfair returns of the panel & by other means. Some juries were imprisoned, & some fined in the case of H.

Public Opinion.

1795. The old barons & their tenants or slaves were the population. The former were under no external influence but that of force. "There was then no such power as that of public opinion. That power has been generated by the creation of the intermediate ranks of society, & in the same proportion as those ranks have risen in numbers and influence, has the salutary control of their judgments been exercised with greater effect on their more elevated fellow-citizens. The highest are dependant on the good opinion of those in inferior stations." *Non. Quart. Review. 1825.*

Rejoicings at French Revolution
April 6. 1795. A party in Northampton had a supper at Asahel Pomeroy's, on account of the French success in Holland. 14 toasts. Account is in *Hampshire Gazette*.
7 April 8. 1795. [This included the more democratic portion of the town, & not the conspicuous federalists. Probably Gen. Wm Lyman was conspicuous in it.]

2.296 French Revolution of 1789

Rejoicing in U.S. at its success.

In 1793, an ox roasted on Boston Common.
In Hallowell, Maine (then including Augusta)
the citizens had a dinner in the Court House.
The tri-colored flag was raised from the roof. Village
illuminated in the evening. A transparency
was raised on the ice of the river, opposite the
fort, "France, Liberty, Equality". This enthusiasm
was extinguished by the excesses of the
revolution.

Great Civic Festival in Boston, January 24, 1793.
on account of "the successes of their French brethren"
in their enterprise to establish Equal Liberty, all
citizens seem to have participated. An Ox was
roasted whole the night previous in order to be ready.
Great Procession, (with the Ox in it.) Punch plenty.
Dinner at Faneuil Hall by near 300. 150 Darts,
& among them France was highly praised & toasted.
Great Civic Oath for the young, impregnated with the
words "Liberty and Equality". Hamp. Gar. Feb. 6, 1793.
When & where the Ox was eaten, does not appear. was
it in Faneuil Hall?

This was after the French had defeated & driven out
the Prussians & their allies.

Public opinion began to go against France in the year
1793, especially after the trouble with Genet, &c.

It appears that there were Civic Feasts in many of our great
towns the latter part of January 1793 - perhaps some in February.
Boston had at the Feast 3 Salmon taken in the Merrimack
at 44. per lb. Philadelphia had a fresh Shad at their Feast, in Jan.

The tide was thoroughly turned before 1798, as to "the Federalists, to
excite popular feeling against France, "Cannibal Progress" was repub-
lished in this country, referring to cannibals. The French in Germany
in 1796. Wm Butler published an edition July 1798, price 7.

The "Western Star" at Stockbridge ~~Sept 1793~~ ^{Jan 5, 1793}
has an article ridiculing these festivals, ridiculing
John Hancock, & the words Liberty & Equality, &c. [was
this conservative. Reasoned Samuel?]

In Nov. 1792, there was great rejoicing in Sheffield, Eng. on account of the success
of the French armies. An Ox was roasted whole in the fields. Spent 17 hours.
Mostly given to the poor. Was not quartered till it was roasted.

36
Shipping Horses - in N.E. [Con. 5. 175: 11. 2. 281.]

- Con. 5. 172. Dunder Shelton sent 9 to Boston £30. 1035-108.
" 5. 175 Wm Waddington " 123 Surinam horses to B. 0 50. 1714. £
" 5. 181. " " " 2 horses to B. freight 16. sold at 36. 1714.
" 5. 181. " " " 3 " to do. sold for 58 £ - half for freight.
" 5. 229 7 Horses delivered at N. Haven for 70 £. 1727.
" 5. 188 A horse sold for 160 guineas Barbadoes Rum
Misc. 4. 172. 30 Vessels with horses frozen into S. n. Haven. Dec. 1735.
" 4. 165. A man in Boston sells horses & negroes - married, negroes Sprout
Misc. 4. 172. Great numbers of horses shipped from New London to Barbadoes to
" 4. 175. Horse stealing 254. 255. a p. 4. 75
" 4. 175. many Shipping Horses, sold a p. 4. 75
" 4. 175. Complaint that 100 many horses are left
" 4. 175. many horses must have some horses. 1735
Waddington, 1646. A Boston vessel at Charlestown had 80 horses on board. W. II. p. 327.
[Nat. History, 2. p. 272. Misc. 2. 281.]
D. 2. 2. 1646, mentions many horses that run wild, & cannot be
3. 357. caught - they break through or go over legal fences & do damage
" 3. 357. so a law for branding, &c.
Con. 10. 244. Stray Horses or unmarked horses taken up and
" 3. 357. sold at Norwich, 1679-1700.
Con. 10. 237. Stray Horses & cattle at Branford.
" 10. 231. Color of Branford Horses.
Con. Misc. 1. 20. Connecticut takes about Horses
" 1. 20. free within town plot - "an easy hand gallop".
Con. Misc. 1. 20. A horse in Suffield 1729. Pursuit about him. light colored
" 1. 20. with pale spots. About 14 ha. in high. Branded with Suffield
" 1. 20. town brand. valued by Com. for pay at 20 £. Cost 27. 0. 0
" 1. 20. replaced & trotted & was "square made".
Misc. 4. 177. All horses "about 14 hands high", but no over 5 stone
Misc. 1. 2. Horses exported from Mass. 1676.
Misc. 4. 177. All horses shipped to have color marks to be read
" 4. 177. as of 1668. No Stone Horse to 10 in the corn in over 100, which
Misc. 4. 177. is less than 14 ha. high, if above 2 years old. 4 inches to a hand.
Con. Misc. 1. 20. 1747. "A bay stallion - about 15 ha. high" in control
Misc. 4. 184. Over two horses noticed about 15 hands high. 1742
Misc. 1. 300. Horses not much used for draft in N. Hampshire.
" 1. 300. Belknap says - only 1 horse to 40 neat cattle. Some to W. Indies
" 1. 300. "Horse lockers" noticed by him.
Misc. 4. 204. An English Stallion at Medford 16 hands high - 1760
Con. 5. 229. Horses kept in the woods - source of mistakes, the fts. &c.
Lett. 10. 181. The legal standard of horses in England in Henry VIII. 1533
" 10. 181. was 14 hands; of mares 13 hands. Artificial grasses for winter
" 10. 181. food were unknown. 2 inches in diameter, 18th year the standard of 15
" 10. 181. stallions was lowered from 14 to 13 hands in several counties
" 10. 181. English Native horses were sold in small lots in 17th century, 18th century
" 10. 181. colored, one with another at not over 30/ each, by writing of that age.
" 10. 181. many higher modern race horse & draft horse unknown then.
" 10. 181. young horses were few & other coaches. the aristocracy, not trotting.
Con. Misc. 1. 139. Troopers horses in R. Island to be 14 hands high. 1718.
Con. p. 357. Packhires 304.

Fish & Fisheries. - Mass. - Cont. [Fishing gear - cont. 1.341.]

Salmon netted in Connecticut 1689. 1695. Prices p. 294.

Salmon in Mass. - see John Williams 7.9 Salmon net. 1.179. 1.19. Price Book 6. 194

Other Salmon nets later, same page.

14. Fish in barrel. introduced 1682. 1698. 1699. & same page.

Connecticut began to regulate Fisheries 1715. 1722. 1726.

Not many complaints of flaws until after 1760. [see intro. disc. 1. 39.]

Salmon, Shad, Bass - principal. Also various others.

M.I. 158 Pickled Alewives - adv. 1736.

{ Pickled Shad advertised in Boston by barrel 5 at 1736. [When they were not worth Pea or Corn] Misc. 1. 149.

" Connecticut Shad do June 1736 M.I. 158.

15. Discourse at Amoskeag Falls in the Fishing Season, by Rev. Josiah Secombe. the title, "Business & Diversion in conjunction. God necessary for the comfort & support of human Society." 4 lectures. serm. 1743.

16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Fisheries.

Hadley Fishing places, &c. See Hadley No 3. p. 14

Book says old price of shad was 3 coppers & Salmon 3 coppers a pound.

South Hadley Falls. See South Hadley paper Book for

S. Hadley fishing here. Mr. Ely thought shad were sold at 2 + 3 coppers each. Mr. Howard referring to the time after the revolution says shad were sold at 3 coppers each, and Salmon at 1d and 3d per lb. Buyers of Salmon scarce.

Hartford. Mr. Admire says the price before & after the Revolution was of shad 3 coppers (148) per hundred, and Salmon 3 coppers per lb. Shad were sold one condition that the buyer should take a certain quantity of shad to a certain number of shad.

Hampton. 1790. Mr. Admire says shad 2 coppers, & Salmon 2 coppers a lb. I think he refers to older times. [any could not have been so low in his day, I think. But this is confident.]

London (one, Conn. Shad sold at 12 coppers per 1760. away on horses.

Book says the shad did not go over the great fall at Middlebury, but Salmon did. 3 shad & Salmon caught below these falls, when the river is in flood, or after the rains. - Fishery in N. H. Misc. 1. 298

Salmon in Connecticut River - Dr. Douglass; in Massachusetts. Fish in New Jersey 1683. - was plenty salted. and sold well. Fishing met. f. was done "with sives or long net" in rivers. 1684

Indian Boys shoot fish. Solon shot salmon in West River. 1748. Shooting in p. 3.

Fishing at Edmoskeag Falls, Conn. Shad about 1700. Fishing at Derby, Conn. 1679. Barrels used. 1680

Wear for fishing made by John Ashley & others. Petition Oct. 1730. - had been molested. Say they had liberty to build wear in Court of Sessions. Court refused them. Mr. Howard. Wear from main land in Suffield to Dedington's Island across a branch of Conn. River, was permitted to Josiah Sheldon, to take fish, at his request. He thought it would be a public benefit. March 17 - G. Court of Sessions gave him liberty to build a wear called "weir or dam".

Abraham Allen in his will 1732-3 gave away his right in the fish dam - probably the same as Sheldon's.

Shad first notice of catching. The Briton sold Henry Wolcott 30 shad at 2 1/2 c. 1653. or 1654 - See Misc. 6. 234.

Godfish. 20/ (wt in Hartford, 1706. Godfish related by T. Dwight in Northampton 1762 - 3. 4. at 4d per lb. Prices 203.

Dry codfish. 3d lb. 1757. Also 1692-95. Conn. 5. 25. in 1744. 1758. Mal Kerel. Slipping Chester had by barrel. 1772. 1773. John Ward and Salmon net, rising near the main river. continued. p. 102. 1684. He was a seaman.

90 Long Prayers & Graces - ~~with~~ Sermons &c.

ms. 2. 207.

See Misc. 2. 187. 272. Con. 9. 272. Misc. 7. 366. Con. 9. 381. Thanks.
Prayers.

See Misc. 7. 18. Con. 9. 381.

Scottish prayers Misc. 8. 337. 341. Misc. 3. 70.

English do. Misc. 7. 348. 337.

Prayers of Rev. Th. Smith, an hour long because he had
"uncommon assistance"; at a Fast. Misc. 1. 1. 2. 123.

Gov. Burnet's complaint of long graces in N.E. Misc. 1. 271.

Long services in England - of Assembly of Divines

misc. 3. 241. Long services at Woburn, in ordination, &c. 1642.

Fieldham 2. 591. Roger Williams maintained at Salem that
thanks should be rendered only before meals, not after.

364. 9. this. No glass to measure services, especially sermons. It seems
that sermons were expected to be an hour or more.

P. 410 of this. Dr. Dwight estimates that sermons were generally 40 to 45 minutes
about 1845 or a little later.

2. 222. Bay makes the sermon at Brouzeland's funeral, an hour in length,
or "an hour glass quite out."

Misc. 11. 50. Puritans were accused of their enemies, by making many prayers.
P. 2. 241. Bp. Burnet preached out the hour glass, & turned it up for another hour.

Misc. 1. 346. "Sermon an hour long" in England; mentioned by a German 1592.

Misc. 2. 131. Hooker preached on one occasion 2 hours. Southey 1. 304.

Misc. 2. 131. Complaint - too many too long lectures.

Misc. 2. 265. Corbet mentions "his long prayer on his 15th point."

Misc. 158. The Jews opened a short prayer before & after meals.
The Mahometans offer a few words at meals.

Misc. 3. 104. 115. French did not say Grace at meals in France publicly 1626. now in Canada 1740.

Cont. in Misc. 12. 77.
Sermons Cont. m. 15. 243.

2. 91. Poultry and Eggs. See Domestic Fowls p. 366.

Misc. 4. 185. 2 Old Turkey Hens & 31 young ones stolen,
in vicinity of Boston - Aug. 1742.

Misc. 4. 150. Geese treated as a nuisance, & plagues. Newspaper 1735.

Con. 14. 63. Partridges, 5 at 6^d at Windsor, 1652.

Springfield. End. 1760 to 1764. Eggs 4^d doz. R. Breck.

Prices p. 153. Dr. Hunt. Eggs 8^d doz. Aug. 1785; 6 Dec. 1785.

153 do Turkeys 4^d lb. Jan. 1785; 3^d lb. Jan. 1788. (See 9/2).

Misc. 8. 292. Ducks. J. Hawley bought two @ 6 about 1680.

Misc. 2. 13 Eggs of Tortois used as hen's eggs in puddings in N. E. Bullis in

Con. 2. 13 Eggs of Philadelphia formerly 4^d doz. Pa. currency.

Misc. 2. 106. Eggs in Montreal 1749, 5 sous, a doz. Fowls 10 to 12 sous. Turkeys 20
(20 sous make a livre or 18 3/4 cents.)

Misc. 1. 119. A Peacock at Framingham noticed 1730.

Misc. 2. 350. 10 Fowls 18^d at Salisbury for council. Eggs 2^d. 1656.

Misc. 8. 405. Cock, Hens & Turkeys at Cambridge 1636.

Con. 9. 40. 14 Hens killed for food at N. Haven. 1646. Price of fowls fixed 1640 & 41.

Con. 9. 218 Eggs were 3^d doz in New Jersey 1684.

[See 6. 300]

92
Misc. 2. 246
2. 238
Wood for ministers & others - Its price &c.

on 8. 76. Rev. Mr. Bowers of Derby had 88 loads. 1681 &c
Con. 10. 273. Mr. Buckingham, Rector of St. Paul's, had perhaps 80 cords.
10. 274. or more, unless. 1697-1707. In 1699 walnut
wood was 3/6, and Oak wood 2/6 per load.

Con. 10. 239. Mr. Bowers at Cranford, 1667-1671, 30 to 40 lb
salary, and 30 loads of wood (perhaps 100) per year.

Con. 5. 108. Wood of several ministers noted, but not the quantity.
1671. Rev. Mr. Chauncy of Durham had 100 loads one year.

Wood, Charles Stanley, Jr. Cash prices

Con. 5. 367. 1705. Wood 3/6 per load, 3 cart load; 1 cart a load 2/.

1711. Oak wood 6/ cord; 1707. 5/4

371. 1705. Oak wood 5/4 cord. Six loads 400 3/4 + 3/6. 1700 + 1/08

1701. Walnut no 4. load + 3/8, + 1700 6/ cord; 1701 6/ cord 1703 6/4, 6/.

1702. Elm wood 4/8 load; 1705. 1/2; Maple wood 1702. 2/3

372. 1704. Yellow wood 4d load; 1702. same. Price 94

373. 1706 to 1716 Oak wood 5/4 cord; Sled load 3/ to 3/6

1704. Maple wood 4/ cord. Yellow & corded wood 8d a cord
1706. Maple wood 2/3 load/a year; Elm 7/8 load for years

1706. Maple wood 2/3 load/a year; Elm 7/8 load for years
Wood price, above of Oak is 5/4 & 1/2 of nut 6/ & maple 4/

Dear & clear Account & Docket of Sir John, 1706, 1707, 1708

We bought Walnut and Oak wood; also pine & Elm wood

White Birch & Birch rarely mentioned

Walnut, D.T. about 1750, was 40/ load; Oak O.T. 30/ 35/

Pine 50/ Gandlewood 60/

In 1750, currency after 1750, Walnut was 4/8 + 5/ load, 1750

other kinds 4/ 4/4 (times not stated) much of 1750

Pine wood 15/ some 10/ some not pine 12/ or candlewood

1757. Walnut wood 4/8 load 1755, 1/4 cord one - generally 4/8 to 5/4

and some 6/ down to 1776

Pine & Elm wood down to 1776. 10/ to 12/ some 10/8 load: one 12/

Oak not named & others, 4/ 5/4. Oak once 4/8.

Wood after Revolution, 1784. 85. &c 4/8. 5. & some 6/ load.

Walnut 1788. 6/ and 1790 7/ 92. Other sorts 5/ load

1794 + 95. 6/8 + 7/ - Pine, not fat 5/ to 5/6.

1796 + 97. 6/ 7/6. 8/ 1800. 7/ 7/6. & pine 6/

1797 + 1803. 8/ + 9/ load 10/ down to 1800. Misc. 10. 124.

Wood at Walsingham 2/6 to 3/ load 1700. Con. 5. 82.

1728. 2/6. 1730. 3/ Prices 260

1731. 2/6. 1732. 2/6. 1733. 2/6. 1734. 2/6. 1735. 2/6.

1736. 2/6. 1737. 2/6. 1738. 2/6. 1739. 2/6. 1740. 2/6.

Hadley 3. Rev. Mr. Hopkins of Hadley had in Revolution 50 cords wood.

Price of wood, probably same before & after. 6/ cord 1776. + 1780.

Wood continued & Candlewood.

Liver Smith sold Walnut, maple, ash, pine
 Hadley 3. Oak & birch wood in Hadley
 212. Previous to Revolution, cart load 3/6. Sled load 4/8
 Load of Walnut 1775, 5/4. A cord of wood 1772, 6/.
 Load of wood, 3/4, 3/8, 3/4 & 1/4. Some Flood wood.
 Pine split wood.
 1718 Aft. Revolution - wood sold standing at 8 & 1/2 1775-1787
 1718 Wood 1789. 6/ cord. 1792, 6/ cord. Load 1/7, 3/4, 3/4
 1718 Co-1791. Walnut 6/ cord - wood generally 6/ cord.
 1724. D. 1790. Split pine 6/ load. Load of wood 3/4, 4/8

1678. David Wilton, wood 2/6 load. Prices 2300.
 1725+1726. 2d Gos. Hawley Wood 4/6 load & some 5/ (This
 was about 2/6 L. r. r. maps 3/7) Prices 245
 1723 to 1729. 5/ load. Maple 5/ load. One sled load 6/ 1729.
 1732 + 1733. 5/6 + 6/ load. 1734. 7 + 8/ load. Prices 200.
 1735 + 1736. on E. Hunt. rch. Oak wood 7/8 load. Walnut 10/.
 [These prices reduced to silver money were 2/6 & 3/ load, and
 Walnut perhaps 3/4 or 3/6. There was considerable rise
 in the next 20 years (see & rose) - up to 4/ 4/8, 5/ 5/4,
 up to 1736, land was mostly common; & wood cost
 nothing, 20 years later the timber common had been
 divided.
 1723 to 1732. Pine wood 4/ Hawley (Prices 3260) rose gradually
 as money depreciated from 5/ to 5/0. 6/ 7/ 8/ & 9/ load.
 at Hawley's door, in his fire was 11/0. cut up doubtless.
 1731. 3d Gos. Hawley has wood 3/ + 3/4 load.
 1731. He gave for wood 35/ O. T. (486m.) and Pine wood 50/ (6/86m.)
 1731. Wood 4/ load & Walnut 4/8.
 1731. Hawley bought more of wood 4/ load. 1761 some 4/8, 5/ 5/4
 1763. Co. load of Elm wood 24/ other 4/8. Pine 12/.
 1763. Co. for 4 feet wood, corded he gave 8/ cord; and 7/6 in 1764.
 1766 + 67. Co. Black Oak wood 4/8 load; 1769. wood 4/8 load. cutting 20 10.

Prices 221. 223. Candlewood 1706 to 1709. somewhat 3/10 worth or 9/ worth.
 (2.95 of this) 311 cost of it at 6/ load or 5/8. Some called "Split." (Higginson)
 N. Hamp. 1. 34. Candlewood 6/ + 5/ load (Josiah Parsons) 1707. to 9/ 1735
 1. 32. 35. Other wood 1716, 146; 1721. 146 to 5/; 1734 37, 7/ 5/8/;
 40. 1. 84-87. Wood in Jan 1703 3/6 load (about 2/4 money)
 Hadley 3. 142. J. Pieringdyke for pine wood standing 10/ load. 1764
 Hadley 3. 140. J. Pierce bought 31 loads of wood at 4/ 1/2, some 1/2, 1/35
 Prices 223. Wood at the door, South Durham Blooms at 2/6 Feb. 1712
 320. D. Philip Smith 10 " at 3/ March 1685. 2/3 price

Wood - continued.

H. H. Reg. 1857. 107. Wood in Boston 1665. current price 7/cord cord
 M. B. 144. Wood in Boston 10/cord. 1685. M. B. 358. 10/. '694
 M. B. 173. Wood in the yard, do. 6 cords 8/. 1680, probably cut up.
 Mass. 1. 362. Wood in Boston, Oak 28/, Walnut 33/. 1727.
 In lawful currency perhaps half those sums, or a little more.
 Sup 4. 43. 1702. 3000 brought wood into Boston. M. B. 154. Wood was brought from Maine. 173
 Cutting & Corling wood 1/3 cord, in a proposed Law
 of Mass. in 1670. in Felt's Currency, at end. [Sup. 92.
 Cutting Walnut wood in Wolcotts acc't. 9/cord. ab 1850
 Cutting wood in E. Hunt's acct. 1750 + 51. Old L. ...
 was by the day. 14/ to 15/; 1/10 to 2/. L.C. Splitting the same.
 In 1753, after lawful currency mostly 2/ Day. some 1/10 to
 In 1798, 1791, 1793, 1785, Cutting wood was 2/ a day
 Can. 5. 361. 3000 Standy, 1707. paid 4 load for cutting 14 loads
 of wood. [Was this at the house or in the woods? for
 the fire, or the sled?
 Wood in Philada. 1748. Hickory 18/cord (14/6 to 8), and Oak 12/ (9/ to 12/).
 Wood in N.Y. 1763 to 1770. Hickory 28 to 34/cord (21/ to 25/6 to 8), Oak 18/ (12/ to 18/).
 Wood in N.Y. 1748 (London) 30/ x 4 (24/6 to 8), a fashion. 2000.
 Price of Candlewood - E. Hunt. 1739. 16/ load + 14/.
 do 12) 1742. + 1743, Pine, 20/ + 23/. one load from S.H. 1741. 25/
 1744. 26/ + one 18/. one load from S.H. 1740. 20/
 1745. 28/ 30/. — 1748. 50/; 1744 50/; 1750. 55/ 50/
 1751. 52. 53. 54 — 50/ 60/ 70/. more it 55/ + 60/ (6/8. 8/6
 1757 a great load from Southern. 40/ (12/ 6/ 1/).
 Candlewood + Pine wood were from 28 to 50 per cent
 higher than Walnut + Oak. And certainly to add another
 speculation: indeed real candlewood or fat pine.
 became scarcer, & before the revolution, a load was
 at least double that of Walnut - also 2/10
 Price 66. From 1754 to 1766. Candlewood was generally 10/ a load, but
 some 8/ and some 12/ - called Wet Pine. Walnut
 wood was then only 5/ and 5/4 a load.
 Price 3. 141. Pierce says, Oct. 17 1762. "it was loads of pine
 do 3. 151 this month for the year." He bought it standing &
 split it, apparently.
 do 3. 142. J. Pierce 1764. 2 loads pine wood. Oct. first 6/.
 do 3. 131. a load O.T. or about 10d lawful Cur.
 Price 287. M. B. Hawley. 1749 Wood 35/ O.T. load (4/8). Pine 50/ (6/8
 do ... 1750 ... 3/ + 3/4 load. 1751 + 54. 3/4; p 289.
 289 ... M. B. Hawley ... 4/ load, other 4/8, Pine 12/.
 287 ... 4 feet 1000 L. cord. 8/ cord + 7/6, 1763, 64. 1753.
 289 ... 1000 from his own land 2/6 load.
 282. Aw. of Jos. Hawley. 1735, Wood 11/ cord (say 4/6 L. m. & 5/ Pine do. load 8/ a 18/

Wood

95

Wood standing in the woods - Oliver Smith
 No 3. 2/18 at 8d 1775; 1/1787, Oak. Pine common 1775.
 series 149. Pine wood, this might sold at 1/2 cord. 1781, standing

Early Wood

Misc 8.294 Joseph Hawley 1. 1676. to 1682 -

Carting wood was 1/6 load, much of it.
 Wood was sold @ 1/4 - 2/6 a load.
 The difference must have been the cutting.

Candle wood was then 4/6 + 5/ - (could the price
 of other wood - about 1680

Misc 8.296. 526 cords Wood at Lynn on Works at 2/12
 1653

Mass 5. 339. 340 - East Hadley voted Rev. D. Parsons 80 loads
 of wood, 1743... 1744. 8/ load: 80; 1745-19;

do do. 1749. Voted 90 loads wood (at 2/12) 122.10
 do do 1750. Voted 15t, wood at 3/ load - (100 loads

Mass 5. 230. Wood in Boston for a bonfire 20/ load. 1759.
 5. 230 Wood for the castle cost 16/ cord. 1799.

Misc 10. 121. Wood & candlewood - from the the Intire

Con 9. 351. Candlewood. Samuel Porter of Windsor had 25/ 1694.

Hamp. 261. "9 loads candlewood split" (put up for Tar.) in Westfield at 1/6. 1706.

1/2 of 93 of this. Another Person in Westfield had 36. 30 at 5/8 - & an 1/2 of this in
 30/ worth - These quantities were for Tar & some in the
 in Westfield - much (at the date) in Southampton.

Anthracite or Hard Coal - The Miner's Journal, Jan. 1857.
 says this was hardly known as fuel until 1821, when 1020
 tons, were sent to market from Pennsylvania; in 1831, 176,000
 tons; in 1841, 958,000 tons; in 1851, 4,383,000 tons.
 Misc 3. 77. No coals found in Pa. 1748. 1749.

Hickory was esteemed the best firewood from the first settlement of the
 colonies. see Vanderdonck, Kalb, Stanley,

Misc 1. 21. Wood, on an acre, about 40 cords. 1709.

Mass 1. 149. But few candles used for paralytic, before 1760 at 1/2. 21. 1/2 (and 1/2)

at Newbury. Oak 1/6. 1662 for a cord; 3/ 1702; Walnut 5/ 1702

Cord of wood by law of 1646 & 17. 8 sections, 4 feet wide, 1 foot high.
 Wood in a boat or small vessel where it is accounted 3/4 of a load to the land.
 Load not defined, nor ton.

Flax and Hemp.

Misc 6. 189. Sultwater 1670. has 2560s Flax of 6.
Misc 3. 237. Johnson says there are plenty under 1642, with 1651.
but not much made into cloth.

Misc 4. 37. The Spinning about.
Flax & linen cloth and tow & tow cloth, - linen & woolsey,
and linen floor yarn, appear in early days on
Connecticut river, in Mass & Conn.

Flax in 17th Century (later part of 18th, ^{one sort} was generally
about 6d per lb. sometimes 5d or 5 1/2 d. when sorting it
is cash at 6d a dollar. In pay it was higher, 8, 9 or 10.
That more perfectly dressed was ~~some times~~ ^{higher} ~~higher~~ ^{ways}

After ~~it~~ ^{it} was estimated at 8d (or 1/1 in pay.) ~~where~~
either better, or better prepared. This in old times
was 5/1 per lb. that is 8d lawful. Some was 4/0.1. and 4/3.

the interior was changed to lawful, or after 1750, flax was
two prices, viz. 6 2/3 or 4/0.1. and 8d or 5/0.1. Some 6d x 7
was about the price of flax. ^{Flax at 7d. 1698. 457.}

Dressing flax was 2d, 3d and 3 1/2 c. per lb. 18th Cent.
Hatchell's flax, noticed in J. Hawley's Inv. 1735: 110 say 8 lbm.
unwashed flax, " " do " " 1/6 - say 6 1/2 lbm

T. Dwight. Flax 4/0.1. or 6 2/3 + 6d. 1762
Flax 7d and 8d. 1767, and 7/5d.
Flax in Inventories - near mouth river. 5d, 7d, 8d, 1708-1714

Flax in " " after 1750, 6d, 6 2/3, - near 7 1/2 - 16 1/2
Some at 4d + 5d and 7d before & after Revolution. 6 ptn
1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.

Mr. Pierce, 1766 exchanged 2 1/2 bushels flax seed for 2
bushels salt - calls flax seed 3/4 c. salt 1/2
1762, he exchanged 3 bushels flax seed for 3 b. salt - calls 5d bushel
1764, he exchanged 3 bushels flax seed for 3 b. salt - calls 5d bushel

Pierce sows flax last week in April or mid Aug. 1707.
Put it in the middle of August; spread it for
Sept 4 to 22; turned it; and took it up with part of Oct.

Flax 5d 1708; 7d 1709.
Flax 1762 to 1768, 8d + 1/2 d; 1750 to 1755, 8d + 1/2 d; 1756 to 1759, 8d + 1/2 d; 1760 to 1761, 8d + 1/2 d; 1762 to 1763, 8d + 1/2 d; 1764 to 1765, 8d + 1/2 d; 1766 to 1767, 8d + 1/2 d; 1768 to 1769, 8d + 1/2 d; 1770 to 1771, 8d + 1/2 d; 1772 to 1773, 8d + 1/2 d; 1774 to 1775, 8d + 1/2 d; 1776 to 1777, 8d + 1/2 d; 1778 to 1779, 8d + 1/2 d; 1780 to 1781, 8d + 1/2 d; 1782 to 1783, 8d + 1/2 d; 1784 to 1785, 8d + 1/2 d; 1786 to 1787, 8d + 1/2 d; 1788 to 1789, 8d + 1/2 d; 1790 to 1791, 8d + 1/2 d; 1792 to 1793, 8d + 1/2 d; 1794 to 1795, 8d + 1/2 d; 1796 to 1797, 8d + 1/2 d; 1798 to 1799, 8d + 1/2 d; 1800, 8d + 1/2 d.

Tow 1/6 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.
Flax 1712 at 7d. ^{See similar 1712. 4g. 5. 8. 1707}
Flax 1712 at 8d

3 operations on flax, but separated into 3.
Tow 1712, was dressing it. Tow 1712, was dressing it.
Premiums on water rotted hemp & flax 1725-1734
New about wild hemp. ^{See premiums in treasurer's acc.}
County on hemp, water rotted
Flax 1712, was dressing it. Flax 1712, was dressing it.

Flaxseed + Oil

M. 2. 266.

Nov. 6. 183. Mos. h. 1846, and, *Flaxseed* in *juv.* (What was done with it?)

No. 1 mill in New England until after 1718. First
at New Haven. Conn. 2. 11. Conn. tell. no. 1. 57.

Flax Seed appears in 17th Century - what was done with it?

1735. John Welch, Hatfield, built an oil mill in 1735.
 287. Had exclusive right to make linnseed oil in Hampshire
 Mass. 31 for 14 years. First Oil mill in Mass.
 94

seed appears in Phila. Price current twice in
1st 35; disc. 4.77; *Musc.* 51; 4/4 a bushel; 4/4 in 1731; 3/1738
4/4 1739; 5/10 in 1742; 5/1743; 6/1767; 8/1770. N. York. 6/6.1 +

2.287 Linseed Oil bought at 8. gallon 17 21. in N. York. This must
have been inferior oil — 22 gallon at 7.26 1/2 for. Com. 10. 110

Prices p. 62 } Flexseed (D. Hunt) 1754 to 1766, was 2/8, 3/ 3/6, 4/- 1744. 15%
 p 25 }
 72 } Again 4/- 1761 = 4/8. 1767 - 1753. 30/0. T. 4/- --- (3/9

to p. 245. Hawley. Flaxseed 1728 to 1727. 4/5/6/ in paper money
not over 2/8 to 4/6 paper money.

do. p. 226. Elizabeth Pomeroy's bns. 3/1762.

do p. 23. Same as Robt. Jan. 17/2/3/.

chap. 222. Flaxseed in seven tones. - 1704. 2/ and 3/
1712. 3/ and 3/8. 1724. 4/.

ms B 219. Flaxseed after 1730, - 12/8, 1750 + 1774

3/1762 and 1769: 3/6, 1773: 4/6, 4/8, 5/7, in 1788
of Smith, Flaggs and 1773, 4/1, 1767, 3/8.

Had by No 3. Osmeth. Flax seed 5th not in cash; He exch. for oil.

Pondies 157. E. Kent, 1788, sold flaxseed to Fitch @ 4/6, and gave him 6p. gallon for oil.

no 154. 1 gal for oil for David's house, 1800. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gals @ 57.

Conn. 4. Henry Wolcott accounts 1847-1848. Flax seed was sold
for seed at 4/6 bushel or 1/6 for a peck.

Nov 1. 29. Prices & Taxes at Portsmouth Nov. 1. 1791.

Sum of positive & exchange of fluxes is for all.

Linnseed in England is from 3 to 4 shillings a barrel,
but that used for oil, London.

Rees says a quart of flax seed weighs 42^o pounds
and yields 20 gallons oil (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to a bushel.

22. Alice L. M. General Pilbeam England. Fall of its colors. In. B. & C.
in Box low. — Painter's Colors add. 1712. Alice L. M.

212, 283. Tow. Tow differs from flax, in having the
fibres of very unequal length, & more or less curled.

1770 4/6 - 4/10 + 5/- = 1771 4/6
1772 1/2 - 1/2 = 1773 3/4

4. 173. Flaxseed in Paleodolpina p. current 1738 + 3/4. 1735 + 30 + 1/2 = 1765 + 1/2
4. 207. 209. Flaxseed - P.G. + 8! 1767 + 1770. 1735 + 36. 3/4. Out. in p. 237

4. 207. 209. Flaxseed - E. G. & S. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420.

11.2.2446.7. 12 1/2 Windows, and window
 104.10.379 of Diamond Glass in lead.

see Cor. 4. 322. and the references.

I think that as late as 1750, a large portion of the windows in New England, especially in the country, were Casements with diamond glass.

11.4.1.6. A house was struck by lightning at West Haven Conn. Aug. 23. 1744; 2 killed, and "a pretty deal of lead in the windows melted".

94. 3 sizes of square Glass adv. in N. York 1748, and also
 94. 3 sizes of square Glass. (6 by 4 to 16 by 14)

104. 3 sizes square Glass - 6 by 4, 7 by 9 - 8 by 10 advertised at Boston 1737 with Diamond.

104. 4. 1. 1/2 "Diamond Common Glass" in boxes. Adv. in Boston 1742.

104. 4. 1. 1/2 "Diamond Common Glass, Diamond, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 sheet Glass.

104. 4. 1. 1/2 "Diamond Common Glass, Diamond and 6 by 4. advertised in N. York, 1744. (Diamond & small sizes of square Glass, were called common, apparently.

104. 4. 1. 1/2. Alisha Pomeroy's m. He had only 5 by 7 glass at 3 eight 50 feet called 2 1/2.

104. 4. 1. 1/2. Temo Dwight sold 5 by 7 at 3; 6 by 8 at 40. Little 7 by 9 & 6 by 7 1/2 1762 to 1767 -

104. 6. 242. "Glass well leaded & carefully packed" to be sent to E. Wood.

104. 6. 284. A John Clark made Casements & hung them 1717.

104. 6. 185. "6 by 4 and Diamond common Glass" adv. in Boston, in boxes 1742

104. 6. 132. "Sash Glass with lead lines, rolls & pins fitting for the same" adv. in Boston 1717. What does this mean?

104. 6. 202. 1750. 10 by 8, 7 by 9, 6 by 8 & Diamond Glass, adv. in Boston.

104. 6. 141. Firmness of Windows partially melted by lightning 1726
 Johnson is a jointed hinge, Webster. 2 Hinges of Casements?

Felts Ipswich N.H. Old Diamond Glass windows, opening on hinges followed by sash windows, 4 by 6, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9.

104. 10. 108. Glass imported in to N.Y. 1700. 600, square in a box. 279 sq. ft. Glass in Sheets.

104. 10. 92. "Lead drawn & lead glass to be sold" in N.Y. 1746.

See in N.Y. Clark, Nov. 1774, remembers when there were windows of diamond glass here in 1789, but they were rare then. They were small & hanging on hinges.

104. 6. 1763 sold box 7 by 9 glass to a man in Somers for 83 1/4.

104. 6. 1763 sold box 6 by 8 do to Ed. Pyneham Esq. for 72 1/2. can soon.

104. 6. 81. Fench 1640 had 240 feet glass 8 by 9, in foot-s. (58 1/4. 100 feet)

104. 6. 104. "Diamond Glass in cut by 100 feet?" Edmund 1640 had 780 feet glass 11 by 6 (only 29 feet)

Mass. 3. 105. *Nathaniel* says the peasantry of *Gloucester* generally have paper windows. 1749.

Felt Salem. Some oiled paper windows in Massachusetts 1.403. in early days.

1.403. (Diamond Glass Windows at Salem, &c. *Dean's* *Scrutator*. Second Society voted 1745 "to lay aside the diamond windows & to procure windows with sashes & square glass".

Con. 10. 93. 94. Two Houses one in *Wilton* Co. N.Y. & one in N.J. advised in 1747 and both are stated to have "Sash Windows" - a recommendation. It is said that diamond windows were common but sash windows were coming in.

Al. 11. 268. "Sash windowed house" used in *Woodbury* Mass. to 40 years ago, indicating that diamond windows were not in use even in England. "Casement" has also been used.

Glass windows seem to be rare in many countries & confined to the higher classes - & in some places to a few of them. Lattice windows seem to be common in the East. Paper windows also.

1. 100. m. 4. 8 by 6; 9 by 7; 10 by 8 and 11 by 9 glass. elsewhere 14 by 12 & 18 by 14. Al. 4. 73. 1740 in Philad. Sash glass, 5 by 7, 7 by 9, 8 by 10.

(Continued Mass. 13. page 103.)

11. 2. 259. Ancient Front Doors. Houses. Painters

Sometimes marked with lines obliquely, so as to form figures like the diamond, light of glass; and nails (brass, Felt says) driven in at each of the 4 corners of the pane or diamond. Supplied with an iron knocker, Felt says. This must have been much later, I think.

Mass. 8. 396. Ancient Dwelling Houses. See Felt, Salem 1. 400-415

Salem 1. 407. Felt thinks painting houses or rooms was frowned upon by early inhabitants - besides they could not do much for the ornamental. In a list of mechanics 1670, there is no painter. Painters were in Philadelphia soon after its settlement. Painters colors advertised in Boston. 1714.

Ed. En. c. 144. 619. DOORS in Sweden are left on the latch - no thefts. boxes by wayside are never plundered.

Ch. Ant. collecting p. 38. Old church doors, or some of the old doors are studded with large nails or bolts, the heads of which work bit in gemmity. They were of oak plank, clamped by curious wrought iron hinges & hanging and one hook.

same p. 182. "Doors of churches in 15th century were sometimes studded with nails of an elegant pattern" & florentine hinges. The nails were put in rows. Strongly. They are represented in an engraving in both perspective & horizontal rows.

Ed. En. c. 144. 619. 1744. recollects several old doors that were studded with nails. Does not recollect that the nails were in any particular order. Younger men remember such doors.

[Con. in Al. 12. 280.]

100. Buckwheat - M. 2. 236.

see Misc 2. 236. and references.

- M. 4. 55. Mr. A. Scott raised at Windsor 40 bushels in 1648
 M. 7. 242 Dutch raised Buckwheat at New Amsterdam 1640/1646.
 " " 1/2 florin a schepel (80 cents a bushel).
 M. 3. 389. Vanderdonck says the Dutch did not raise much; the
 winds injured it.

Prices. 218. Notices of Buckwheat in Hampshire, 1741, 1743, 1774. &c
 do 357. Buckwheat in Wethersfield 1699. 39 bushels at near 1/6, or 60¢ per all
 Misc 1. 167. Bachmann about Buckwheat.
 Misc 3. 46. Buckwheat was little known in England in Blackham's
 time. He calls it Buck, simply. Vol. II so writes it, &c.
 Prices 3. Lurclapp, E.H. sold 10 bushels buckwheat @ 2¢. 1793.
 M. 7. 115. J. Robbins 39 bushels Buckwheat, 1699, 60¢. over 1/6. bushel same as above
 " In England, flour of Buckwheat is used for thin cakes called crumpets.
 Misc 18. 319. Buckwheat in Europe. [Ireland, &c.] Bingley.
 London p. 43. Buckwheat was raised in England in Turret time. 1562. 16. nt. on M. 11. p. 217

p. 210
 p. 309 Smoking - see Prices, p. 283.
 Con. 277 Tobacco in Hampshire Co. [p. 210.

p. 210 Joseph Hawley, 1717 to 1735, sold tobacco, but not much
 p. 262 Sold a little now & then at 4d. 5d. 6d.
 p. 203 Timothy Dwight sold a little - not much - 3 & 6.
 " Leaf Tobacco seems to have been used down to the
 Revolution and after. Live Shepherd 1788, sold some
 p. 3. Tobacco by the yard, but none by the junk - Formerly
 tobacco used was chiefly raised here.
 p. 5114 " Tobacco in Conn. land as much tobacco as we need".

Con. 277 Muff in Hampshire Co [p. 211. Misc 12. 330.

p. 710 Joseph Hawley 1717 to 1735 sold no snuff -
 Prices Timothy Dwight 1762 to 1768, had snuff in bottles, which
 p. 203. 1087 he sold at 3¢ bottle. Gen. Phlegman for a few others were buyers.
 p. 10 A few more bought it by the ounce - half ounce, taken from the bottles.
 [see M. 12. 330] Some bottles sold at 2/8. Snuff boxes sold by Dwight @ 8¢ & 9¢
 p. 190 191. Breech & Hunt 1773, kept snuff in bottles. No other in New.
 Had 14 1/2 bottles, cost 1/8 each. They had 12 empty bottles. They and
 Dwight sold the empty snuff bottles.

Pr. 96. Snuff from Hartford 1784. Bladders 97p.
 Pr. 164 Macgregor Snuff bought by E. Hunt 1799 & 1800. 24/6. 07/1. (continued. M. 12. 330.
 " on 11. 277

p. 215 Powder mill - neat Concorder noticed by
 M. 1. 42 Ed. Randolph 1676; one overslen formerly of Sussex
 was master. Humphrey Davie in his inventory,
 1689, has part of a powder mill at Dorchester.
 Law to encourage the making of salt petre in 1666
 & he said salt petre was obtained from islands frequented by
 fowls, & swamps where pigeons roost.

M. 2. 297 Pumpkins.
U. 3. 386.

H. Wolcott calls them "Pompions" gave 8/ for 100, about 1649. — Had, 1648, gone many worth of pompions; of another 6. worth.

" 4. 60 He credits a man one day "to pound pompions" at 105. what does this mean? Probably they were broken to pieces for animals to eat them.

Ebenezer Hunt gave for pumpkins, 1735 to 1743, for many 1d each (not more than ^{135/12} 1d lawful currency). But for some 1743, 1/3d; — some 1739, 1/2d. (not lawful)

Pumpkins are now sold here, Oct. 18. 1, at about one cent each by the load, but a large portion are small, only from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. There is, in a load, from 250 to 300. — It is about 12 1/2.

N. Hamp. 1. p 36. 100 pumpkins called 1/8, on Josiah Parsons book, 1714

Con. 5. 367. Carting ahead of Pumpkins 1/4. C. Stanley 1701.

N. Hamp. 1. 89. ~~John~~ Strong sold 320 pumpkins for 15/10. 1700.

" " " Pumpkins — 150 at Peach, 12/6. 1700

" " " do 80 for 3/6.

" " " do 225 @ 5/100 — 11/3. 1699

Price sp. 2240. Pompions 6/ a load, or 3/ a load. J. Hawley 1714

do 260. 50 Pumpions 2/6. 1730. (about 1/2d each l. v.)

"Carting Pompions" is common in accounts.

Probably all who raised corn raised pumpkins, in 17th and 18th centuries.

Pumpkins in early New England. Misc. 3. 236, 248, 258, 386

Kalm's account of them in Canada. Misc. 3. 105, 85

^{Joselyn. M. 6. 372.}

Pompions at New-Haven — mentioned 1646 — Con. 4. 40

Con. 4. 67. Bread of pumpkin & Indian mixed. & pumpkin & rice, mentioned by Madam Knight, 1704

Pumpkins, ... et. 1782. ... a load ... 2 L. 50 ... quite large ... 150 pumpkins ... or 160 ... 50 each ... a little over 1/2 cent each ...

Misc. 6. 223. Pumpkins mentioned by Wood, 1634; by Goodwin M. 11. 366. by Joselyn M. 6. 372. 2. 45. Pumpkins raised by Rev. Thos. Edgewood, Windsor 1697.

* Some pumpkin in Indian bread is said to be good. Sometimes, used by Mother Hall, wife of Dr. Sam. Mother Hall) sometimes baked pumpkins, or half pumpkins, and the soft part was used for sauce & other purposes — was sometimes eaten in milk. Pumpkins & milk.

Pumpkins grow in E. Indies, on Continent & Islands. Misc. 3. 386. Also in Egypt, Barbary, Mesopotamia &c. all sorts of pumpkins & ... streets of Naples 1853. ... 15. 115

1685. There was a law in Massachusetts that none should erect a wear in a river for fishing without permission from the Court of Sessions. Petitions for W. are begun before 1730. Two are noticed on 89th page - one at Westfield & Suffield.

In 1760, when Moses Cunn & his associates petitioned, my friend Salmon goes up Miller's river, but owing to the rough rocky bottom he they cannot take them without weirs or bounds; the country & wilderness is so poor for liberty that they erect two weirs or bounds, but the Court allowed them to erect two weirs or bounds half across the channel - to be continued during the pleasure of the Court.

In 1763, John Hewitt Esq. of Na. & Ashley R. Gent. & Thomas Williams Jr. Deerfield petitioned for liberty to put down a small pound with two small wings in Deerfield river, above the road from Deerfield to Chardon route, in order to take Salmon &c. Granted, but they are not to obstruct the natural course of the fish - that is, I suppose, they must leave an open channel for them, as on Miller's river. Nothing said about sheal, or any fish but Salmon in either petition.

Profitable Fishery at the Great Falls, mentioned in a petition for a road leading to the Falls. Road needed on account of Fishery, &c. 1763. seems to be the Falls at Montague or Greenfield.

In 1748, Ebenezer Hensdale Esq. & Jos. Mitchell requested leave for a wear in Deerfield. Granted, but Selectmen of Deerfield are to direct & limit it.

See the late Intire's account of Indian Fishing - Wear on the Newnam River. Vol. 10. 119. Perhaps John Mitchell's wear was upon the Wittenberg. See 89th page.

Mar. 5. 1745. Salmon Fishery at the Falls in Deerfield river was reserved for the public with 20 acres land. March 1745.

Mar. 2. 1748 "Fishing Bar" at Deerfield Falls, at mouth of Mill River. 1748

Mar. 5. 1748. Brookfield people wish to make a passage for shal through the rocky bars on Chuckopee river. Springfield others was 1748

Mar. 1. 1748. Northampton line at upper bar or falls of Deer river. Springfield others. "liberty of fishing" at the lower falls. 1685. Fishing was an important matter in 1685.

Mass. 2. 327. "There did not grow Chickopee in its branches - too many falls.
 & Almon formerly ascended Chickopee, Ware and Swift rivers.

Scotland. "Readrick remembers when servants about
 103.1 Shirling used to stipulate that they should not have
 14.207 Salmon oftener than thrice a week. Now they
 seldom get them once a year. They were not then
 sent to London, packed in ice. "London's Enc. 11466
 "Within memory salted salmon formed a material
 article of economy in all the poor houses of the
 vale of Tweed. It would be bought at 2/ for 19 lb.
 then - about 1 1/4 d per lb. It is now 12/ to 36/ and 4/4.
 the stone of 19 pounds. The story about servants is told
 here. - Skiners, weirs, &c are used. London p. 565
 Weirboudon sum. is a tall dam run across the river
 with a sluice at one end, through which most
 of the water passes; in this sluice the traps are set.
 he does not describe the trap."

Can. 6. 187. Shad at 4² 1/2 in 1800. 1781.
 Can. 6. 180. Shad in Connecticut. 3000 barrels ordered for the
 army, &c. to be put up in spring of 1781. 22995 Shad at 1/2.
 Can. 6. 181. Shad & Salmon Fishery in 1783. at Saybrook, 1781.
 Shad at Ripton for Con. army. 1778 & 1779. (1777?) & at Ripton 1806.
 Prices p. 20. E. Hunt's remark about Shad & pork

"Fish & Mackerel" or Fish and some other species
 are put together in old times. In this case, Fish
 means codfish, this being the most important fish.

Cont. Misc. 2. 342. Shad taken at Watertown 1632. + other fish

Prices p. 261. Joseph Hawley bought 30 shad at 7. 1733. 2/6.

This is earlier than Deac. Hunt. record.
 Per. 284. Salmon also earlier. 4 barrels 1730 to 1734.

"do. 1747 1/4 lb. at 2d. 1/2m
 "L. 4. 198. "Choice Ex. rel. of Salmon" adv. in Boston, 1745.

4. 117. Mackerel in Boston Price curr. May 1720, 35¹/₂ barrel

4. 59. 20,000 Bass caught at Norwich or below, in 1729
 a winter freshet. Country around supplied. Price 1/2 1/2

Can. 8. 376. R. Bryan. 29 barrels Shad fish, several defective July 17. 1889. Shipped.
 all called £8 - only 5/6 a barrel. - 1 Good shad, it is presumed
 were not worth over 10/ or 9/ a barrel. Salt & barrel cost 1/2 1/2.

Miss. 6. 181. Wm. Glover, 2 hhd. Mackerel @ 40/ 1853 (20/ barrel C.

Can. 8. 406. Shad in Philadelphia formerly 3/ 1/2. Earlier than 1800.

Miss. 3. 147. Salmon Scov. 21ct. described by J. S. S. in 1800. (the middle of the
 3. 117. Early were fishing vessels in Long Island Sound but not in the
 W. 308 Mackerel plenty 1639. Sold in Conn. at 1/2 1/2. [Cont. on page 114.

1890. Saddle Creek

Prices 27. Elisha Pomeroy, 1762, Ind. had a saddle; and
azils saddle 20/8. & 2 pillions 24/ and 6/.

Prues 48. Saul Alford. (B. m. c. 18. 137)

Process 48. Saul Alford. (See above) 18.37

Con 5. 331. Pillion & Cloth & Pannel. 1/674.

It may be 3.206. T. Eastman 1733, had Pillion, Saddle, bridle, mail pillion, straps
(no sides add)

Con 8. 105. H. Rothford, a Pillion cloth at 25/ 1668.

110. W. Andrews. Pillion + parallel 30/1176.

1110. W. Andrews. Yellow & ...
378 Geo. Clark. Parnall & Pillion & Cloth 16/ 1690.

class. 6. 214. Pillion & pillion cloth. 1685. These two things generally separate

Q. 182. Saddle & cable pillion. Th. Dudley 1853. These two generally separate.

circo 4. 196. Saddle Housing of crimson cloth, reduced in Newpaper. 1744

Nov. 1. 165 Mens & womens saddles, imported, from £ 8 to 15 £, a doz.
in Boston July. 1737, with ^{in C} ^{trimm} with silk, lace
10 pings or.

Comm. 2. 102. Notice of Pillsbury.

Com. Mus. 2. 102. Notice of Pillions.
Com. O. 157. Madam Knight mentions a girl who had a bag for a pillow.

Early settlers had saddles - some had, not plenty.

Early settlers had saddles - some had, not plenty.
m. 13. 276. 1665 2 dier Pads & Collars all 6/6. what were these?

Aug. 17th Harnesses for Horses - Collars [Misc. 2. 226. Misc. 3. 36.

No such thing appears until sleighs & carriages were used, except the collar or hame, and traces. They were not needed. The harness-maker does not appear - I think very few harnesses were used in this region before the revolution.

Prices 321. Some Harnesses or Tackling appear with carriages and sleighs. 1788 & aft. Also "Tackling" for a sleigh 1760. James Kellogg had sleigh & tackling 1759. 27s. 1763.

336. Stock Assembly had Chairbody, harness & tire for wheels 1763.

326. Elisha Sabbat "Story and Lessons" 65f. 1769.

Con 5. 354. Horse Plough 1608 did not require a harness.

354. *Neck collar, flag collar & names in inventories.*

Prices 211. James Goodwin, Hardy, had "2 leather collars" 20/ 1744: 12010.
John Seldin, 1745. 1 leather collar 12p. 5/6. 6' .c.

253. Ins. 1664, Horse chains, Horse ears, Horse collars, and
"Havre & hooks."

Con. 5. 332. In. 1663. &c. Horse Collar, Horse Traces, Whipple Tree,
352. 2. 1. Harness & Collar. Horse Collar & Harness 353

Hudson, 206. T. Eastman 1733 - had husk collars, leather collar, horse chains

Decr 303 S. San. 1724. "Husk Collar Thames", 2 pair of. "Husk Collar", P. Mont.

203. R. ... Stoddard, 1729, "pair of names for a slay," 31.

June 2. 26. (Ridge) run used to draw with in. Markham's then.

6. The lower part of the Hammer is the collar - Markham & Tull, 1909. The parts, hammer, "collar" and "wades".

Tillförlämnade han sig "skillictharnes maker" i Salem till 1770. märe i ^{also}
 hvarit Germanen såg, The German carriage, even those of Duke, are drawn by ropes,
 German children are standing horse, &c. "harnessed in ropes."

London 1158. *Streptopus* Co. Ireland, mossy work with traces of *g. v. c.* & *c. v. c.* and *g. v. c.*

100 46.11 220

Mens Saddles, Pannels and
Side Saddles in New England & Pillions.

[See for Old E. Musel. 2.294. Con. 9.329 to Page 50 & ff.
Con. 9.61. Edward Trench had "side saddle, pillion
and furniture 134". Probably pillion. 1648. Had piece of Girth Web. 2.
Con. 9.507p. Thomas Norwell had side-saddle 1648.
Con. 9.117. He had also "saddle" and Saddle.
do-407. Thomas Dewey had saddle & pillion 2.1/2. 1648

In these early days many had no saddles, or none
near in inventories. Some saddles were in
them saddles for men. — all saddles cheap.

Con. 9.946. Pannel and saddle in J. Minster Ind. 1640. —
Saddles in Beetham and J. W. Trench.

Misc. 6.357. Side Saddle 25/ 1687. Pannel 2/.
6.352. Saddle, saddle cloth, male pillion, girth & bridle 20/.
Con. 5.139. Saddle & male pillion 25/. mail pillion 2/. 1702 (1687)
Hampshire Saddles, pillions & pillion cloths, in early Inv. of Hary II
by some. No side saddle named. Several Bridles
Prices 302. H. Dwight, Side saddle 35/. Pannel 25/. Pillion 10/. 1732
Misc. 4.184. Crimmon Phish Side Saddle, 20/ 1742
4.168. Men & women's Saddles imported from Scotland.

M. 5. 351. Portmanteau of 1687. Con. J. 133. Portmanteau. 1702
Con. 7.30. Portmanteau (H. Wolcott. 1680. 15/.

Prices 311 Portmanteau, 10/ & chain 16/ 1711. J. Mullyfield.
Misc. 4.154. Contents of a stolen Portmanteau. 1732
Con. 9.172. Rev. T. Buckingham, Captain, 1710+1711, carried all his clothes &c
in a portmanteau & great sack — seems to have had no trunk at all.
Old Lams p. 219. 1669. Money was carried in Pock. 6. Clockbags & Portmantles, on horse back.

Saddlebags appear much later than portmantleaus.
a woman, or man, often packed their garments in saddle
bags down to a recent period. Almost all things, not too
large, were carried in saddlebags and portmantleaus.

Prices 303. Rev Chester Williams had saddlebags, 1734 & 13/4
misc. 4.154. Contents of a stolen Portmanteau. 1732
"Travelling trunk" was formerly a thing unknown. — was prob-
ably used at sea in voyages of some length — not in short ones.

Prices 258. Jos. Hawley in 1711 sold a pillion at 10/.
Northampton. 1. 149. Wife of Rev. Jona. Edwards sometimes rode to Boston on a pillion.
1. 146. May Hawley always carried his wife to meeting on a pillion.
Misc. 10. 177. Ed. J. — Gooddead's daughter rode to Boston on pillions. Took 3 days.
(When but one is a horse, one rode on side saddle.)

M. 6. 367. 1708. Pillions were common.
Dunton, the bookseller, visited Hatick 1685, and carried with
him a trunk full of Boston. — [Con. misc. 11. p. 220
"only a trunk full of sort of luggage"]

Mass. 2. 2486. Spruce Boards. See Board 1245.

What were they?

400 feet white pine boards

Price 287. Mayor Hawley, in 1749, wanted 800 "Spruce Quarter Boards" for his shop, at the usual price of "wide spruce boards" He supposes quarter boards worth more than wide boards expects to give more. He had 78 feet clapboards and 237 feet quarter boards, in one place. He credited white pine boards @ 3/4. 100. Lawful C. & wide Spruce boards at 3/4.

What does he mean by "Spruce Quarter Boards"?

He wanted 800 Spruce boards - does not say feet.

287. 2 Spruce boards 17 feet long, 17 inches wide, made 1755.

Mass. 5. 338. East Hadley voted 1735, to cover their meeting house "with Quarter Boards of Spruce" and to cover the roof "with Spruce Shingles" 21 inches long without sap.

Price 52. "1000 Spruce boards at Norton Mill" (S. H. Smith) in 1741 - at 62/4. (See by H. Smith's mill, since)

Hawley, Book. He had of John Hunt 1749. 237 1/2 feet of "Quarter Boards" at 4/4. 100 feet, 9/6. - Pine boards at same time about 3/4.

do & Pr. 285. Mr Hawley 1753 had of Thos Alvord 275 feet "wide Spruce Boards" at 3/4. 100. 9/2

360 feet of "Spruce board" of Increase Clark 23/4. 12/4 and of Elych Hunt 1 1/2 M. Pine Board at 20/6 3/4. 36/9 2

Durham's Book. Joshua Warner of H. is credited with 213 feet Quarter Boards, 1763, no price - Costing from Halfpenny

Mr. Thos. Pratt says. Clapboards were formerly called Quarter Boards, some has heard! and he is probably correct, though Quarter Boards & Spruce Boards are both used by Hawley. White pine was evidently called Spruce - see the argument vote.

Con. 9. 10. The place "where the spruce masts grow", mentioned in (V. Haven Records, 1661. Were not these white pines?)

9. 280. Con. Gov Winthrop to Royal Society, says "we have great store of Spruce and firs trees for masts". He means white pine by mast trees. (See Mass. 1063)

Mass. 247. 923. Spruce seems used for white pine by Jonathan Pratt in 1715. Spruce must mean white pine. Page 360 of the Spruce & Quercus Shingles in Halfpenny 1715. Spruce must mean white pine.

1852. Spruce in Maine is sometimes said in floor boards & fence boards. and used for other purposes. See J. H. Pratt's Mass. 247. 923. Spruce board are said at Augusta sometimes, doubtless, to mean, pine. Come from a loose head like. Pine boards 1/4 inch thick are 8 inch deep. Yet most of Spruce is used for 5 inch & 6 inch.

Spruce used for floor boards in Boston. Pratt: 1852.

1853. Much Spruce sawed. Not so for masts.

108
minor. 966. Paper Mills & Rags in N.E. [at least 14. 85 21]

minor. 1. 250. A mill seems to have been built 1716
made 100 worth of paper in a year. So said 1719.

Mass. 1. 115. Rags advertised for in Boston 1724. at 1d. per lb.
13. 143. "June 1724. at 1d. per lb.
No more about paper mill or rags until 1728

Mass. 2. 215. Five men propose to make paper if suit all be
encouraged. Grant gave sole privilege for 10 years. 1728.

Mass. 1. 85. Sept 1728. Two book sellers advertise 3d per white & fine
linen rags: 2d for blue, speckled & coarse; and 1 1/2 d
for rags of cotton & linen, & paper for collecting 4d. 2. 246 per 50.

m. 17. 424. for rags of cotton & linen, & paper for collecting 4d. 2. 246 per 50.
Grant for rags 2 1/2 in 1734, also, twice

Mass. 4. 163. Verses, refer to Milton Paper Mill. 1733
4. 104. Rags, white linen, wanted for Milton paper mill. 1760.

Whence did he now give in (not for a lb.)
to try, when had bought 7000 lb. Rags. 1732.
Connecticut. Paper Mill at Norwich 1768 - Conn. G. 182.

Older in the state.
Conn. 6. 161. Paper mill erected at Hartford (Essex. in 1775.
Built Jan. 17. 1778. Rebuilt & enlarged a letter.)

Rags first purchased - Northampton for the Hartford Mill
Prices 112. at 2d. a lb. by Shepherd Hunt. They bought paper & paper of
113. Legard Sept 1770, & agreed to pay in rags. In two years,
* or before Sept 1778, they collected 8000 lb. rags at 2d, and
had commission of 25 - cent. In 1779, they sold Rags
to Dr. Daniel Butler of Hartford, M. G. 108.

Watson, Godwin had Hartford mill. 1778.
Mass. 2. 299. Cotton Rags more plenty in Am. Colonies than in England
and not so good as linen rags.

Mass. 3. 80. Paper Mill for cotton paper near Phila-
delphia - mentioned by Kelson 1741.
[Paper mill at Elizabethtown, noticed in 18. 85]

Widow of William Butler informs me that her
husband built the paper mill in North-
ampton 56 years ago, which was in 1795. She
was married & came to Northampton the same
year. PS. She came here in 1794. So she says.
10400. G. 1858.
So paper mill built 1744

Hadley 3. 130. See Rags & Milton paper mill in Ames' Almanack
for 1764

Prices 108. Rags in N.E. - fine 2d. coarse 1d. 1777
" 108. Sold to E. Watson 454 1777. at 2d. & freight & com.

Tell Salem, 2. 173. A man at Salem, 1770, offers for rags for Milton
paper mill, as follows - clean white linen & cotton & linen ones
at 1d. a pound; others 1d. a lb; junk, 1/2 copper and
176. Grant extort people to save rags, & a fine to collect them in every

110 Exports of Massachusetts

T. of Har. N. County, p. 250
of Connecticut, Conn. 5, 114

By Ed. Randolph. 1746 - misc. 1. 93
M. 1. 93. Beef, pork, Peas, flour, Vischit, malt,
Codfish, mackerel, horses, deal boards,
pipestaves, houses ready raised, to New England.
Wheats & rye, spirit & oak plank, and all sorts
of peltry are sent to England. - Some ships sold.
Clapboards he mentions as a "Commodity" of N.E. but
does not call them an export. Much cider made,
Pitch & Tar are commodities of N.E.

1750. Bradsheer's letter 1680; - gives as Exports or
M. 3. 17. Staple Commodities - Fish, Peltry, Horses,
Provisions, cider, boards, timber,
pipestaves, mackerel and Fish. - Tar
pitch & turpentine are made but in no
great quantity. Hemp flax raised, but not ex-
ported. Victuals liberally plenty; clothing is
difficult. - Most peltry comes from the Indians
con 5. 116. practical 1680. & sent provisions, timber & horses to Boston; & some to W.S. and Madeira.

Exports of New England according to the same
M. 3. 51. Fish all sorts, Train Oil, Linseed oil,
Tar, Pitch, new Ships, some sorts of wood,
Horn, Cheese, tallow, horses, cattle, all sorts
of lumber, as pails, buckets, wheel, &c.

Exports noticed by Winthrop 1641. 1642 - Fish
M. 2. 249. Clapboards, plank, pipestaves.
2. 250. Exported Fish, pipestaves, Beaver, "Bolt," Grain, &c.
in 1645. Cattle & provisions 1647.

M. 3. 6. 274. L. Winthrop Jr. 1632, said Beaver was almost the only
commodity of N.E. It was worth apparently 10/ to 20/ per lb.
Old Beaver coats were good fur. - Morton says 10/ lb. 1652. m. 6. 306
6. 274 Otter skins were worth 10/ each - Otter coats had 5 skins
with tails, & were worth 5/.

Felt, Statutes. Exports that were taxed in 1691, were:-
p. 172 Fish 6/ 8, 100 apparently; hhd Fish 3/
m. 2. 154 barrel mackerel 1/ 4000 feet deal boards, plank
3/ 1000 3d; pipe, barrel & hhd Shovel 3 m. Hooks 4 m.
Shingles 1 m. Strong beer & cider 1 d barrel
100 lb of peltry 10/ (or half of 1 percent)
Tar pitch &c were exported then & long after.

M. 3. 134. John Pynchon sent cattle & produce to Newshamdon - was just con-
sidered with Winthrop afterwards with Rogers. Had "Pathe to Regent".
early made very much to Barbadoes.

Exports of New England - in 1775

by the author of "American Herbariary."

Musc. 1. 233. Codfish, whale & Cod oil, whalebone, mackinac & head; Beef & Pork, Beeswax, masts, boards, staves, shingles, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch; Horses & live stock. Potash 14,000 barrels.

C. 18. \$485,000. Mac. then of this from the Fishery. [He omits Furs & Peltry & other things. P.S. He has left many horses]

Articles brought into Massachusetts, chiefly by land, from neighboring governments - Conn. R.I. N.H. &c. taxed one penny on val. by law of 1670; (cattle & different tax)

All sorts of Cattle - to be sold, killed or transported. Some were put on board of vessels here; others sold, or killed.

"All sorts of Goods, hides, Skins, Beaver, Peltry, Butter, Cheese or other merchandise or provisions."

They were brought into Mass to be sold, or to be put on board of a vessel. The articles brought into Massachusetts by land in early days, or some of them, are seen here. see Printed Laws.

F. 1. 246 } A Massachusetts Vessel 1697, carried to Virginia, Rum, molasses, salt, wine, sugar, soap, & brought back corn, pork & hedges, hides, tallow, leather, wheat, bacon, tobacco.

2. 247. A Salem man, 1700, says, our good codfish is sent to Spain, Portugal and the Straits. The refuse fish is sent to the W. Indies (to feed slaves). Lumber, horses, & provisions are sent to W.I. - Return from W.I. sent by water to England, sugar, molasses, cotton wool, lavender, brazil, &c. wood. We send of our own produce to England, whale & land other fish oil, whalebone, furs; deer, elk and beaver skins annually. A ship may make 2 voyages a year to England, but seldom makes more than one.

2. 249. Vessels brought from from Bilbao - carried fish.

2. 253. 1714 to 1718. Salem vessels traded to Madaira, Surinam, Jamaica, Barbados, Bilbao, Lisbon, Bristol, London. 1721. 80 Vessels sailed from Salem in a year, to foreign & Colony ports. 1777. 369 Vessels sailed from Salem.

Salem Vessels went to Africa for Slaves. 1763, 1769, 1773. Carried some slaves to W. Indies.

2. 289. They were in this trade 1785, & after - men called respectable.

2. 291. A N.Y. Vessel sailed for Canton, Feb. 22, 1784. One from Salem Nov. 28, 1785. Salem for some years sent more vessels to C. Indies than any other place.

Musc. 3. 251. Productions of Mass - not all Exports. 1651. wheat, rye, oats, peas, barley, beef, pork, fish, butter, cheese, lumber, masts, tar, soap, plank-board frames, apphouses, clapboards & pipe staves.

M. 6. 175 } 1660, 1666 & N.E. exports also sugar & indigo. M. 6. 174. Sugar exports. M. 6. 1703 } Trade to America. vol. 13. 170

112 Cotton. ^{p. 114.}
 Dec. 2. 249. a ship ^{from Salem} brought Cotton from W. I. Feb. 1637 8. ^{at 25¢}
 Nov. 3. 131. a ship ^{from Salem} brought Cotton was sold
 Misc. 3. 209. Wanton ^{seems} Cotton was sold
 in 1643. - 2 or 3 vessels had brought cotton from W. I.
 129. 95 They had hemp & flax, and the people "began to manufac-
 W. p. 120. turing cotton," ^{the} 1 vessel with cotton made 30 & 2 kitches not long after.
 June 1644. They went

[illegible]

U. 216 Some burnt cotton, 1633.
 spinning wool, cotton, & flax, 1633.
 3d a week for 30 weeks, or
 1/2 or 1/4 this quantity, according to condition of the family.
 The Gov: undertakes to provide

Indec. 1 Cotton - each plantation with one or more
 £ 519 Cotton to be paid for in English grain. Price 24 1/2 p 3 towns
 £ 51 - Order about hemp & flax. p 75 Cotton came Sept. 1642. £ 400 to 3 towns
 " Cotton suit " 1648 - consists of breeches & jacket. (Indec. p. 492 -
 Cotton Cloth & Cotton yarn in inventories 1648. £ 90 worth 6. 1. 1. with
 Cotton. Cons. Rec. 1. 75
 Cotton Cloth & Cotton yarn in inventories 1648. £ 90 worth 6. 1. 1. with
 Cotton. Cons. Rec. 1. 75

yellow wood 4000 in Mass. 1667. at 7th and 8th - Gross. - Con 5. 340
 Later it was 4th 1/2. 1/3. 1800 at 1667. at 7th and 8th - Gross. - Con 5. 340
 In Boston 100. 150 lbs @ 1/2. 340 at Newport @ 8th 1688. ill. 6. 352
 do. 1666. 6000 @ 6th 347 at 13. 1660. ill. 6. 186
 do. 1700. 620 @ 1/6
 much cotton cloth,

11. 145. J. A. 56y. Boston had 300^{lb} Cotton Yarn @ 2/6. 1657
He had 260 yds Cotton Cloth in 20 yds in a piece @ 3/2. was at 3/
One kind is called "cloth of cotton wool." had 2 pieces
in that no. s. Had 150^{lb} cotton wool @ 90[¢] a lb. above.
He carries on the manufacture of cotton cloth. & is
a blusion to any mixture of linen. He has looms
each has a piece in. Each piece called vol. or 20 yds @ 3/
his weavers & 3y6^{lb} cotton yarn @ 2/4. 1660. and
4^{lb} of wool at 1/2. The cotton being cheaper, & the yarn cheaper.
He had cotton cloth 60[¢] 7[¢] 1/2. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295.

in 17th century, and yarn.
 m. 4.52. 408) cotton at 10d in Wolcott's acct. about 1548.
 m. 5.52. Golden wool at 9d m. 6.39. Cotton wood 1/2. 1700.

Cheap Cottons - probably from E. Indies were plenty at times. [PS These Cottons were chiefly made of sheep's wool.]

much 1793 } Reel Cotton was more expensive - 2/8 to 3/4.
1660 } Green Cotton @ 1/4. Yellow Cotton @ 2/3.
Narrow Cotton @ 1/6. Wide Cotton @ 2/2.

U. 6. 357 } 11 1/3 yards cotton @ 1/4 + 190 yds @ 1/4. (about 45 yds in ps.)
1688 } White Cotton @ 1/4 + 8/6 ps. probably 8 yds in ps.
U. 6. 202 } White Cotton (1666). 69. 1. How long was it?
U. 6. 191 } 120 yards cotton @ 1/9 + 1/7, and wide do @ 2/4.

Cotton Sheets appear after 1670 - one of
Con. 5. 335, 5. 343 } Domestic make, I think. Best priced of any.

Cotton Shirts, Napkins, &c. Shifts. one 1685. Con. 5. 357
Con. 5. 361 } Cotton Shirts in Stanley

Con. 4. 11 } Spinning Cotton. Mr Wolcott paid 1/4 d for
spinning 2 1/2 lbs cotton yarn. 1648. He sold cotton

Con. 4. 48, 54, 60, 63, 64 } 3/6 for the cloth and 3/8. Weaving Cotton Cloth at 5/4.
He bought cotton cloth of Wotton 1651 at 3/10; some for R. H. 3/4.

Con. 5. 372 } Cotton yarn same year before 1700, was
over of ps lb. lawful currency. 1701 to 1705. 1/4 and 1/6. Stanley
Price, 302, Rev. J. Edwards had it 1758. @ 1/9. (retail price).

do 293. } Samuel Taylor 30 d. 1709. @ 1/4 about L.C.
" " } Henry Dwight 12 1/4 d. 1732 @ 3/4 (about 14 or 1/6).
" " } Samuel Dwight 12 d. 1712 @ 1/6, not much higher than L.C.
" " } Samuel Dwight 79 d. 1722 @ 1/8.

do 240 } Cotton wool 1762 to 1768 was from 2/8
to 3/4 + 3/4 lb, at retail. Dwight, Pierce, &c
Con. 5. 337 } Co. clo. 1683. 1/6 lb; 1685. 1/4 in pay.

U. 6. 208. } Cotton Sheets. 1666. 2. Cotton yarn frequent
6. 368 } Cotton yarn frequent 1711 or Cotton & linen yarn
Prices &c. } Cotton retailed in N.H. 1787/88, 2/6. 2/8. 2/10. 3/4.

Con. 5. 329. } Cotton yarn called 3/4 d. 1676. in (1000).

Con. 5. 103. } Cotton wool 184 d. @ 1/4. Stephen Ch. 16. 1698

Con. 5. 114 } Cotton yarn @ 1/4 d. Th. Thornton, n.w. 1703. linen 1/4 d.

The Council took measures to sell red cotton wool
not alone given also some of husked cotton

People in about Boston; many had Cotton yarn from
1644 onwards. Cotton & linen among farmers, &c. 1658

Cotton yarn &c. cloth appear in connection with
hemp, flax, & linen yarn, in inventories before 1648.

Misc 2. 162. } Lechford says 1642. "They (in Mass.) are setting on the
manufacture of linen & cotton cloth"

3. 209. } Waltham says 1643, Cotton is plenty. 2. & 1. 1643. long & cotton
People are manufacturing it. (next page)

Cotton.

Con. 9. 372. Weaving checked Cotton, Stanley, 1709. 2 1/2 yds.
 360 Weaving cotton & linen was a little higher than
 371. weaving linen. Some at 6^s - more at 7^s 1/2 - some at 8^s.

M. 6. 366. 1707. Cotton Wool 1/4^s. M. 6. 366. one man had Cotton yarn 30^s. 1709.
 M. 50. 4117. Cotton Wool in Boston, 1720, in price current was 2^s.
 not over 1/4^s specie. In 1721 in New York only 1/2. N.Y. currency

M. 50. 4. 172. Children burnt to death by their Calico garments taking fire - sometimes linen ones, also. 1738
 See p. 112, and Mr. P.'s remark.

M. 50. 1. 157 Cotton Wool only 1/4^s in N. Y. & Pa. price current M. 6. 1736.
 Not over 1/4^s for 100 lb. N. E. lawful currency. 1735. 1/1 in Pa. & N. Y.

Con. 8. 88. 89 Cotton Wool in N. Haven, 1648 & after, frequent - 90 dr. 100^s. or
 91. 92 or 1/1^s. - 17 dr. 1/4. - 160 dr. (Th. Eaton) £10. or 1/3 lb.

105 Cotton & linen yarn in N. Haven Colony, as elsewhere. N. H. 80^s.
 376. Cotton Wool. R. Bryan. 40 dr. 60^s. 1689 (only 1/4^s as cash).

only Cotton Manufacture in Massachusetts.

See Winthrop & Winthrop on preceding p. 112.

M. 5. 3. 167. "N. E. First Fruits" published 1643 says hemp and
 flax are "sown, spun & wove into linen cloth," and
 so with cotton wool and our linen yarn we
 can make dimities and fustians, for summer clothing
 Winthrop says hemp & flax are raised, 1643. M. 3. 269
 3. 168. The writer of N. E. First Fruits, says, 1643, says "we are
 making dimities & fustians."

Con. Min. 2. 249. A vessel went for Cotton 1641. Samuel Wadsworth killed at
 Sam. base 112. Providence - Belfast goods to obtain cotton.
 Con. Min. 2. 249. Killed & injured by their clothes taking fire. p. 112
 W. 2. 216. Coffins Newbury Cotton Wool 1/68, 168⁷, 1/10, 1702

Felt, 1. 30. He says a vessel returned from India Feb 26. 1638.
 (See Capt. Pierce) after a 7 months voyage with cotton,
 tobacco, and negroes from Providence to Hull from Torrey &
 W. 1. 254. He is right.

2. 16. Cotton Manufacture began at Beverly, 1788, by
 machinery from England. They made fustians, corduroys, jeans.
 Killed in about 5 years, as in other places.

1797. June. Cotton yarn & thread three thread single, adv. in Worcester
 must have been knitting yarn

1797. Boston letter. 380^s India Cotton yarn, Pandah Conahs, Gurreahs
 and other things. 170^s India checks.

1797. Nov. Cotton (wool) only American or U.S. called Georgia. Price N.Y. 27 to 33^s
 St. Domingo, 40 to 45. Demerara, 40 to 45. Hayenne, 40 to 45. or 31 to 47

Cotton

115

Cotton & Linen (both in same web) are frequent after 1704 in Newspapers - as Cotton & Linen Shifts, Cotton & Linen Shifts, &c. (humans & others had them), Cotton & Wool petticoats. m. 4. 14. 1709.

4 May 1795 India Cottons from Bengal - were advertised abundantly in Boston in 1794 & 1795, & before & after.

above 23,000 pieces opened at auction, May 1795. several species of Sateens, Baffles, burlies, Coffees, Luffas & Sannas. All white cotton piece goods, in lots of 100 to 150 pieces.

Some India Cottons were in pieces, with upper & lower sheeting.

Ed. Inc. Cotton is now cultivated in some places in S. Egypt of Italy: India, China,

Ginghams, called also Bengal Stripes, were first made in India thence the manufacture was introduced into Scotland, & thence into Lancashire. It was called Bengal, or Gingham, of colored striped cotton, or the stripes crossed so as to form a check. It was used for women's apparel, and a denser fabric with wider stripes was used for lining curtains, sofa & chair covers, &c. Much of the color was red & expensive.

H. 267. India Colored Cottons. The spots or figures colored were laid on by a brush & pencil - not impressed or stamped. The two highest colors were blue & red, & red from iron & curcuma dyed yellow, and a native nut black.

Cotton yarn in Northampton

H. Gar. May 13 1795 Joseph Clarke advertises Cotton yarn from the Cotton mill in East Hartford, for stockings. He expects some cotton yarn proper for bedticks and filling for sheetings.

H. Gar. 1795 Joseph Clarke adv. Cotton yarn June 1802. & James Shepard Oct. 1802. Was in adv. Cotton yarn May 1802. Probably knitting yarn. " " " Indian Cottons from 1/2 to 3/4 per yard May 1802.

I find Cotton sheeting & India Cottons adv. in Northampton & other towns in 1794 and 1795 - but not in 1798.

I find none in 1793 in advertisements in N.H. & Worcester, but probably some were brought here.

Precious to 1790 I conjecture that India Cottons were not sold in the country or in Hampshire County, & that there was a gradual increase - not plenty in 1795 - somewhat common in 1797, or

April 1803 Levi Shepherd adv. 300 pieces of India cottons.

1803 N. Seymore adv. Cotton yarn - probably others

Oct 1803 Levi Shepherd adv. 5 bales India Cottons, 730 lbs. Some nice

" " " 1 bale India Calicoes 170 lbs.

" " " 1 bale Bandannas 50 lbs.

N. 1. Eliza Portin adv. India Cottons, various qualities by piece. Nov 1797 Samuel Clark adv. Ind. Cottons. B. Tappan: in Dec. 97 I could find no cotton in Boston sold to J. R. French. [Cont. vol. 12. p. 524.]

Flax & Tow. Yarn & Cloth. See Cloth p. 199.

- Prices 66. Weaving checked linen 8d yd. l.c. 1763. E Hunt
 " 66 Co Bags. 2nd yd. do a bag 6th l.c. some l.c. 1763.
 do 62. Dressing flax 2nd lb. do p. 213. 3¹/₅ d pull (2¹/₂ O.T.)
 do 66. Spinning fine ^{linen} 5d run (3¹/₂ O.T.) 1759; same 1757
 " " Co Lined 1763. 64. + 57. 4d. 4¹/₂ + 5d. run
 " " Co Tow 1762. 65. 57. 5¹/₂ d. 6d. 6d. "
 " 153. Weaving linen 1794. 7d. and tow cloth 6d. y
 " 211. to checked, called 1¹/₂. Plain cloth 7 + 6¹/₂ E.H.
 " " Spinning linen (T. Dwight) 4d run, + 4¹/₂ d.
 " " Co Tow yarn, do. 5¹/₂ d. (3¹/₂ O.T.) + 6¹/₂ (4¹/₂ O.T.)
 N. Hamp. 1. 84. Robert Lyman springed & broke flax @ 4 per lb.
 " 1. 87. John Davis weaving & springing 24 d @ 4¹/₂ 8¹/₂.
 " 1. 86. Benoni Jones springing 35 d flax @ 2¹/₂ 5/10
 These ~~charges~~ before 1700, on same black book
 Deduct 1/3 to make money price.
 N. Hamp. 1. 86. Peter Bashrod broke 266 d flax @ 3 farthings
 came to 16/7.
 " 1. 86. Flax was pulled at rate of 8/ an acre.
 Hadley 3. 213. O Smith, flax dressing was 1/6 O.T. (2¹/₂) see p. 96
 3. 153. Pulling Flax. Pierce 3/ half acre. 1763.
 " 212. Flax 3¹/₂ 6¹/₂ O.T. or 8 + 4¹/₂ 2409¹/₂ d + 8¹/₂
 Coats, my wood sawyer, says in his younger days
 after he was 21, he flx drens flax for one pound
 in five. Did not earn much. Sometimes
 dressed only 8 or 10 lbs a day; sometimes 15 pounds
 and very rarely 20 lbs. This was since 1810
 Braising was 1/2 p. coat up 212 look. O Smith. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 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2758. 2759. 2760. 2761. 2762. 2763. 2764. 2765. 2766. 2767. 2768. 2769. 2770. 2771. 2772. 2773. 2774. 2775. 2776. 2777. 2778. 2779. 2780. 2781. 2782. 2783. 2784. 2785. 2786. 2787. 2788. 2789. 2790. 2791. 2792. 2793. 2794. 2795. 2796. 2797. 2798. 2799. 2800. 2801. 2802. 2803. 2804. 2805. 2806. 2807. 2808. 2809. 2810. 2811. 2812. 2813. 2814. 2815. 2816. 2817. 2818. 2819. 2820. 2821. 2822. 2823. 2824. 2825. 2826. 2827. 2828. 2829. 2830. 2831. 2832. 2833. 2834. 2835. 2836. 2837. 2838. 2839. 2840. 2841. 2842. 2843. 2844. 2845. 2846. 2847. 2848. 2849. 2850. 2851. 2852. 2853. 2854. 2855. 2856. 2857. 2858. 2859. 2860. 2861. 2862. 2863. 2864. 2865. 2866. 2867. 2868. 2869. 2870. 2871. 2872. 2873. 2874. 2875. 2876. 2877. 2878. 2879. 2880. 2881. 2882. 2883. 2884. 2885. 2886. 2887. 2888. 2889. 2890. 2891. 2892. 2893. 2894. 2895. 2896. 2897. 2898. 2899. 2900. 2901. 2902. 2903. 2904. 2905. 2906. 2907. 2908. 2909. 2910. 2911. 2912. 2913. 2914. 2915. 2916. 2917. 2918. 2919. 2920. 2921. 2922. 2923. 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3256. 3257. 3258. 3259. 3260. 3261. 3262. 3263. 3264. 3265. 3266. 3267. 3268. 3269. 3270. 3271. 3272. 3273. 3274. 3275. 3276. 3277. 3278. 3279. 3280. 3281. 3282. 3283. 3284. 3285. 3286. 3287. 3288. 3289. 3290. 3291. 3292. 3293. 3294. 3295. 3296. 3297. 3298. 3299. 3300. 3301. 3302. 3303. 3304. 3305. 3306. 3307. 3308. 3309. 3310. 3311. 3312. 3313. 3314. 3315. 3316. 3317. 3318. 3319. 3320. 3321. 3322. 3323. 3324. 3325. 3326. 3327. 3328. 3329. 3330. 3331. 3332. 3333. 3334. 3335. 3336. 3337. 3338. 3339. 3340. 3341. 3342. 3343. 3344. 3345. 3346. 3347. 3348. 3349. 3350. 3351. 3352. 3353. 3354. 3355. 3356. 3357. 3358. 3359. 3360. 3361. 3362. 3363. 3364. 3365. 3366. 3367. 3368. 3369. 3370. 3371. 3372. 3373. 3374. 3375. 3376. 3377. 3378. 3379. 3380. 3381. 3382. 3383. 3384. 3385. 3386. 3387. 3388. 3389. 3390. 3391. 3392. 3393. 3394. 3395. 3396. 3397. 3398. 3399. 3400. 3401. 3402. 3403. 3404. 3405. 3406. 3407. 3408. 3409. 3410. 3411. 3412. 3413. 3414. 3415. 3416. 3417. 3418. 3419. 3420. 3421. 3422. 3423. 3424. 3425. 3426. 3427. 3428. 3429. 3430. 3431. 3432. 3433. 3434. 3435. 3436. 3437. 3438. 3439. 3440. 3441. 3442. 3443. 3444. 3445. 3446. 3447. 3448. 3449. 3450. 3451. 3452. 3453. 3454. 3455. 3456. 3457. 3458. 3459. 3460. 3461. 3462. 3463. 3464. 3465. 3466. 3467. 3468. 3469. 3470. 3471. 3472. 3473. 3474. 3475. 3476. 3477. 3478. 3479. 3480. 3481. 3482. 3483. 3484. 3485. 3486. 3487. 3488. 3489. 3490. 3491. 3492. 3493. 3494. 3495. 3496. 3497. 3498. 3499. 3500. 3501. 3502. 3503. 3504. 3505. 3506. 3507. 3508. 3509. 3510. 3511. 3512. 3513. 3514. 3515. 3516. 3517. 3518. 3519. 3520. 3521. 3522. 3523. 3524. 3525. 3526. 3527. 3528. 3529. 3530. 3531. 3532. 3533. 3534. 3535. 3536. 3537. 3538. 3539. 3540. 3541. 3542. 3543. 3544. 3545. 3546. 3547. 3548. 3549. 3550. 3551. 3552. 3553. 3554. 3555. 3556. 3557. 3558. 3559. 3560. 3561. 3562. 3563. 3564. 3565. 3566. 3567. 3568. 3569. 3570. 3571. 3572. 3573. 3574. 3575. 3576. 3577. 3578. 3579. 3580. 3581. 3582. 3583. 3584. 3585. 3586. 3587. 3588. 3589. 3590. 3591. 3592. 3593. 3594. 3595. 3596. 3597. 3598. 3599. 3600. 3601. 3602. 3603. 3604. 3605. 3606. 3607. 3608. 3609. 3610. 3611. 3612. 3613. 3614. 3615. 3616. 3617. 3618. 3619. 3620. 3621. 3622. 3623. 3624. 3625. 3626. 3627. 3628. 3629. 3630. 3631. 3632. 3633. 3634. 3635. 3636. 3637. 3638. 36

118. Milk Weed, or Silk Weed, or
Silk Grass - (*Asclepias Syriaca*.)

This was formerly imported into England from
Egypt and Asia Minor, that is, the downy
tufts in the pods of the *Asclepias Syriaca*,
and used to stuff cushions, &c. It was called
Wool, that is wadding, - now Cotton is
used. Old name of the plant - Apocyn. Ure.

Misc. 2. 13. Silk Grass, noticed in Mr. Wentthrop's
communication to Royal Society, before 1676. He
says it is used to stuff pillows, cushions, &c.

Concord Misc. 2. 188. Mr. Graddock in London wrote to Gov.
Endicott 1628-9. to send over a ton of silk grass

Williams, Vermont (p. 71.) says the Silk Grass, or
Asclepias, may be carded & spun into wick yarn.
Wentthrop says it cannot be spun.

Prices 309. Silk Grass beds noticed 1714. 1724. 1733.

" 308. Mr. Glover of Sp. had 20/ worth of Silk Grass. 1692

Cambridge 251. Silk Grass to fill a bed. 1680

Prices 306. Silk Grass imported & woven into an additional thing. 1728

306. Silk Grass Hammock in Boston

Misc 3 95. Cat-tail formerly used for beds in N. J. & Cal. Used for clogs in bottom
of the leaves, &c.

Johnson 1. 473. Silk Grass from the gigantic Aloe, used for thread, cordage, twine, &c.

Cat-tail Bed - I have slept on at Dr. Hooker's when young.

Eng. w. Cat-tail Bed. Wm Southmaid had one in Kittery Chamber, 1702

Eng. 155. Deerhair bed & bolster 13. 1705

Prices 332. The Hair beds in Hampshire County 1739. 1748. 1758, &c.
were very cheap - probably made of Deer's Hair.

Prices 309. Husk beds & Chaff beds. 1704. 1709. &c.

Eng. 155. Straw bed. 1705. Flock is still used.

Con. 7. 181 "Feather, flock, chaff & Cat-tail Beds". Th. Bull. 1708.

Misc 6. 202. Flock Beds & Bolsters 19 at 19/ each. 1666.

" 6. 353. Silk Grass Hammock 30/ 1688

Con Rec. 444. Richard Symonds Jun. 1641 has 3 Straw Beds, with other.

" " p. 486. Richard Risley Jun. 1648. has 4 flock & straw beds.

Con 8. 129. Richard Barwell, 1702, has a Silk Grass Bed. 20/.

376. Richard By. in 1684. a silk grass bed.

She says her father had a silk grass or milk weed bed (both
names were used.) She thinks none but the poorest lay on straw
50 years ago, though they used materials not half as good as straw.

Dec. 4. 144. Silk Grass imported for Shoemaking, - 1798 - altogether
4. 147 different from the Silk Grass on preceding page

Pigeon Feathers.

- Prices 333. Noah Dixlee, S.H. Pigeon feather Bed 12¹/₂ 1¹/₄ 48.
five feather bed \$15. only 3¹/₂ more
330. Pigeon feather Bed (Esra Strong) 1¹/₄ 44, 14¹/₂
five feather bed \$18. only 4¹/₂ (more) one 37¹/₄ & one 48¹/₂
227. Elisha Pomere, 1762. 210 ds Pigeon feathers, @ 10.

Silk Grass. or As. Lepias Syriaca. Rees Enc. Cultivated by
Parkinson 1629 - was from America. Freuchen in Canada called
for greens & the poor fill their beds with the cotton. Parkinson
calls it Virginia Silk, from the silkiness of the cotton.
American Editor of Rees says it abounds about Philadelphia.
calls it silk - says it is used from the seeds, dried, beat, and used
for beds, cushions, coverlets, bolsters, mattresses. 8 or 10
is enough for coverlet & bed & pillows. Is too short to spin, but
may be spun mixed with cotton. has been manufactured
in Paris since 1760. used in Russia for candlewicks.
Paper can be made of the stems. Introduced into Europe by Crusaders.

also 10. 128 Simon Clapp's acct. of beds formerly, & Geese - pigeon feathers, &c
1852 some years before. These beds were much used. These are old and
split in great quantities in N.H. [Con. Misc. 11. 208

Feather Beds. [Con. 9. 362-364.

- Con. 8. 129. Thos. Cooke of Guilford, 1702. 3 beds . 45. 41. & 40 ds at 1¹/₈ & 2¹/₈.
3 bolsters 10 10¹/₄. 16¹/₂ ds @ 1¹/₆ & 1¹/₉. 16 - Large bolsters.
1¹/₂ pillows 3¹/₄. 9¹/₂. 4¹/₄. 3 ds. at 1¹/₄ & 1¹/₆.
8. 110. 237 ds Feather beds bolsters & pillows @ 1¹/₈. £11. 17. 0. W. Andrews 1776
119 ds flock beds bolsters & pillows @ 6¹/₈. 34¹/₈. do. "
378 Bed & Bolster 62 ds & 1 pillow 2¹/₄ ds = 64¹/₂ ds. @ 1¹/₂. 75¹/₈. G. Clark. 1790
do - do & 2 pillows. 57 ds @ 1¹/₈. 95¹/₈. G. C. 1690. Call as pay
do do & pillow 37 1/2. 12 1/3. 45 1/8. G. C. 1690.
91 Feather Bed, H. Spening. 53¹/₂ ds @ 1¹/₈. or 58¹/₈. 1656
Misc. 8. Feather Beds about Boston or in Boston: 1694. 119 1/2 ds.
p 358, 364 - 2 do do + bolsters 94 lbs at 1¹/₃. 1702. and 194 ds 2 1/3.
366, 372 1 do do + do. 76 ds @ 1¹/₆. 1707. 1717 Bed, Bolster & pillow 91 lbs. 2 1/8.
1 do do + do. 68 lbs @ 1¹/₈. 1717. and one do do. "small". 46 lbs. 7 1/10

Misc. 8. 307. Many feathers of wild fowl exported to England from Hudson's Bay, &c
In 1742 they sold in England at 1/2 sterling - about 1/7. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 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120. "The Great Flood" so called.
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Said to be in 1691 on page 19 - was 1691-2.

See Northampton No. 1. p. 132. Rain began Feb. 24. 1691-2
See do. p. 83. "Work to get the mill going after the Great
Flood". This was after February 1692.

Misc. 4. 123. Great Flood in Merrimack, Piscataqua & other rivers - first
week in April 1708. 7000 logs carried away. 4000 £ damage
see Floods. p. 288

Misc. 10. 145. Winter Flood & Great Bridge carried off. Feb. 1824.

In the flood of May 1704 (May 24 suff. N. S.) tradition says
planting was done after June 20. They had good crop. Late frost.

L. 13. 153. Great Flood in the Connecticut & other streams
in December 1748, by Rain, much damage done.
[Crossed Dec 12. see page 288.

M. 13. 210. Great Rain & Flood at Northampton July 5. 1769
much Hay carried off. Two Hunts children killed by lightning.

M. 10. 229 Joseph Clarke refers to this great rain, Misc. 10. 229

M. 10. 229. Great Flood or Great Rain, July 30. 1802.

[Cont. on page 288

M. 2. 126. Trimming or Shaving.

Misc. 8. 292. Nehemiah Allen 1678, is credited 1/ by Jos. Hawley
for "Trimming".

Con. 9. 377. Ben Jonson calls shaving, "trimming".

M. 1. 3. 85. Mayr. Hawley paid for shaving at Cambridge 3/2 & 2 shavings 10/2
He was 84 & 232 he kept into. And for 21. old Tenor, when he was 3 1/2. (1774

"Trimming" used for shaving before 1700.

M. 1. 16. Dedidiah Strong Trimmer Samuel Clark's account
of 246.

Con. 4. 60. James Eno trimmed with Wolcott, at 4/ a year
1649, 1650, 1651, 1652-53, 54, and half of 55.

Con. 5. 292. Nehemiah Allen credited for trimming 1/ 1678.

Con. 5. 34. John Skinner trimmed Caleb Standley Jr

Prices 54. Samuel Sheldon trimmed E. Hunt & others 1745.

do 146. James Proctor shaved E. Hunt Jr 1 year from May 1773 at 18/

3. 1. 141. John Waring shaved Do. 1774, 75, & 76 at 12/ year.

2. 1. 141. John Waring shaved with Hunt & R Breck 1773 & 1774.

Con. 14. David Kelton shaved Dr Hunt 1/ 84 to 88 at 16/ year; also sundry boys

Con. 285. Edward Mielby do do. 1788, 89, 90, 91 & till 1791.

Con. 285. Ben Blood did shaving 1748.

Con. 285. James Proctor shaved Deac E Hunt for a year, shaving 12/

Con. 285. Leveke shaved some in 1772 & 3. May 1774

Con. 285. [Barber continued Misc. 12. 66.

m. 1. 287
N.H. 1. 492

"The Island or Newport R.I." 121.
[Cont. p. 395]

Trade to this place, ~~first mentioned~~ from this region, is mentioned in 17th century, in Northampton, Vol. 86. Samuel Clark went to the Island, & brought home some things, for Israel Rust N.H. 1. 86. Samuel Clark ~~he~~ went to the Island about 1692, 3 or 4. brought up wool, & carried down cloth. He charged 2d lb for wool - freight. He had a mare to the island of William Clark for which he allowed 12/- Probably some younger man went & not Samuel himself. Perhaps as late as 1695.

- Con. 5. 359 Caleb Stanley traded at Newport 1708, 9, 10.
Prices 249 Jonathan Rust went to Island 1723 -
" 250 John Lankton do 1719 - 20
" 150 John Eastman do 1762
" 218 Mr. Gaylord do 1765
Prices 36. Samuel Gaylord went to Island 1741. and 1742
Jonathan Rust went to Island 1741. and 1742
sold Hunt Sugar & Molasses - paid freight of Hunt's wool - 1743. paid freight of Hunt's wool, sugar, molasses
N.H. 1. 574 John Wright went 1757. in bark sent to Boston or New York
Prices 74. Gideon Clark to Newport June 1774. Brought 1800 lbs. of 1/4 Gal. Freight to Con. River 32/- & sent 1/2 Gal. also concerned in molasses from New York 1770.
do 82. Gideon Clark & John Wright went to R. Island in 1765 to buy wool & sugar. He, June in June 1766, John Wright went again.
do 83. June 1766. John Wright again for wool + 1768 + 1770.
do 83. July 1764. Mary Pomeroy; May 1774. Benj. Clark & Gideon Clark; June 1775. Reuben Smith; and Douglas King, July 1775. R. Smith June 1, 1776. Went out 1775. 1/2 in or 1/5. In 1775 again, 1/6.
Prices 288. Jorrel Rust went to Island, June 1757, June 1758, June 1759. Sawley sent for wool, sugar, molasses, tea. Same 1761
do 289 John Wright went 1764. Hawley sent for wool Molasses & indigo for family use. Wright sent 1759.
do 275 Benj. Sheldon went May 1730, 31, 32, 33, 34. Jonathan Rust went full day 1730. Both carried for Hawley Towcloth, whitened cloth, & bags. brought up wool principally; also molasses, & must have some horse back - perhaps had pack horses.
Prices 44. Ebenezer Phipps went 1740. Pr. 53. Ona Port 1740. 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750. John Lankton brought wool from the Island 1740. 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750. What the freight was 1740. 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750.
Wet. Phay & Wicks. Obigail Langton got from the Island £10 in leather 1737 (about 3/4 lb) and 10 lbs wool at 3/40. lb. 38/4. (about 1 1/4 lb. (unsold) and Molasses 20. [Cont. p. 395]

Bolting Mill [Musc. 4. 307. v. 2. 235]

N. Hamp. 1. 85. "A Bolting Mill" was brought up from the Falls, for Samuel Clark, (he had a grist mill) May 1688. About 1694 he ~~carried~~ for bolting & packing 4 bbls flour, @ 8. or 1/8 a barrel, to Jonathan Hunt.

Hadley 154. Richard Montague bolting mill 67 1680.
and Bolting Stuff 157 [See Hadley 2 p. 120]

do 154. John Smith a bolting mill 1676.

do 154. Joseph Parsons, a bolting mill. 1683

do 154. Philip Smith, bolting cloth mill 60. 1685

do 154. Wm Partrigg, a bolting mill 1668

do 154. Port Westcarr, a bolting cloth. 1676.

Musc 4. 102. "A Bolting mill & cloths for any Quaker" advertised in Boston 1738.

Prices 370. "Old Case of Bolting mill 40/" Jos. Parsons 1683

370. Bolting mill frame 30/. John Montague 1732

Launderies were not uncommon before after 1700.
[Prices, 2. 316. 317. 334. 227. 315.]

Con. 8. 376. R. Bryan "Bolting mill & old lumber" and warehouse, 56/ 1689

do "Bolting mill chamber" & it had "bolting sieves & lumber" 29/

do a merchant & sold flour.

Dist. 2. 100. Baker's Bolting & miller's Bolting mills.

Uncollected. A bolting mill set up in New London 1669.

John ... the ancient hand mills of the east - had a sieve attached to separate the flour from the bran. Sieve was made of reeds cut in time of spring, of not much use.

Drewryland - Early days.

do 2. 1666 had a "sifting chest". H. Simpson had "Bolting Trough" 1666.

do Busby 1660 "a sifting Trough"

do 12. 282. 1680. a Bolting Cloth

Con. 5. 334. Dr. John Moore, gardener 1677. had in his Bakehouse "a Bolting mill."

Hist. of Conway } In 1774 the first gristmill was built in Conway
Sp. Repub. 1854 } and "each person bolted his own grist - in a hand bolt."

Con. 9. 122. } Calicut Trowbridge of New Haven had a bolting mill 40/.

1704 } This must have been a hand bolting mill, like those above.

Con. 13. 240. 1767 2 Bolting mills adv. in Boston 1767. "and reels".

M. 17. 246. John Pyncheon had a bolting mill 1666 - wood and lime.

Bolting Mills, in N.Y. &c

- Con. 10. 84. Bolting Mill at Hempstead 10. 1707
 - 10. 100. Bolting mill + 2 Cloths £7.10. 1695. also 7.
 - 10. 101. Bolting mill with Cloths £5.00. 1697
 - 10. 104. Bolting mill + 2 Cloths £6.00. 1703
 - "Bolted flour" + other flour with the Mills.
 - 10. 108. 2 ps Bolting Cloth - sum 120 Guineas. - 1700
 - Con. 2. 407. Watons New York, under 1683, says a ll flour was bolted & packed in the city, & bolting at mills was unknown. It was done by horse power in New York & Philadelphia
 - 10. 18. Bolting laid open to all, in city & out. 1693.
 - 10. 90. Bolting House connected with house, ware house, &c. N.Y. 1730
 - 10. 93. A mill & mill house with bolting cloths &c. N.Y. 1730
 - 10. 93. Bolting House & Bake house. N.Y. 1745
 - 10. 94. House with Bolting House near, N.Y. 1747
 - 10. 94. Grist mill with 3 Bolting Cloths & house for Bolting 1748
 - 10. 94. Bolting house connected with Bake house, house &c. 1748
 - 10. 94. Mills with Bolting mills that go by water. N.Y. 1750
 - 10. 95. A House & Bolting House; latter 25 tris, 28 & 20. city. 1749
 - 10. 95. Grist mills with Bolting mills adv. & without 1752
 - 10. 96. Bolters & Baker regulated. 1750.
 - 10. 17. Bolters regulated - were packers. 1752
 - 10. 15. Bolters regulated - were packers. 1752
 - Misc 4. 81. "Bolting Mills" & "Bolting House" adv. in Phila. 1723
 - 4. 72. "Grist mill with good Bolting mills" in Pa. 1738
- It seems that Bolters were not connected with Grist Mills and were not carried by water until long after 1700. Very few such in above list - last one 1738 is the first.
- After 1700 in N.Y. 1707 was 1/6. ea.
- 10. 101. Flour 600 ds, £6. in 1697.
 - 10. 99. A Bolting mill 1683. 5L. and Bolting House, where grain was stored. - Bolting houses in the City.
 - Con. & Misc. 1. 55. Connecticut law about price of Bolting. 1759.
 - 1. 55. Opposition of 2 millers.
 - Hadley 3. 106. Eliakim Smith made a Bolting mill for the grist mill, March 1765. Worked 5 days at 3/4. Went out again to mill to see it. Worked on mill 2 days more. Was it then the first bolting mill by water in Hadley?
 - H. 3. 119. The other mill 1772 or 3. Bought a bolting cloth & gave 56/8. - perhaps first.
- Wind mills for grinding - never seen on Connecticut River. Were plenty in some parts of New England. Common in Europe. Conspicuous on high grounds in England formerly.
- Con. Misc. 2. 22.

Sawing Boards, & Price of Boards.

The changes in Samuel Clarke's book for Sawing great quantities of boards. from about 1682 to 1700, is almost invariably 2/6 per 100 feet - or 25/ per 1000. The money price would be only 1/8 per 100. - N. Hamp. l. p. 84-87 Sawing timber felled 2/. Sawing a sled log 6/.

Owner of Sawmill gave for logs that made 300 feet boards 3/ each. Some logs @ 3/4 and 4/ & 4/6 log that made 385 feet 5/- 3 logs made 850 feet, 4/3 ea

Price of boards - usually 4/100, or 40/1000. in money 1/8, 100. & 26/8, 1000 feet. In S. Clarke's acct.

Price of boards in Jos. Hawley's account 1714 was still 2/8 a hundred, money, 4/ in pay - also 1712

1771-72. when Deac Elew. Hunt built his house, he had common pine boards from Bernadston & Montague, delivered at Clark's Ferry N.H. at 3/100 or 30/1000 feet yellow pine for floors 35/ m. & better white pine 35/ and still better 40/ - Clear Boards 5/100 or 50/ m.

Price of boards 55/ m. or 550/1000. - See also 1739 Prices. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.

Sawing Boards 1/4 100 feet, 1765. 1766.

Price of boards 2/8 100 feet, 1765. 1766. Some at 3/100. Some sawed at halves. See Sawing Sitework & Plank former 2/100 feet; latter 1/7 or 1/8.

Boards from Vermontland, sold here 30/ m. 1774.

Sawing Boards in 1713 was 1/4 100 feet. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.

Boards 2/8, 100, as money 1705-1711. - (See Jos. Hawley's Sitework 4/100 feet as money 1705. 1712. plank 4/100 feet sitework 5/100 feet plank 5/2 inches; do. 2 inch 3/ boards 2/3 per 100 feet. 1702 1000 feet rapid down the river. Jos. Parsons, Esq.

Clapboards 368 feet at 4/ 1711. - Clapboards 1754. 4/100. 17284

White pine Boards 1785-30/ 1000; same 1784. p. 219

Clapboards 6/100. 1793. (100 boards or 100 feet?)

Clear stuff 62. 6. 6. 6/ m. Floor boards 54/ m. = 1795 40/100. 50/ m.

Clapboards 1794. 4/ & 5/100 - Pr. 153. Clapboards 6/ 1785-1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.

u.2. 281. Horse Hire.

On S. Clark's book, horse to Boston 12/. (only 1st d per
 mile for 100 miles. The same to the Island
 or Newport. To Hartford 5/- prob. 40 miles at 1st d.
 1733. Horse to Boston 18/. To Leicester 10/. (about 1st d money
 Cart & horse to Falls 2/6. (probably 3d a mile, 10 miles, prob
 " Cart to Hartford 3/. (less than 1st a mile.
 1st d per mile was old price of horse hire - later 1st d.
 Prices 240. Jos. Hawley, horse to Hartford 5/. 1714.
 " 249. 1st d price for horse hire, 1718 to 1723, were 1st d a mile
 " 289. Horse to city double to W. H. 1732. (about 4/.
 " 287. 3d Jos. Hawley, after lawful currency, 6/ to dollar,
 was established, charged old price 12/ for horse
 to store; to Brookfield 4/ + 3/4; to Ware 2/4. } His price
 80 miles 10/8. in 1762 (1/ O.T. 1 or 1 1/2 d. l.c. } was 1st d mile
 or 1/ O.T. 1 1/2 d. }
 Price 13. E. H. & Co. vt. vt. clearing province bills, 1737 to 1769
 rose 3d a mile to 1/. latter was O.T. 1st d.
 1737. 3d. 1739. 4d. 1742 to 1747. 6d. 1748. 8d. 1750. 1/ O.T.
 After 1752. C. Hunt's price for horse to Albany was
 12/ + 13/4. Middlebury 8/. Northfield 4/. Suffield 4/.
 Boston 13/4. Greenfield 2/6. - These 1st d and 1/ O.T.
 There was some rise after 1760. and a horse to Danbury
 was 2/8. (2 d a mile) Westfield 2/8. Albany 15/.
 New York 30/8. Albany formerly (by way of Middlebury)
 was considered about as far as Boston, or the
 same. - The 13/4 to Albany was 100 miles
 at 1/ 2. or 1 1/2 d. lawful currency. 1787. 2nd d mile. Pr. 06
 1784 2d. Pr. 18
 Horse Hire had advanced to 2 Pence a mile in
 cases a few years before the revolution, but in some
 cases was only 1/ O.T. or 1 1/2 d. A horse to Boston
 Roxbury 1763 to 1775, was 13/4 and 16/8 - both prices round.
 To Hartford 12/ means 50 miles at 2 pence: 1773. 22. Pr. 141
 2 d a mile charging T. Dwight 1764. To do 3.20 m. 3/4. To W. H. 12/
 N. Hamp. 1. 90. Josiah Strong charged 12/ for horse to Boston about 1807
 " " " Horse to Lebanon 12/. 1747.
 Prices 27. Horse 8 miles to "Whortleberrying". 3/. 1747. 8. 1747.
 " " To Albany 1738. 30/. 1741. 32/; 1744. 42/; 1745. 50. "
 " " To South Hadley 1750. 6/. (1/ a mile O.T.
 " 30. To H. field 1748 + 1750 6/. (1/ a mile O.T. (once "3d a mile")
 " 30 To Westfield 1750. 18/ (1/ a mile O.T.
 H. 3. 213. South Hadley Horse Hire after 1757 usually 2nd d. some 1/ 1/2.
 3. 220. Do Horse Hire 2nd mile 1779. 1781. 1811.
 3. 142. 143. J. Pierce, charged 1/ O.T. 1765. 1766. 1769. 20 miles 2/8
 3. 133. - do paid 1/ O.T. 1770. 50 miles 6/8.
 Prices p. 48. Saul Alvord horse hire from 3d to 1/ a mile. 1730 to 1748.
 Prices 228. D. Wilton 1675. horse to Springfield 2/. to Hartford 3/.
 (less than 1st d a mile)
 1730. 8. 242. J. H. 1675. horse to Springfield 12/. to Hartford 1/ 1/2. 1st d a mile.
 [Continued in vol. 12 1921]

126. Tar, Pitch, Turpentine - from page 87

1648. Samuel Phelps and John Griffin hired Wolcotts vessel to convey Tar.

Proc. 241. Samuel Bartlett sold to Jos. Hawley Nov. 24, 1718, 25 barrels Turpentine, weight 7522 lbs at 7/ per hundred - £ 26. 6. 4. Part paid in P. Bells, P. K. &c

Con 5. 215 Turpentine w. wt. 7/6 + 8/6. Cwt in Boston. 1701. 82
Tar worth 13/ a barrel in Boston

Con 5. 307. The Hunt and man paid the freight to Boston. 2/6 barrel of tar
Tar in Hartford, 1686. In Nov. 12/ 66. T. Lord

Proc. 3. 265 Tar was made in Plymouth extensively before 1663. 1/2 of ministers house 1663 was paid for in turk. Great quantities made 1687. - Taxes were payable in Tar

Felt's Stat. 1. of. barrel 1666. 8/6 in 1667 (not over 6/ in cash probably.
Hamp. 297 1693. Nathl Bancroft of Westfield came into bounds of Springfield & gathered candlewood & burnt it into 27 barrels of tar. Complained of. Esq. 1687.

Mass 1. 165-166. Enfield people had much candlewood gathered for tar; some of it "split & set together for tar" on land claimed by Wenderos; wood or people came & burnt tar kilns of this wood. 1673. Candlewood was generally "split" - most of it was splittable wood.

Proc. Salem Tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, "okey turpentine" or misle. 174
made in Salem & other towns, as long as the pine forests allowed.

2. 252. Pitch, tar & ships continue to be exported from Salem to England, 1716

Proc. Salem Tar & Catheers, applied to an Informer in 1716

Proc. 2. 211 Sept. 7. 1768 - he was carried through the streets in this coat. When did this thing begin in N. England?

Proc. 2. 562 Tories are tarring & feathering by a mob in some instances before the revolution began in 1775 & after

Mass 3. 87. Order against Coxing trees, or turpentine in Dorchester, in Hampshire, June 1728, & against barking trees, Com. appointed the usual law against Coxing.

North Carolina paper, 1852. refers to lines boxed for turpentine, and to turpentine distilleries; & gives the exports of that State in 1851 as follows: Raw Turpentine 103,139 barrels. Spirit of T. or distilled Turpentine 74,441 bbls; Rosin 317,638 bbls. Dried rosin, pitch, tur. - Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi all furnish some Turpentine, the 1st & 2nd - mostly N.C.

Proc. 2. 211. Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine are in Book of Rates 1660.

Proc. 2. 211. Rosin is a resin, Turpentine is compound oil of Turpentine & Rosin. Rosin is a resin, Turpentine is compound oil of Turpentine & Rosin. Rosin is a resin, Turpentine is compound oil of Turpentine & Rosin.

Proc. 2. 211. There was Tarring & Feathering in Boston in 1774. They called this a "modern jacket" - continued Mass. 12. 93.

- Prices 13. E. Hunt gave 7 dls. 1746. (4 25 for one l.c.)
 do 60. do gave 12 dls 1747. 5 times 6-8 to a time.
 do 30 Robert Danks sold bears meat 4 dls 1743.
 do 245 Jos. Hawley gave for bear meat 4 dls 3 1/2 1747.
 " 247 " gave Pres. Bartlett for 4 lbs, 3 1/2 4/2 1743.
 Raccoon meat compared to lamb by Johnson M. 3 25
 Raccoon meat is as good as that of a lamb. Wood. n. 6 25
 do 243. Raccoon meat, 3 lbs at 3 c. E. Gorse & Co.
 do 245. 1743 do do 3 dls at 3 c. (same as above)
 do 26. Noth Bud & man sold to E. H. 2 dls 1/60 T. 1752 Oct. (2 1/2 L.C.)
 misc. 3. 78. Kalin says bears when killed one ear & one side is good. 1748
 misc. 6. 241. Wood says meat is as good as venison.

m. 2. 234. Berries

- m. 13. 220 Cranberries offered for sale in Boston 1707 Oct.
 Cranberries. someone who lived in Wilmington, Mass.
 before 1790, not sold, says in the N.E. Farmer, that Cranberries were
 plenty in N. 60 years ago, but could not be sold in Boston at any price.
 Some emptied them into the dock. He sold a bushel for 8 c in the winter.
 about 1790 after they were brought in W. at 20 cts per bushel & sent to the South.
 Cranberries. 2 25
 Prices 45. Sold by N. Seal 1752 to E. Hunt. 1/2 O.T. quart. 29 1/2.
 203. 209. Sold to T. Dwight from Southampton, Chesterfield 1763 to 1767
 203 Sold to do 4 38 bushel from Westport 25/4. 1 peck sold 1/6.
 203 3. 140. 1 Pierce bought 2 qts Cranberries @ 2 1/2 1765.
 misc 4. 146. Cranberries noticed in Boston, 1728. Sold by Eliot's Indians 10 1/4
 misc 3. 130 Kalin's account of Cranberries. 1749. (see 4. 326)
 " 8. 108. Sauce and tart made of Cranberries in N.E. in former times. (see 4. 326)
 Roger Williams, D. 31. 3. 426.
 Court in M. 12. 1. 1
 Currant or Tallow.
 Con. 5. 229. It is called Currant at Hartford 1681.
 Prices 162. J. Hawley sold it 1722 @ 11 1/2 to Rev. J. Edson
 now is converted into Candles. Ed. Enc. VII 335

misc. 10. 17. Rev. Goodell, Swift, and J. W. Ware of Norwich came through Westhampton to
 Southern place, after which the berries, & 15. 10 1743.
 Whortleberries. Robert Buck bought of a woman 144 quarts
 in the season of 1764 at 5 p for 6/6 q. - a little over 1 d per qt.

Whortleberries. Misc. 2. 246

- Prices 27. He let horse & mule to Whortleberrying 3. 4 1/2 9 1/2
 do 40. Behind horse to Whortleberrying. 6 p. O.T. 1757. 210
 do 40 Hind horse to do. a sawmill Plain 6 p. O.T. 1757. L.C.
 May. Hawley bought Whortleberries 2/2 O.T. Aug. 1744 x. (3 at 4)
 Misc 4. 326. Eliot's Indians sold "Whortleberries" 1647. & saw berries
 Prices 333. Whortleberries in May 1/2. Dried. St. Kellor, 1739. & adley 1739
 misc. 1. 307. do. dried for winter in N.H. Belknap's. Rogell Williams, M. 1. 100.
 misc. 6. 269. Whortleberries were used in pudding in N. England. (see 4. 326)
 6. 266. Berries much used early just before in N.E. M. 18. 437.
 3. 92. Kalin's account of these berries.
 Con. 3. 271. "Whortleberry Hills" in N.H. 1744.
 Misc 10. 17. Rev. E. Hale & Saml. his wife & son went after whortleberries round
 Pomoy's mountain in July 27. 1786. Took tea at Hornings. L.C. continued 15 p. 34.

m. 2. 269.

Freight to & from places down the River - Northampton.

Price 8. 295. Wheat was carted to Windsor 25 to 30 bushels in a load at 10d. a bushel about 1680.

This is at the rate of $1/4$ or $1/6$ per bushel to Windsor.

Barrel of pork came as 5 bushels wheat, $1/2$ - weighed as much as 200 lbs & more; also cost of something from Windsor 25/100. $1/4$ say 1/4

Price 8. 295. Carting to Hartford about 1680. Wheat $1/4$ a bushel, & Pork 5/5 a barrel.

At the rate of about $1/9$ or $1/11$ a hundred. Present also down the River Peas, & some Flour.

Price 8. 295. 4 Articles sent to Boston. No Indian Corn.

Price 1. 34. Carting hhd rum from Falls of $1/17$ - at night

" 1. 35. do do from Falls $1/16$ - do.

" 1. 35. do do from Hartford & Falls $1/10$ - 1706

" 1. 36. Load of Turpentine to Falls $1/10$ - 1707

" 1. 85. Oxen to Falls 3/1. 86, Cart to horse & pack 2/5

Price 56. Load from "landing" & "Falls" $8/1$ - 57 to 1764

do 52. Carting load from Falls $8/1$ - 1758 - Pr. 14. 1753. $7/4$

do 57. Win. 6 cart. cards load from river $8/1$ - 1764 (no account)

do 52. Load from Hartford 90/1. 1741. (about - 30. 1. m.)

do 57. Carting hhd Wool from Middlebury $4/0$ - 1742 (12/1)

do 57. " hhd. Beaver from Hartford $6/1$ - 1743. (say 16)

Price 87. Peas carried to Hartford 11 lbs. a bushel - 1700

at $1/6$ bushel. Price a Strong, 1700.

Price 160. Teams to Hartford 1730. 1734 - several. 53/1. m. 53/1.

Probably not more than 24. 10 2/1. Langdon.

Price 124. Carting 24 bushels Peas to Falls 57/1. m. 57/1.

Price 230. Carting wheat from Westfield to Windsor 6 bushels

m. 8. 295. do do 1680 do to Windsor 6 bushels (about 1675)

" 240. Carting load to Falls $7/6$ - 1715

do 241. Boating 32 bbls Turpentine to Hartford $2/1$ - 64/1. 1718

Price 1. 33. Transport of 76 bbls do to Hartford 3/1. 1590.

$2/3$ included, freight to landing & boating down below.

Price 258. Peas were boated 1724 & 1726 at 4d. a bushel.

do 57. 100 lbs. from landing 10/1. 6/1. 1771

do 1413. Carting load from landing 9/1. 1773.

do 95. 78. 4. A Cart all loads to Windsor landing.

1787. 88. 89. 1793. are 6/1. 10/1. 13/6.

do 157. Load of 1788. 90. 91. 10/1. 1793.

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Freight up & down River, on

Hadley 2. 124. Carting 30 bushels to Falls was 10/
or 4d a bushel for wheat. This was a
load, & many were carted. 1692, 1693
same 1712.

do. 2. 120 Carting 30 bushels wheat to Hartford
was 10d a bushel or 26/3. That is carting
to landing, & boating below. Carting 4d,
& boating 6d. a bushel. Corn was same.

do. 2. 125. Carting a load to Hartford 26/3. July 1684

do 2. 125. Boating corn down the river 90 bushels 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.
This in 1701. Corn means grain probably.

Misc. 17. 14 } Freight up & down the River, under the
134 } Pyrochons 1645 to 1680
17 340 }

Prices 249. Carting loads from the Falls, 1717
to 1724. 8/ mostly. one 8/6. 1725 one 10/

do 260. Carting loads from Falls 1725. 8/ & 10/.
" " " " " 1728-1730 - 10/ & 11/

" " Salt was brought from Falls 6 bushel. 1723.

" " Peas were carried to Falls 4 bushel 1730

" 71. Boating hhd lime from Rocky Hill. 1712. 12/
hhd held 15 bushels in W. Sp

Hadley, Book. 9 1/2 bushels, peas to Hartford by cart 9/6. 1734

Can 5. 360. G. Stanley bought 2000 ds Soli leather in 1710
361. in 1704-5. 6. and 1. is was carried with 10
on the back of horses. Bought upper leather at sundry
years before.

Can 5. 225. Tar. The transport from Hartford to Boston was 2/6 bbl. 1702

do 225. Grain from N. Haven to Boston was 6/ per bushel.

do 361. Freight of Rum & Molasses from Boston to Hartford
was 2/6 a barrel (same as Tax above) 1706. G. Stanley.

Can 2. 127. Barley water from Windsor to Hartford 1/2 a barrel

do 67. Bees wax " " " 6/ a barrel.

Can 5. 143. Some hhd of lime, & perhaps of other things, were brought from
the Landing at 4/6. - load of lime from Falls 13/ 1704

Mass 2. 226. Freight of 12 1/4 bushels of Peas, corn & wheat, from
1691. Springfield to Hartford, to pay rates, was 10 bushels 250. 10.

Mass 1. 288. Samuel Partridge says 1690, that it cost 1/3 a barrel
to transport from him to Boston.

Can 5. 256. Freight of grain (contribution) 1697 from Can 2. 225.
was 6d per bushel.

" " 1. 134. Freight of grain from L. Sound to Boston was 6/ barrel.

132 Freight from Boston - by land.

Prices 10. The price for bundles 1743, to 46, was 1/1.
per pound - probably about 3 pence lawful money.
Bundles weighed 5 to 8 pounds, & more or less.

2. 24. Samuel Burt brought from Boston 108 Dr ~~beaver~~
1736, & was paid 25/- perhaps 10/- lawful l. or 1/4.
at least 1/3 a pound or

P. 136. 142. Simon Smith 1771. 2. 3. 4. - brought regularly
125. from Boston at 4/- 100 lbs - & some things 14/8 100
He carried down pork to Boston by land at 9/- 100. about 3/- 100
3 loads from Boston at 4/8, 100. p. 136. 1774.
Went freight 1772-3. was 4/- p. 125.

P. 212. Simon Smith 1767, brought from Boston for
Penotly Dwight, 33 44 pounds @ 4/- 100 lbs - and
carried to Boston 1286 pounds @ 4/-

P. 98. Pharez Clark 30 cwt to & from Boston @ 4/6. 1768
Freight from Boston referred to many times - weight & value
Freight from Boston by Enock Higginson for J. Hawley 1719. 7/-
The freight not given.
Edward Barker brought goods from Boston 1724. 7/-
Hercheb Root brought goods from Boston 1710. 10/6
Do Do brought a piece of buckram 1722. 2/-
Bringing Warning Pan from Boston - Hawley charged. 1729. 4/6
4 loads brought "Dregs" from Boston May 1732. 10/6
4600 lbs for son Joseph cost 63/- bringing from Boston 1734. 2/-

Smith seems the first Teanastan who went to Boston
with a load, & brought back goods. I have no record
of any coming to Boston with a load before him, but
there must have been others, at least carts, long before,
or 20 years before, who carried their own produce, I think.

Merchants & others who went to Boston in 17th & 18th centuries
had many errands to do - purchased various small articles
for their townsmen. See Hawley's accounts M. 8. 297. about 1690.
See Duck & Hunt, Prices, 135. 137. many garden seeds.

P. 44. Beaver from Colverack was 9/- 100 lbs 1748 - (about 2 pence

P. 139. Simon Smith 1772 carried Salt & Potash to Boston for
Duck & Hunt, & brought up 16 barrels of Rum @ 12/- 100 lbs at 13/4

m. 2. 235

Boatmen on the River (See pages 130, 131)

Misc. 94. Thomas Lymman did boating about 1680
Federal Strong Co. 1679. 80.

1. 8. Benoni Stebbins 1700
Clapier

24. Samuel Marshall Jr. 1743, 1745, 1747
do 32. E. Hunt. owned part of the boat. [also 1753, page 169]

do 52. Joseph Wright 3d Co. 1755

do 241. Deac. Thos. Sheldon boated 1717, 18.

do 253. Jonathan Burt boated 1719.

do 254. Samuel Clapier boated 1717 &c

do 258 do do boated 1724, 25, 26, &c.
Some boating from Rocky Hill & Middletown.

do 64. Athamar Strong did boating 1757 [also 1754, p 285]

do 67. do do 1766, about 174 Co.

do 136. 142 Co. Co. 1773, 74, 75. Had of Row

do 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

do 11. 74 John Strong Jr. boated from Hartford & Rocky Hill. 1772
Wm Wait did some boating for Hawley 1772. 11/9

Rev. Solomon Stoddard - from Hawley's Book - is charged

1726. Bringing goods from Falls 6/. Freight of Goods 9/. 1724

1726 Freight of goods from Boston 16/. Freight from Falls 2/6. 1727

1728 Freight from Boston & Hartford 18/. + Boating 6/. boating 4/

1730 Nez. Root is credited by Hawley 1. "for boating a cart load
to Hartford"

Northampton 1. 309. Saml. Marshall (above) fine 181 for sailing on the
Sabbath with his boat. opposite Suffield.

Misc. 11. p. 25. Rum & other articles were purchased at Wethersfield
1790. &c. Rocky Hill & Middletown, to a considerable extent,
and boated from there.

1787. 88. Elias Lymman & Justin Lymman were boating 1787, 88

" 1789. 90. Lymman & others were boating & trading. 1789 to 1791.

David Strong was boating 1790. Misc. 11. p. 25. 24

1797. Strong & Robinson 1797.

mass. 2. 292. 484.

Northampton petition Jan. 4. 1669. saw transportation costs
1/. per bushel to Windsor, 2 pence per bushel from Windsor to
Hartford, and 1 pence per bushel from Hartford to Boston. This
makes 1/8 per bushel from N.H. to Boston. Going to Windsor shows
that they did carted their grain, or this estimate was for
carting. When did they begin to boat from the Landing below
the falls to Hartford? That was cheaper.

Pyneham always estimated wheat 9 pence more, but in Hartford there was
a 1/2 pence difference, & 6 pence in Springfield than in 1777.

134. Charcoal. [Misc. 2. 241]

N. Hamps Cutting pine wood for coal, 30 cords at 7/ 10/ per piece.
 1. 36 Burning 80 cords into coal 75/ 1770

1. 34. 72 bushels Coal 14/ 1-07; 64 bushels 14/ 7-10 but 2 2/3 d.
 1. 34. 63 bushels Coal 6/ 2/ 1718. 10 4/ 2-10 1/2 Ash.

Prices 67. 2 1/2 d. 2 3/4, 2 d 1/2 & 3 d. per bushel, 1757 to 1777.
 At 20 in or price seems 1/6 or 2 2/3 d - but several are 3 d.

268. Coal, 1773, 75 Bushels, 10/ (1 1/2 d - but not cut 2 d)

M. 8. 99. Lignum vitae Works, 900 bushels Coal 1/ 1/4. 1748
 How many in a load? Perhaps 100 bushels.

Prices 44. Blyman sold 100 bushels charcoal @ 1/6 0/ 2 2/5 1748
 1/6 seems old Tenor price.

do 50. Some Charcoal @ 1/8 0/ 1750 (2 2/3 L. C.

do 14. Charcoal 1737 to 1751. 9 d. 10. 1/ 1/6 1748. 1/8 (1751 to 1754. 2 1/2

do 113. do 2 1/2 d. 1776;

do 10. do 3 1/5 d. 1751.

con 5. 35/ 1. Called 4 d bushel in an. 1691. (3 in an, as price in 2 1/2

con. 7. 143 190 bushels Coal (at Middleton) 3 4-6 1/3 1703.

misc 1. 21. Fording wood makes 40 or 50 bushels Charcoal. Douglass.

misc 11. 117 Making charcoal in England. 1706. Enc. V. 127. M. 11. 128.

misc 6. 177 "Wood & Coal" were used in Boston 1660 in houses. This
 coal was charcoal.

Charcoal of hard wood sell in Northampton 1853 at 12 1/2 cts bushel by
 small quantities; 10 cents in larger quantities. Blacksmiths do not
 give so much for it.

my father 1790. sold to a Blacksmith 250 bushels of coal at 18/ per 100.
 (3 cents per bushel) to be kind in Blacksmith's work - 1785. 290 bushels @ 20/ 100.
 1786. 100 bushels 20/ 100. 1798 to 3. 1/ 257 bushels @ 20/ 100.

1786. 100 bushels 20/ 100. 1798 to 3. 1/ 257 bushels @ 20/ 100.

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1786. 100 bushels 20/ 100. 1798 to 3. 1/ 257 bushels @ 20/ 100.

u. 8. 96.
u. 2. 346.
2. 190. 280.

Hides, Leather &c

- H. Hamb 1. 16. Hides were 32 in pay put before 1710: 2d as many 1710 to 1787
" 1. 80. Tanning hides 12/8 each.
" 1. 34 Hides 1716 to 1721 3d as many 16: p. 35. 3d put 1726
Con 5. 36. 372. Hides, new G. St. always 2d as many. 1722 to 1740
" 5. 367. 373. Calfskins 1/2 a 2 1/2 each. green & brown.
" 5. 368. 368. Calfskins tanned. 2/8, 3/4 and 3/6 ea. 1710 to 1708
" 5. 366. 40. Sole leather 11. 16 as money. (6 times price of green hides)
" 5. 366. 42. Upper leather 1/8 lb. as money. Sup 364. 368
Prices 60. E. Hunt. Hides 1753 to 54. 2d per lb. { J. Hanby 1757 to 58
" 72 " 1761 2d; 1769 2 1/2; 1771, 2 + d. { Cow hides 2d
" 72 " Sole leather 1766 to 1775 1/4 lb. Tanning was per lb; Price 288
" 72 " done at home - not 2d per lb. 2d per lb. grade & date.
" 67 Calfskins tanned 1754 to 1761, 4/8, 5/8, 5/4 + 6/8 ea.
" 150. 753 green hides 1758 to 1761, 3d per lb. Sole leather 1/4 lb
" 3. 158. G. Pierce. 1766 Sole leather 2 1/3; 1771 3. 147. Sole L. 1/4 lb.
" 3. 118. E. Smith 1779 do 1 1/2 old way.
Prices 207. C. Dwight. Sole leather 1/2 2/3 (or 9/10 O.T.) 1/4. 1767
" " Do 1/3 1/2 (or 9/10 O.T.) 1771
" " Do Raw hides 1767 several at 2 1/2 or 1/6 O.T.
" 173. Elden asking gave for 20. 1737 + 38. 6d per lb. (about 2 lb. ea.)
" 40 Co Do good of for Calfskin 1740 1/8 lb. 4
" 40 Co Do Tanning & currying Calfskin 1737, 1741. was 6p. & 7p. 1745. 9p. 1747. 15p. (about 2p. l. m.)
" 40 Raw Hide 1/6 lb. O.T. (2 1/2 l. m. 1744)
" 260. 1732 + 33. Raw Hides 3 1/2 d. put 16. (not over 2 a lb.)
" 260. 17 7 + 29 Co do 3d. " " "
" 260 Calfskins. Green. 1726 to 1732 - 1/2, many at 2p. & 1/2. and 3p. gradual rise in real Silver price not over 1/3 and 1/6 - possible 1/8.
" 260. Tanned Calfskins 1721. 1726. 4p. 5p. 6p.
" 235. Elden from Strong bought raw Calfskins at 9p. 10 and 1p. each. about 1675.
" 96. Levi Shepherd bought sold raw hides @ 3 lb 1787 & 88.
" 2. 44 L. S. bought near Boston Tanapans, 1789, 1790, or more, sole leather @ 1/1. for beef &c. sold it here 1/4 as cash; 1/6. also 88.
Con 5. 364. Caleb Stanley bought sole leather in Boston 1708.
" 361 He bought about 2000 D. Sole leather in Milford 2p. 1704, &c
" 362 He bought 192 £ worth of upper & sole leather of John Alderman of Milford
" 367 He bought 86 D. Lampico leather of Wm. Bull. & K. Hau. in 1750, at 1/2 cash.

2.35
1780.

Waxed, leather, skins. continued

Sheepskins. &c. (M. 2. 1780)

Jan 7. 144. Thomas Thornton, Glover, tanned sheep as well as
Deerskins - Nov. 1763. Stied on hand

23 Sheepskins @ 1/1. & 3/4. Sheepskins @ 1/6. (same pressed.)

28 Sheepskins @ 50/ (about 7 each.) not answered to these.

Nov 5. 360. Sheepskin Apron, noticed once or twice by Stanley.

Sheepskins are seldom noticed before 1700 - & indeed long after.

Some Tanners inventories contain none.

Nov 20. Samuel Smith of Hadley 1744. had 2 leather Aprons. 1/1

Nov 7. 175. and John Shepard 1707 had a leather Apron. 1/1

Nov 7. 175. A malle leather, so called, appears, in Nov 1699

Nov 5. 362. was bought in New Haven regularly 1700... 1713

Nov 6. 360. Sheepskin of a Bookseller 10 each. & Calfskins 2/4. 1700

Nov 73. E. Hunt a tanned sheepskin 2/5

Nov 4. 129. "A malle leather" 2/5. in Boston Jan 1711. 3d. 1705

Nov 4. 70. m. 4. 1728. was 17 in 1731 (about 10 each) 2/5.

(Prices 153. 280.) Calfskins 11 in 3/4. 1718. - (seen at 3 3/4. in 16. 1756. &

" 288 Cowhides 1757 & 58. 24 in 16. sold by Maj. Hawley

Nov 4. 92 Red & purple Calfskins for S. ors, adv. in Boston. 1730.

Nov 4. 153. A malle leather, about clay hides imported - 1735

There is great deceit in them & that leather is all tanned.

Commonly green hides were 7 farthings a lb. (1/4 d.) and

leather well tanned; shoes only 4/6 pair & lasting, which

very different. See the article. 1735. green hides had a d. each

from 3 1/2 to 5 d. the past year.

Nov 3. 147. J. Pierre. 1763. bought 2 leather Aprons @ 1/1.

Nov 3. 147. O. Smith 1770. leather, 8/6. 6. 1/12. 1/12.

Nov 3. 147. O. Smith 1770. leather, 8/6. 6. 1/12. 1/12.

Nov 4. 184. South Carolina tanned leather for sale 1742; and again 1750

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Rails, & Posts Continued, page 278.

- Price 12. E.H. credits Ralph 54.100, 1743: 60/ 1746. Perhaps 12 or 14/ 1m
 Price 66. Ebenezer Hunt credits rails @ 18/ a hundred
 61. in 1758 - 15/ in 1769, & 6/ per 100 in 1776, and
 ref. for some in 1769, & 1779 - also 20/ 1766: & 18/ 1769.
 66. Posts with 4 holes 5 each 1766: Posts $4\frac{3}{4}$ + 5. 1769
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ d in 1772 + 1774 and 5. 1776. [$4\frac{3}{4}$ d seems
 to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, from 3/ Old Tenor.] E.H.
 211. Posts, 43, at 4, credited by T. Dwight about 170.
 230. D. Willow, 1674, bought Posts 128 for $29\frac{1}{4}$, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ each
 230 and 280 Rails at about 43/ or near 2 each
 or $15\frac{1}{4}$ per hundred.
 147. Dr E. Hunt. Gave 1779, 18/ for Rails + 1780. 20/ per C.
 147. Posts, he gave for, 1780, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d each.
 98. Half posts, 33 at 11/ 1788, or 4 each, + 15 more at 4.
 98.2. Rails 1788, 17/ 100: Old Rails, 16/ 1790.
 98.2. Posts, 21 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ 1725. 7/ credited by J. Hawley
 { 26.2. Posts, 3 hole posts 1728. 11/ 100 - 6/ 1734
 Con. 5. 372. Posts for board fence (S. Stanley) 2 each. 1700.
 5. 372. Chestnut Stakes for fence 6 d for 20. 7/ for 100.
 5. 372. Holed Posts called 6 each.
 Hump. 253. John Russell, sr. Hadley had a "holingaxe". 1780
 Hadley 3. 212. Oliver Smith got Chestnut Rails 16/ 100. 1764. From Museum
 to compare 61. Isaac Stanley 200 rails, + 40 posts 5 rails to a post 33/ 6
 (Rails about 12/ 13/ 100. & 5 posts 2 1/2 a 3 each. 1671
 Price 322. L. Philip Smith, 300 Rails. some only 8/ 100. 1685
 26/ Mayor Hawley 28 posts at 40/ 0/ or $5\frac{1}{4}$ each. 2 1/2 ea.
 Hadley 3. 72. 1722, S. Porter 15/ 100. (about 10/ 100).
 " 3. 116. 19 Rails @ 2d $3\frac{1}{2}$ 16/ 100 say 16/ 1786.

Making Fence. See p. 278

- m. 5. 373. Stanley gave 1/8 + 7/ a rod for making 5 rail fence.
 that is a fence with posts & rails. 1705.
 Making Hedge 84 rods @ 6 d.
 5. 365. Making 3 Rail fence 1/3 rod. and 5 rail 1/8. 1705.
 5. 362. Making 3 Rail fence 78 Rods. at 1/ - was allowed 1/4 for
 the half posts. (Posts for 3 rail fence called half posts.
 5. 362. 146 rods 5 rail fence @ 1/3. (Stanley called the timber
 suspect that when 1/3 was allowed for 5 Rail fence, the maker
 not only cut and split the rails, & posts, but carted them.
 5. 36. Digging ditch 10 rod: 5. 371. Making 5 rail fence near 170
 Price 271. Joseph Hawley about 1732, paid for 3 rail fence 2/ 6. & 3/ rod
 4 rail fence 3/ 5 rail fence 4/ 6. (Not over half in l. c.
 289. Mayor Hawley. 1753. & 54. paid for fence (rails not cut) 11/ 6
 and 1/9 per rod - probably 4 rail + 5 rail - about same in l. c.
 Price 326. See Fence of Elvets Indians. (13/ 6 and 12/ 0. 7/ 6
 Hadley 3. 143. Ditching is 8/ per rod. 1769, and 2/ 6 a day. 3. 116. 8/ per rod 1780 to 8/ 45 rods
 3. 113. Ditching at 8/ 6 rods. 1772

" 5. 367. *do* 11. 1/2. 1/3. 1/4. 1/5. 1/6. 1/7. 1/8. 1/9. 1/10. 1/11. 1/12. 1/13. 1/14. 1/15. 1/16. 1/17. 1/18. 1/19. 1/20. 1/21. 1/22. 1/23. 1/24. 1/25. 1/26. 1/27. 1/28. 1/29. 1/30. 1/31. 1/32. 1/33. 1/34. 1/35. 1/36. 1/37. 1/38. 1/39. 1/40. 1/41. 1/42. 1/43. 1/44. 1/45. 1/46. 1/47. 1/48. 1/49. 1/50. 1/51. 1/52. 1/53. 1/54. 1/55. 1/56. 1/57. 1/58. 1/59. 1/60. 1/61. 1/62. 1/63. 1/64. 1/65. 1/66. 1/67. 1/68. 1/69. 1/70. 1/71. 1/72. 1/73. 1/74. 1/75. 1/76. 1/77. 1/78. 1/79. 1/80. 1/81. 1/82. 1/83. 1/84. 1/85. 1/86. 1/87. 1/88. 1/89. 1/90. 1/91. 1/92. 1/93. 1/94. 1/95. 1/96. 1/97. 1/98. 1/99. 1/100. 1/101. 1/102. 1/103. 1/104. 1/105. 1/106. 1/107. 1/108. 1/109. 1/110. 1/111. 1/112. 1/113. 1/114. 1/115. 1/116. 1/117. 1/118. 1/119. 1/120. 1/121. 1/122. 1/123. 1/124. 1/125. 1/126. 1/127. 1/128. 1/129. 1/130. 1/131. 1/132. 1/133. 1/134. 1/135. 1/136. 1/137. 1/138. 1/139. 1/140. 1/141. 1/142. 1/143. 1/144. 1/145. 1/146. 1/147. 1/148. 1/149. 1/150. 1/151. 1/152. 1/153. 1/154. 1/155. 1/156. 1/157. 1/158. 1/159. 1/160. 1/161. 1/162. 1/163. 1/164. 1/165. 1/166. 1/167. 1/168. 1/169. 1/170. 1/171. 1/172. 1/173. 1/174. 1/175. 1/176. 1/177. 1/178. 1/179. 1/180. 1/181. 1/182. 1/183. 1/184. 1/185. 1/186. 1/187. 1/188. 1/189. 1/190. 1/191. 1/192. 1/193. 1/194. 1/195. 1/196. 1/197. 1/198. 1/199. 1/200. 1/201. 1/202. 1/203. 1/204. 1/205. 1/206. 1/207. 1/208. 1/209. 1/210. 1/211. 1/212. 1/213. 1/214. 1/215. 1/216. 1/217. 1/218. 1/219. 1/220. 1/221. 1/222. 1/223. 1/224. 1/225. 1/226. 1/227. 1/228. 1/229. 1/230. 1/231. 1/232. 1/233. 1/234. 1/235. 1/236. 1/237. 1/238. 1/239. 1/240. 1/241. 1/242. 1/243. 1/244. 1/245. 1/246. 1/247. 1/248. 1/249. 1/250. 1/251. 1/252. 1/253. 1/254. 1/255. 1/256. 1/257. 1/258. 1/259. 1/260. 1/261. 1/262. 1/263. 1/264. 1/265. 1/266. 1/267. 1/268. 1/269. 1/270. 1/271. 1/272. 1/273. 1/274. 1/275. 1/276. 1/277. 1/278. 1/279. 1/280. 1/281. 1/282. 1/283. 1/284. 1/285. 1/286. 1/287. 1/288. 1/289. 1/290. 1/291. 1/292. 1/293. 1/294. 1/295. 1/296. 1/297. 1/298. 1/299. 1/300. 1/301. 1/302. 1/303. 1/304. 1/305. 1/306. 1/307. 1/308. 1/309. 1/310. 1/311. 1/312. 1/313. 1/314. 1/315. 1/316. 1/317. 1/318. 1/319. 1/320. 1/321. 1/322. 1/323. 1/324. 1/325. 1/326. 1/327. 1/328. 1/329. 1/330. 1/331. 1/332. 1/333. 1/334. 1/335. 1/336. 1/337. 1/338. 1/339. 1/340. 1/341. 1/342. 1/343. 1/344. 1/345. 1/346. 1/347. 1/348. 1/349. 1/350. 1/351. 1/352. 1/353. 1/354. 1/355. 1/356. 1/357. 1/358. 1/359. 1/360. 1/361. 1/362. 1/363. 1/364. 1/365. 1/366. 1/367. 1/368. 1/369. 1/370. 1/371. 1/372. 1/373. 1/374. 1/375. 1/376. 1/377. 1/378. 1/379. 1/380. 1/381. 1/382. 1/383. 1/384. 1/385. 1/386. 1/387. 1/388. 1/389. 1/390. 1/391. 1/392. 1/393. 1/394. 1/395. 1/396. 1/397. 1/398. 1/399. 1/400. 1/401. 1/402. 1/403. 1/404. 1/405. 1/406. 1/407. 1/408. 1/409. 1/410. 1/411. 1/412. 1/413. 1/414. 1/415. 1/416. 1/417. 1/418. 1/419. 1/420. 1/421. 1/422. 1/423. 1/424. 1/425. 1/426. 1/427. 1/428. 1/429. 1/430. 1/431. 1/432. 1/433. 1/434. 1/435. 1/436. 1/437. 1/438. 1/439. 1/440. 1/441. 1/442. 1/443. 1/444. 1/445. 1/446. 1/447. 1/448. 1/449. 1/450. 1/451. 1/452. 1/453. 1/454. 1/455. 1/456. 1/457. 1/458. 1/459. 1/460. 1/461. 1/462. 1/463. 1/464. 1/465. 1/466. 1/467. 1/468. 1/469. 1/470. 1/471. 1/472. 1/473. 1/474. 1/475. 1/476. 1/477. 1/478. 1/479. 1/480. 1/481. 1/482. 1/483. 1/484. 1/485. 1/486. 1/487. 1/488. 1/489. 1/490. 1/491. 1/492. 1/493. 1/494. 1/495. 1/496. 1/497. 1/498. 1/499. 1/500. 1/501. 1/502. 1/503. 1/504. 1/505. 1/506. 1/507. 1/508. 1/509. 1/510. 1/511. 1/512. 1/513. 1/514. 1/515. 1/516. 1/517. 1/518. 1/519. 1/520. 1/521. 1/522. 1/523. 1/524. 1/525. 1/526. 1/527. 1/528. 1/529. 1/530. 1/531. 1/532. 1/533. 1/534. 1/535. 1/536. 1/537. 1/538. 1/539. 1/540. 1/541. 1/542. 1/543. 1/544. 1/545. 1/546. 1/547. 1/548. 1/549. 1/550. 1/551. 1/552. 1/553. 1/554. 1/555. 1/556. 1/557. 1/558. 1/559. 1/560. 1/561. 1/562. 1/563. 1/564. 1/565. 1/566. 1/567. 1/568. 1/569. 1/570. 1/571. 1/572. 1/573. 1/574. 1/575. 1/576. 1/577. 1/578. 1/579. 1/580. 1/581. 1/582. 1/583. 1/584. 1/585. 1/586. 1/587. 1/588. 1/589. 1/590. 1/591. 1/592. 1/593. 1/594. 1/595. 1/596. 1/597. 1/598

Wool 40% O.T. + 13% O.T. (at 14% m. i. sum.)

Wool &c

M.2.214 Weaving Cont. in M.12.262. ^{H. White with weaving several sorts of cloth at 5th. 1649. Coarse at 4th d}
 in 5.872. Weaving covered 1706. 76. a rug 18th. Stanley.
 " 372 " Cheeked braye for curtains @ 1/2 yd. ^{in 1706}
 " 371. " 4 " Kersey @ 8th yd. & 9th. 1705. 360p. 2 rugget @ 8th.
 " 360. 3p. " A rug 12th. unsay-woolsey. 3th 6th & 7th yard.
 Prices 6th. 8th " A Rug 6th. E. Hunt 1756. - Kersey 1st 4th 1718. 5m. 5.82
 285. " Linn 1/4. 1740. 1743 (say 5th). 1747. 2nd Pr 1747. 1748. 2nd 1748. 6d.
 " Wollen Spinning. by A. Cook. 1760. 18 4th d.

Hadley 3.222. Spinning Wool. O. Smith gave 7 a run 1795
 some rugs were made too.

Misc. 14.47. Wool at Hingham, washed 1st. unwashed 8th. 1700

Misc. 4.123. A feltmonger & glover in Boston, adv. "all sorts of Wool." 1708

Felts Salem, 2.160. 155 doz. Wool Cards entered New Eng. and from Dec. 3. 1703 to March 5. 1706, & many wool combs. - says, a fettle from one who has charge of Mills, &c; & he seeks to alarm them in England about the increase of woollen manufactures in N.E. in 1706, & again in 1708. Says most people wear their own cloth, carded, spun, &c. by themselves. Suggests the prevention of this, lest it should injure Old E.

2.161. Engagement of many to discourage the use of so little good began 1764, especially woollen; same 1767. if American manufactures are encouraged; and great quantities advertised in Boston 1770 - Woollens, Sagatties, Swanskins, cotton, hose, diapers, &c.

2.158. 159. Difficulty of Clothing in early days, and encouragement of sheeps, & spinning, &c.

Fields Middlesex. The cloths made in early days were coarse, and often worn without shearing or pressing.

Hadley 3.15. Carding machines in Hadley
 Litchfield 3.47. A carding mill at the Falls in Litchfield about 1802. ^{Two - Town} ^{1 cent.} All carding previously was done by the fire side.

Corn 10.84. Wool about New York 1680. 1st lb. 4th d.
 10.104. Wool on L.I. first 1705 1/2 lb. "

Hamp. Gas. A carding Machine was adv. at Williamsburg in June 1803. One in Amherst, 3 miles north of the meeting house, was ready June 20. 1803. Both charged 10 cents per lb. for carding up to rolls. 4 cents for carding ^{not for spinning}. One adv. at Cheshirefield & one at Westfield Mass 1803. ^{other carding mills adv. in 1804. One in Wilbraham. Aug. 1803.}

11.2.298 Shearing Sheep. [Cont. p. M.17.353.]
 1767. Jonathan Howard sheared 10 sheep for J. Tom. (book for 1/4) ie 1/4 of a year - 1 1/2 m.
 Hadley 3.147. Shearing Sheep 1763 was 8. O.T. each - about 1. ¹⁰⁰
 Misc. 3.135. Clipping 100 Sheep in England, 1837, 4/6, just a cent each. ¹⁰⁰
 winding the wool 8th - Washing 100 Sheep 2nd.
 don says sheep are sheared in England in June - all the month - later in N. E.
 Mr. Mc Intire says the old sheep shearing was the best & cleanest & most profitable. and then was much more, "a sheep shearing storm" so called. ^{after shearing, the sheep required much care}
 June 1. 1841. T. J. paid Luke Phelps 5 cents each for shearing his sheep. 81 sheep. ¹⁰⁰
 2. Phelps sheared 100 sheep at 5 cents. Shearing 100 sheep at 2.4

140_{pro} Potatoes. Misc. 10. 173. 176.

Pres. 10. E. Hunt. bought John Conkey, of Pelham, N. H.
Oct. 1750. 1 bushel potatoes 20/0. T. or 2/8 C. C.
March 1751. 1/2 bushel; April 1752, 1 bushel - both 13/0. T. 1/4 C. C.

do 64. April 1753. 1/2 peck. 5.

do 64. E. Hunt of Jacob Parsons, 1 bushel Oct 1754. 1/4. 16. 1758. 1/52
p. 72

do 64. do of do 1 1/2 " Nov. 1755 1/4

do 64. do of do 1 1/2 " Feb 1757 3/4

do 64. E. Hunt sold a bushel @ 1/4. Jan. 1759.

do 64. do had also ad of pumpkins & potatoes. 1768

do 92. "Potatoes brought home by team, Oct 16. 1771."

First notice of his having so many.

do 87. 93. Planting potatoes commonly noted after 1771.

@ 371. Potatoes in Green Lanes

Pres. 10. Clapp of Amherst is earliest - 4 bushels,

@ 1/4. in 1759. — John Stebbins of D. Potatoes 8/1760,

Joshua Dickerson of Hadley 1772. 5.

Pres. 10. Bartlett, N. H. 30 bushels at 8. 1773.

Others begin 1773. & a few years after.

do 108. Timothy Dwyer. bought potatoes of Jacob Parsons
3 bushels @ 1/4. 1766; of Isaac Parsons 1 bushel 2/4. 1767
and 1 bushel Spanish potatoes.

Hadley 3. Joshua Pierce. he & his wife dug potatoes in
his farming account, 1762. "Dug potatoes" Oct 19
p. 133. 1763. Planted Potatoes, April 28; Dug them 8 bushels, Oct 29
p. 157. 1764. and 1765. No particulars. and for seed

potatoes 4/7. 1766. Dug Oct 25. 32 bushels

1768. Planted potatoes May 8. Dug Nov 5. 25 do.
3 bushels on one lot yielded 30 bushels.

1769. 1769 missing.

p. 134 1769. Planted potatoes May 18. Dug potatoes this
week, Oct 15. on upper piece. 100 bushels,
Oct 27. on lower piece. 30 bushels. (Sold at 1/4. 1/2. Had 3 1/2)

p. 133 1770. Planted potatoes, June 25. Dug 4. finished
digging potatoes 68 bushels.

1775. Planted May 4. Dug potatoes, Oct. 26.

1775. Wm. Clark sold 2 bushels, 1775. Aug. at 1/2.

1782. Some sold at 1/2 bus. 1782.

do 102. Rev. J. Matthews Edwards had Turnips & potatoes 10/6 1758.

S. Judah sold potatoes 1784 to 1800, generally at 1/6 barrel.

Hadley. 115. Enos Smith sold potatoes at 1/4 1773; p. 120, at 1/6. 1775 & 81. see next page

Potatoes - cont.

144

Musc. 4. 201. Potatoes were carried to Louisburg, 1745 - worth 20¢ bushel then.
 Hadley 3. 216. Potatoes 1/6 a bushel. Smith, 1784. 1786

3. 1. 1. Same 1/6 & also 2/4. 1789. ^{#3212} Enos Smith ^{1765. 2/4 bushel}
 Parson 288. May. Hawley first purchased a bushel of potatoes
 of father Selfridge of Putnam. April 1753. No price

" 62. E. Hunt bought 1754 & 55 @ 1/4. (same as in preceding page.)

Con 8. 404. Potatoes 70 or 80 years ago were very inferior to the present.
 Watson's Philadelphia 1844.

Musc 3. 80 & 99. Kalin found "common potatoes" (in quantities
 1749 apparently) in Pennsylvania at about Albany. - also
 sweet ones in Pa. Sweet ones sometimes planted in Albany.

Musc 3. 103. none raised & none eaten by the Haverhill in 1744.
 They had Turnips in abundance.

Musc. 1. 290. (Selfridge's acct. of 1744)

Musc. 1. 235. "Potatoes are not common in New England" 1775.
 There plenty in New York

3. 53. Douglass 1755, 1750. Says Irish potatoes are much planted
 in New England. mentions 4 sorts.

Musc. 1. 130. In the Smith of Portsmouth raised potatoes nearly as
 1741 1774. Doubtless before he finished planting potatoes" April 1774.
 1772 1773. He began to dig potatoes on
 1774 a certain day 1778. 1774. or as if he had too many to dig in a day.
 much injured by grasshoppers, some years. 1749, 1774.

Coffin's Newbury 190. Potatoes introduced by Scotch-Irish 1719. & first
 raised in Andover. Introduced into Newbury some years later.
 Half a bushel called 6¢ in 1732. & mention of a peck.
 noticed in 1733; in 1734 by Rev. T. Smith 1737.
 1739, 1 bushel sold by one in Newbury. As late as 1750, 5 bushels
 was a great quantity for a person to raise. At first raised in
 beds like onions.

Felt's Ipswich 174. Potatoes first cultivated in Ipswich 1733 - very few.
 At first raised in rows. 3 bushels a large crop for a farmer.

Felt's Salem. Potatoes first raised in N.E. 1843. he says.

" " Potatoes were sold in Salem 1737, & 1747. see page 389.

Musc. 2. 164. Humboldt's notice of Potatoes.

N.E. Farmer 1. 4. Says, 1740. "Potatoes have been much cultivated in
 25 years" - that is since 1765. About 1740. we had only one sort,

15-48 Deane says, a small reddish colored potatoe, & so much a taste
 it was hardly eatable. Soon the white kidney potatoe appeared, &
 soon after the red rough coated potatoe, with a good taste. Since
 introduced. Since has come the Spanish potatoe, molasses & so on.
 Among them a long red potatoe, round & good, & others, he names.
 rough & so on. But the kidney failed after some years. The red
 one became less fruitful.

2. 208c Slivich's Potatoes. Deane had made it for 20 years (previous to 1750)
 Excellent roots Potatoes, Turnips, &c. are larger & sweeter in
 Virgin soil, & Newland. In Boston, III. 136

Con. 7M. 2. 236. Potatoes, Sweet ones in Book of Rates rated at 10/8, 112. in 1740.

[Continued in Musc. 15. 448]

Scarcely common in Connecticut in 19th century.

Con. 5. 36 Galep Stanley 1700 to 1707. value them 1/2 bushel as cash.

Temperature, 27° Farnips before & after 1.00 and 11.00 as high as 83° and 85°

Not common in Hampshire Co. in 17th century, nor
in early part of 18th. Rare in Inventories. (amp. 8x)

Dr. 1845. Turnips 1718 to 1724, 1/6 in bills. (silver nest over 8a) only
1730 to 1732, 1/6 in bills. (silver nest over 8a) only

Con 7. 115. J. Robbins. 1899 has 30 bushels @ 8.⁵
 116. 68. ~~Wassers~~ ^{Wassers} ~~not~~ ^{not} mentioned, in Vol 60. account

2. 5. 68 *Curculio* *orthocera* mentioned, on 16. 10. 18. *Orthocera*

Turnips - only named in Mertham, except *nares*.

1652, fruits there in garden with perovskia, &c.

Worledge, 1688, says they are esteemed the best root
has them with other garden roots.

168. Parkinson (3d edition 1656) *De Agri Cultura*; says
they are often seen at good men's tables "but most of
them are spent at poor men's feasts."

The Hadley, 1800 &c. Turnips were sowed after barley, on rich land, same season, 1000th 18th

rec 3^d E. Hunt. Ten nicks from 1736 to 1757 - one was 2, a 3^d - or 8d
no 25) 90 and 10 to make hundred money, one was 6/0. For 1³/₅d.

61. E. Hunt 1752 to 1760. Turnips generally 8d. some 10d.
After the Revolution 10d to 1/1. After the Revolution 1/2. Pr. 151

1715 + 1716, 8d ph. once 5d.

Examp 1. 87. Perseus 3 times on the page of up, down, 10. down is $17/2$

Nearly, 3, 4¹/₂, 7 Turnips 8d, 9d, 10d + 1/- from 1752 to 1792
The same Smith & pushed before a rather recent date.

3. 2 1/2) *Cross Smiths.* Elmer Smith & Bushel apoc. a 1/2 p. rev. 1866.
3. 12 1/2) *Pierre's* had 19 Bushels Turnips 1866.

3. 137. Weeds, hard 17 bushes 17 1/2
2. 138. 2 1/2 1/2 4 1/2 1 1/2 3 1/2

He. Price sowed Turnips, Aug. 4. July 31.
Prices 28⁷/₁₀ to May. Hawley 1750. to Turnips 8d. 1768. Turnips 1/- 1749. Turnips 5¹/₂ d. 1747.

Pricey 2874th mo. Hawley 130. re. Turnip, 80. 1750.
 (New 8. 292) Joseph Hawley 1674-1682 - last Turnip 2 1/2 always. (8th cash

1. 24. Best Tur. reported on new land. Douglass.

1. 227 Eliot. 1748 says we cannot raise good turnips on our poor land. "Our poor land will not bear turnips bigger than buttons."

Miss Newbury 140. Turnips supplied the place of potatoes formerly.

Wells, G. 40. Similar remark.

Coffin says Turnips were worth 1/6 bushel m^t. in 1662; 1/6 to 2/1 1702
malt most worthy is an old Journal which fixes the price of p. in 1676
He has the price 1/3, 1703; and 1/8, 1708. (m^t) 1677

St. Louis, Mo. 11th 2^d. 1833

Squad sold Turnips after the revolution at 1/6.

Dec. 20. 5. Dues, 4th 1762. game for Turnips 1/2 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushel 1765.

16. 17. 157. Turneps in Springfield 1652 to 1681. were from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel. For
one year all were $\frac{1}{4}$. The year 1681 many were $\frac{1}{3}$. but more at a
late period, & price had risen to 100.

Turnips & other Vegetables

- Prior 289. Maj. Hawley sold Parsnips 1751 & 1753 at 1/2 bushel each m. Clark below.
- Musc. 4. 1739. Carrots for sale in Boston by tubeshel 1-39
- Musc. 1. 235. "American Husbandry" 1775 says New Englanders neglect to raise all kinds of roots. Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, urtic, other, beets, cabbage, &c.
- Turnips in England - in 1685 & after - were not raised to feed cattle in the winter (Macaulay) - it was difficult to keep cattle alive in the winter (Hid). Turnips were confined to a few districts (Down) to 1750. (London).
- Musc. 2. 114. Pull 1733 mentions Turnips as " lately introduced " into the field.
2. 155. London's remark similar
13. 350 J. Worlidge 1681. says Turnips are chiefly confined to gardens out some in fields - some parts of England.
- M. 13. 271. 1662. "Apples & Turnips 16" (first Turnips mentioned)
- M. 13. 278. 1665. Turnips & Cabbages in the field in Nov. 29.
- "The twenty fifth day of July,
Sow your Turnips wet or dry!" } Poor Richd. D. Amos quoted in R. J. Sieben
- Turnips in England were only raised in gardens before 1600 & were then introduced from Hanover into Norfolk & gradually spread.
- L. 2. Rawins. Nov. 17. p. 396
- Clark (in his Book) sold 1760 to 1775 20 times as many turnips as potatoes, or more. Sold Turnips at 10d a bushel some at 8d, & some at 1/2. all Boston. Some 6/ O.T. 1759.
- In winter & Spring they were 1/2 and 1/2. - Wm. Clark.
- 1/2 bushel parsnips 1/2 or 1/2.
- M. 10. 100-101. Turnips were formerly raised on spots of new land, and spots of old land where sheep eat to had dropped manure. More Turnips than potatoes were eaten previous to revolution - and T. Jewett thinks more Turnips were eaten after Revolution.
- M. 13. 400. Turnips in 1570 were some takinging, some round, some flat. Gorge.
- Sown in March & more in July & August. (Probably Georgian).
- M. 3. 51. Turnips not named by Clarkham. Named by Lawson or another 1648.

2126. Tomatoes. { 2. Ed. Eng. 1788. pub. 1816. They were used in England in 1545 & 1546 to begin a flavor to the whole & to the use. Were not eaten in this country until 1791.

Pillsbury. A man was endeavoring to introduce the Tomato into Salem in 1802. He found it hard to make men taste them. Pillsbury, 1845. that it has been rising in estimation 70 years, and is extensively used.

1832. sent the Tomato to his cousin in Conn. in use over 5 years. He called it pomme d'amar or love apple. It was a fine specimen able to sell - was much introduced. In 1833 a Boston seed store, though one sold one pound of seed. In 1851 Boston seed store sold 1000 lbs of Tomato seed. It was then very healthy vegetable.

con. 10. 55. The person mentions "Tomatoes" as a product of Virginia. 1781.

London, 1781. Tomato or love apple, *Solanum lycopersicum*, L. widely extensive in use in India in 1600. See also 1600. 1601. 1602. 1603. 1604. 1605. 1606. 1607. 1608. 1609. 1610. 1611. 1612. 1613. 1614. 1615. 1616. 1617. 1618. 1619. 1620. 1621. 1622. 1623. 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627. 1628. 1629. 1630. 1631. 1632. 1633. 1634. 1635. 1636. 1637. 1638. 1639. 1640. 1641. 1642. 1643. 1644. 1645. 1646. 1647. 1648. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 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1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 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2761. 2762. 2763. 2764. 2765. 2766. 2767. 2768. 2769. 2770. 2771. 2772. 2773. 2774. 2775. 2776. 2777. 2778. 2779. 2780. 2781. 2782. 2783. 2784. 2785. 2786. 2787. 2788. 2789. 2790. 2791. 2792. 2793. 2794. 2795. 2796. 2797. 2798. 2799. 2800. 2801. 2802. 2803. 2804. 2805. 2806. 2807. 2808. 2809. 2810. 2811. 2812. 2813. 2814. 2815. 2816. 2817. 2818. 2819. 2820. 2821. 2822. 2823. 2824. 2825. 2826. 2827. 2828. 2829. 2830. 2831. 2832. 2833. 2834. 2835. 2836. 2837. 2838. 2839. 2840. 2841. 2842. 2843. 2844. 2845. 2846. 2847. 2848. 2849. 2850. 2851. 2852. 2853. 2854. 2855. 2856. 2857. 2858. 2859. 2860. 2861. 2862. 2863. 2864. 2865. 2866. 2867. 2868. 2869. 2870. 2871. 2872. 2873. 2874. 2875. 2876. 2877. 2878. 2879. 2880. 2881. 2882. 2883. 2884. 2885. 2886. 2887. 2888. 2889. 2890. 2891. 2892. 2893. 2894. 2895. 2896. 2897. 2898. 2899. 2900. 2901. 2902. 2903. 2904. 2905. 2906. 2907. 2908. 2909. 2910. 2911. 2912. 2913. 2914. 2915. 2916. 2917. 2918. 2919. 2920. 2921. 2922. 2923. 2924. 2925. 2926. 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3093. 3094. 3095. 3096. 3097. 3098. 3099. 3100. 3101. 3102. 3103. 3104. 3105. 3106. 3107. 3108. 3109. 3110. 3111. 3112. 3113. 3114. 3115. 3116. 3117. 3118. 3119. 3120. 3121. 3122. 3123. 3124. 3125. 3126. 3127. 3128. 3129. 3130. 3131. 3132. 3133. 3134. 3135. 3136. 3137. 3138. 3139. 3140. 3141. 3142. 3143. 3144. 3145. 3146. 3147. 3148. 3149. 3150. 3151. 3152. 3153. 3154. 3155. 3156. 3157. 3158. 3159. 3160. 3161. 3162. 3163. 3164. 3165. 3166. 3167. 3168. 3169. 3170. 3171. 3172. 3173. 3174. 3175. 3176. 3177. 3178. 3179. 3180. 3181. 3182. 3183. 3184. 3185. 3186. 3187. 3188. 3189. 3190. 3191. 3192. 3193. 3194. 3195. 3196. 3197. 3198. 3199. 3200. 3201. 3202. 3203. 3204. 3205. 3206. 3207. 3208. 3209. 3210. 3211. 3212. 3213. 3214. 3215. 3216. 3217. 3218. 3219. 3220. 3221. 3222. 3223. 3224. 3225. 3226. 3227. 3228. 3229. 3230. 3231. 3232. 3233. 3234. 3235. 3236. 3237. 3238. 3239. 3240. 3241. 3242. 3243. 3244. 3245. 3246. 3247. 3248. 3249. 3250. 3251. 3252. 3253. 3254. 3255. 3256. 3257. 3258. 3259. 3260. 3261. 3262. 3263. 3264. 3265. 3266. 3267. 3268. 3269. 3270. 3271. 3272. 3273. 3274. 3275. 3276. 3277. 3278. 3279. 3280. 3281. 3282. 3283. 3284. 3285. 3286. 3287. 3288. 3289. 3290. 3291. 3292. 3293. 3294. 3295. 3296. 3297. 3298. 3299. 3300. 3301. 3302. 3303. 3304. 3305. 3306. 3307. 3308. 3309. 3310. 3311. 3312. 3313. 3314. 3315. 3316. 3317. 3318. 3319. 3320. 3321. 3322. 3323. 3324. 3325. 3326. 3327. 3328. 3329. 3330. 3331. 3332. 3333. 3334. 3335. 3336. 3337. 3338. 3339. 3340. 3341. 3342. 3343. 3344. 3345. 3346. 3347. 3348. 3349. 3350. 3351. 3352. 3353. 3354. 3355. 3356. 3357. 3358. 3359. 3360. 3361. 3362. 3363. 3364. 3365. 3366. 3367. 3368. 3369. 3370. 3371. 3372. 3373. 3374. 3375. 3376. 3377. 3378. 3379. 3380. 3381. 3382. 3383. 3384. 3385. 3386. 3387. 3388. 3389. 3390. 3391. 3392. 3393. 3394. 3395. 3396. 3397. 3398. 3399. 3400. 3401. 3402. 3403. 3404. 3405. 3406. 3407. 3408. 3409. 3410. 3411. 3412. 3413. 3414. 3415. 3416. 3417. 3418. 3419. 3420. 3421. 3422. 3423. 3424. 3425. 3426. 3427. 3428. 3429. 3430. 3431. 3432. 3433. 3434. 3435. 3436. 3437. 3438. 3439.

Hampshire. By the weather of c. P. Hampton had been 1867

Bees seem not very common, though in many had them
in the 17th century, latter part not till 1 me year after
settlement. 10s. was a common price some
years before after 1700 in the year 1770, one of

do 383 New C. Bull & Westford 1740, Nov 1
 Gen. 9. 01. 4 new bees 4.36 p. 1895. Nov 7/5. 3 stocks 6/8.
 '7. 01. 7 Stocks bees * 12 empty new - all 80. Nov. row me again exp. 1895.

several in Connecticut had Bees before 1648.

Primer 217. Bees 107. hive 1758.

5. 74. Bee hunting in the woods.

At. 11. 319. *Acromyza Beech* in 100 lbs. England, &c. formerly.
 1868. Beech. 30/.

1781 Honey. Mary Wolcott sold honey at 3 quarts 16¢.

Nov. 23. D. Wilton sold honey at 2/6 quart. 1677 or 8. Same at 4/

" 45 J. H. H. Co., about 17/18, at 2/2 + 2/3 quant. - 8' - 16.

25. Honey 1745, 5 qt. 1746, 5 1/6 qt. (1747, 18 qt)

" 64. Honey. 1860. 201764. 2f. 9r.

113. 119. 1770 to 1771. Honey at 8d per lb. - 40.00. 1771.
much from Cranfield. - Pr. 134 Honey 8lb 1782.
1787 8¹/₂ lb.

150, 1. 1. 1790: 1791. Honey & Co. 1787. & Co.

731. 1769. Honey 8d pulb. - Pr. 72. Honey 1769. 1772. 2/4. Qt. 8d pulb.

Con 5.351. Honey 6.9 gallon or 116 qt. 1683 = Con 5.329. 1662 Honey + 10 "

Latin, honey was used by the ancients instead of sugar.

Book, dicty. was Honey, measured at 40/6 barrel - 6 barrel comes out 300 galton,

Black Ivory are still sold in Asia minor & Syria. Honey. 60. 8 cent. 1 lb.

S. Judd changed to honey 1783 to 1790. 9³ per lb. \$10. 1792. sold much
(Co. Mass. 2. 237.

Bumble Bee. This was the old & proper name. See *Ant* in the *Ant* Dictionary.

(Stemata)
 March 11. 369. - Williams's Testament v. 1. p. 22 brass Burnianay.
 Excellent honey gathered by bees from flowers of lime trees, of
 buckwheat, of white clover, &c. north blossoms, &c. London
 (Cont. in vol. 15. 12. 5)

Price of Board, of Soldiers, &c. 147.

Mass. 5. 241. Samuel Graves, when lame was boarded by John Field 20 weeks at 4/ for 1704. Dr. Hastings charged for 20 weeks, £18. 17. 0. He boarded with widow Miller 88 weeks at 4/; she charged for his "cure" (he was not cured but died) 20 £. These board bills, about 1700 or before 1704. were 4/ as pay - only 2/8 money.

Mass. 2. 157. Soldiers. Billiting them on a summer war 8 a day, and billiting by the week 3/6. Fixed Dec. 1696.

Mass. 4. 287. Subsistence for foot soldiers was 4/8 a week, paid 1. 133. in 1696. - I can not reconcile this with the preceding.

Mass. 1. 281. Board of Soldiers in Philip's war was 4/8 a week, in many cases - perhaps generally, (3/6 money)

Mass. 2. 54. In 1704 or 1705. Billiting soldiers to be only 3/ a week, here it is over 6 meals. - Being now very near silver

Subsistence of Soldiers in war 1722 - 1727 was 3/ a week (about 3/6 c.

Connecticut.

Conn. Misc. 7. 61. Soldiers board 1704 to be 4/6 a week 3/6 c. & meals 4.

" " 2. 63. Billiting 3/ a week & meals 3. 1709. money.

" " 2. 64. Billiting 3/8 a week. 4 a meal. 1711. - 1723. Billiting 4/6 a week, meals 6.

Mass. 1. 2. Soldiers for Expedition 1700, 1710, 1711 were to be billited at 8 a day (4/8 a week, but week price not stated) in Province Bills, or not for five years or 2. 6. Price considered high, but provisions were dear.

Mass. 1. 193. Soldiers billited in houses at Groton 1689 - those who feed them to have 3/ a week as cash

Conn. Mis. 1. 118. Aug. 31. 1676. Dieting soldiers called 3/ a week in Conn. Single meals 3. Horse keeping in houses 1/ a night.

Mass. 1. 47. Notice at Groton 1689. 16 a week at hay 2/ Hind horse 2/ a week for horse 1/ a day for a day or two.

Conn. 9. 14. At Haven fixed the diet of a laboring man, 1641, with lodging & wash 4/6 a week. Rather high.

Coffin & Aubrey p. 120. Board in 1677. 4/ a week, when labor was 10 £ a year, or about 4/ a week, but 2/ a day.

Felt's Salem 2. 481. Those confined in Boston jail for witchcraft in 1692; the jailer recd 2/6 a week for their Diet.

Mass. 2. 180. Boston jail keeper, 1712, allowed 3/ a week for boarding prisoners, on account of the dearth of provisions. Felt says (Salem 2. 469) that 2/6 was the price fixed by G. Court for boarding prisoners, in 1663.

Felt's Salem 1. 507. Says 2/ a week were paid to Salem jailer for boarding prisoners in 1676.

Cobbet says board in France 1823, with lodging was from 10 to 20 francs, or from 1. 85 to 3. 75. which he thinks would cost in England 3 times as much; ten New York from 7. 50 to 10. new York

Prices p. 2. Levi Shepherd gave for boarding his duck hands 1790. 1/ a day for male 3/ a week, female 3/ a week a difference.

Dec. 1760-65. Rev. Robert Black charged for board 4/8. 5/ & 6/.

Continued to p. 290

146
m. 2. 120

Meris Mages by the day & week [p. 332, 335
In & Wolcotts account book, 1641 to 1652. m. 4. 48. 72
Following & Reaping 2/ a day. some 1/8. - 2/ & 1/8. Hay 9/16
Labor not specified 1/2, 1/6 & 1/8 - 44. 1/6. 1/8. other 1/6
Winnowing & Threshing 1/6. Carrying wood 1/6. Carrying Dung 1/6
Carrying Flax 1/4 day. Threshing 1/6
clean work at 1/4 1/6. Pounding Apples 1/6 & 1/8.
Gathering Apples 1/8 & a woman 1/6.
Summering. Fall & Spring work generally 1/6 - some 1/4 & 1/8.
Winter, very little. 1/4 Mowing & Reaping some 1/8, more 2/.
Average of labor, while over 1/6 a day, not 1/8. say 1/7.
Many days at a time, in summer & winter.
Yoke of Oxen about same as now. . . .
Horse labor about 1/2.

See p. 146
m. 2. 120

(There had been previous regulations
Wages fixed by Con. G. (out June 7/1641. New Haven, 1650.
Certificers, from March 10. to Oct 11 not over 1/8 day
to. . . . Oct 11 to March 10 not over 1/6 "
11 hours in summer, 9 hours in winter.
Laborers, not over 1/8 a day
Other Certificers & laborers - not over 1/6 a day. Oct.
" " not over 1/2 Oct. & March.

p. 65. 55

Surgeons 4/2 for skillwork & 3/6 for board. in street.
Boards not to be sold for more 5/6 per 100.
4 Oxen or Horses 4/10 day. March to Oct. 6 cows & 2 ewes.
do do 4/1 " Oct to March. 6 cows & 2 ewes.
Wages exceeded the Statute - some were off the scale.
New Haven Wages fixed 1640, 1641. Repealed 1642. Higher wages than Con.

See p. 146
m. 2. 120

Will follow Massachusetts Magistrates to fix
wages, defeated by the Deputies.
Laborers, dictating themselves, from end of March to June 1/3 day
do do from end of March to end of June 1/8 "
do do 10 hours, end of June to end of Sept. 2/ "

p. 13. 244

Mowing, mowing, an 1/6 a day. 2/ following Barley & Oats 1/ a day
reaping wheat 4/ a day; Rye 3/ cutting Peas 3/ a day
cutting & carting wood 1/3 a day. All dictating themselves.
Some Certificers - Carpenters, Masons, Stone masons, Liners,
Shoemakers, dictating themselves. March to Oct. 2/.
Laborers, good workmen 1/8 for a day 12 hours; Apprentices 1/6
Boys same as laborers. 1/8 for 12 hours

See p. 146
m. 2. 120

All men to be on or servants - laborers extend to this rule
Shoemakers 5/ for men's shoes, 11s + 12s; Women's 3/8. for 7s + 8s.
Coopers 4/ for a barrel of 32 gallons; other work in proportion
Smiths, iron work 5^d 6^d a lb. Felling Axe 3/6 Broads 5/6
Broad hoe 3/6
Innkeepers - to sell of Beer for 1/2 d when malt is under 4/6. Keeping
house & 1 meal in summer, 6 d a night in winter.
All these payments to be in corn at price set by Gen. Court.

Men's Wages by the Day & Grain. 157

Prices
240
260
262

Joseph Hawley (second one) 1714-1735.

Reaping 1714 2/6; and 1718 3/4. Mowing 3/ 1716 + 1718
Carpenter 1716 3/ " Sawing 1/6. 1716 + 1718
Chestnut 1716 5/ " Fanning Dung 1/3. 1719
Work 1715 1/4 " Threshing 1/6. 1723.
Mowing + Reaping 3/4 1721 + 1724. Killing Hogs 3/ day. 1718 +
Ploughing 5/ + 1/2 an acre. Planting 1730 3/6
Mowing + Reaping 3/6 1719, and 4/ 1729 to 1732 46 1/2 1735
hooking Peas, making Hay, Reaping - all 3/ 1728. 1729. Do. Do. Do. & killing Corn. 3/6 day.
1731. Struggling 4/ a day. Reaping Oats 1715 3/6 an acre.
No labor in there once to 1734 + 35, exceeded 4/ day,
and only Haying, Harvesting, & mechanics were left
4/ perhaps 5/ Cutting 5/ 1716 (see man & team) dung, &c

Prices Grain
240. 245
260.

Wheat 1714 to 1716. 1717 3/6. 1719 5/ 1722 6/ 1726 7/ 1730 8/ 1735 5/6
Oats 1712 6/ 1715 24/ 1/6. 3/4 - 1717 3/6. 1729 5/ 1732 6/ 1734 8/ 1735 4/6.
Barley 1715 to 1715 4/ 1722 8/ 1732 6/ 1734 8/ 1735 4/6.
Oats 1714 to 1715 1/3. 1/6, 1718 1/8. 1725 2/ 1732 4/ 1735 4/6.
Peas 1717 5/ 1726 6/ 1734 8/ 1735 4/6.
Malt 1717 5/ 1726 6/ 1734 8/ 1735 4/6.
Barley 1722 + 1723 4/ 1730 malt 2/ 6/ 1734 6/ 1735 4/6.
In the early inventory 1735 wheat meal 9/ celerian 7/ malt 6/ 6.
Peas 8/ Oats 2/6. (say about 2/5 of these many)
Cam, prices in 1704 wheat 3/ Peas 3/ 1704 some more
Oats 2/ and corn 1/4. Oats 1/ 1704 some more
The advance 1716 was 30 in corn - 1726 to 1730. 100 in wheat
1734 + 1735, advance about 2 1/2 for 1 in 1704 some more
1740. Digging garden 5/ day.
1743 10/ + 8/ 1744 12/ 1745 12/ 1746 8/ 1747 12/ 1748 12/ 1749 12/ 1750 12/ 1751 12/ 1752 12/ 1753 12/ 1754 12/ 1755 12/ 1756 12/ 1757 12/ 1758 12/ 1759 12/ 1760 12/ 1761 12/ 1762 12/ 1763 12/ 1764 12/ 1765 12/ 1766 12/ 1767 12/ 1768 12/ 1769 12/ 1770 12/ 1771 12/ 1772 12/ 1773 12/ 1774 12/ 1775 12/ 1776 12/ 1777 12/ 1778 12/ 1779 12/ 1780 12/ 1781 12/ 1782 12/ 1783 12/ 1784 12/ 1785 12/ 1786 12/ 1787 12/ 1788 12/ 1789 12/ 1790 12/ 1791 12/ 1792 12/ 1793 12/ 1794 12/ 1795 12/ 1796 12/ 1797 12/ 1798 12/ 1799 12/ 1800 12/

Prices in Paper Money

Pr 13.25 Mowing 1739 7/ 1742 8/ 1745 10/ 1746 11/ 1747 12/ 1748 12/ 1749 12/ 1750 12/ 1751 12/ 1752 12/ 1753 12/ 1754 12/ 1755 12/ 1756 12/ 1757 12/ 1758 12/ 1759 12/ 1760 12/ 1761 12/ 1762 12/ 1763 12/ 1764 12/ 1765 12/ 1766 12/ 1767 12/ 1768 12/ 1769 12/ 1770 12/ 1771 12/ 1772 12/ 1773 12/ 1774 12/ 1775 12/ 1776 12/ 1777 12/ 1778 12/ 1779 12/ 1780 12/ 1781 12/ 1782 12/ 1783 12/ 1784 12/ 1785 12/ 1786 12/ 1787 12/ 1788 12/ 1789 12/ 1790 12/ 1791 12/ 1792 12/ 1793 12/ 1794 12/ 1795 12/ 1796 12/ 1797 12/ 1798 12/ 1799 12/ 1800 12/

Pr 25.13. Reaping 1740 18/ 1741 20/ 1742 20/ 1743 20/ 1744 20/ 1745 20/ 1746 20/ 1747 20/ 1748 20/ 1749 20/ 1750 20/ 1751 20/ 1752 20/ 1753 20/ 1754 20/ 1755 20/ 1756 20/ 1757 20/ 1758 20/ 1759 20/ 1760 20/ 1761 20/ 1762 20/ 1763 20/ 1764 20/ 1765 20/ 1766 20/ 1767 20/ 1768 20/ 1769 20/ 1770 20/ 1771 20/ 1772 20/ 1773 20/ 1774 20/ 1775 20/ 1776 20/ 1777 20/ 1778 20/ 1779 20/ 1780 20/ 1781 20/ 1782 20/ 1783 20/ 1784 20/ 1785 20/ 1786 20/ 1787 20/ 1788 20/ 1789 20/ 1790 20/ 1791 20/ 1792 20/ 1793 20/ 1794 20/ 1795 20/ 1796 20/ 1797 20/ 1798 20/ 1799 20/ 1800 20/

Pr 13. Threshing 1753 14/ a day. Oats 1/ 1754 1/ 1755 1/ 1756 1/ 1757 1/ 1758 1/ 1759 1/ 1760 1/ 1761 1/ 1762 1/ 1763 1/ 1764 1/ 1765 1/ 1766 1/ 1767 1/ 1768 1/ 1769 1/ 1770 1/ 1771 1/ 1772 1/ 1773 1/ 1774 1/ 1775 1/ 1776 1/ 1777 1/ 1778 1/ 1779 1/ 1780 1/ 1781 1/ 1782 1/ 1783 1/ 1784 1/ 1785 1/ 1786 1/ 1787 1/ 1788 1/ 1789 1/ 1790 1/ 1791 1/ 1792 1/ 1793 1/ 1794 1/ 1795 1/ 1796 1/ 1797 1/ 1798 1/ 1799 1/ 1800 1/

Pr 15. Ploughing an acre 1743 15/ 1748 15/ 1751 15/ 1752 15/ 1753 15/ 1754 15/ 1755 15/ 1756 15/ 1757 15/ 1758 15/ 1759 15/ 1760 15/ 1761 15/ 1762 15/ 1763 15/ 1764 15/ 1765 15/ 1766 15/ 1767 15/ 1768 15/ 1769 15/ 1770 15/ 1771 15/ 1772 15/ 1773 15/ 1774 15/ 1775 15/ 1776 15/ 1777 15/ 1778 15/ 1779 15/ 1780 15/ 1781 15/ 1782 15/ 1783 15/ 1784 15/ 1785 15/ 1786 15/ 1787 15/ 1788 15/ 1789 15/ 1790 15/ 1791 15/ 1792 15/ 1793 15/ 1794 15/ 1795 15/ 1796 15/ 1797 15/ 1798 15/ 1799 15/ 1800 15/

Pr 15. Splitting wood 1742 5/ 1746 8/ 1752 15/ 1753 15/ 1754 15/ 1755 15/ 1756 15/ 1757 15/ 1758 15/ 1759 15/ 1760 15/ 1761 15/ 1762 15/ 1763 15/ 1764 15/ 1765 15/ 1766 15/ 1767 15/ 1768 15/ 1769 15/ 1770 15/ 1771 15/ 1772 15/ 1773 15/ 1774 15/ 1775 15/ 1776 15/ 1777 15/ 1778 15/ 1779 15/ 1780 15/ 1781 15/ 1782 15/ 1783 15/ 1784 15/ 1785 15/ 1786 15/ 1787 15/ 1788 15/ 1789 15/ 1790 15/ 1791 15/ 1792 15/ 1793 15/ 1794 15/ 1795 15/ 1796 15/ 1797 15/ 1798 15/ 1799 15/ 1800 15/

Grain on Deac. C. Hunt's Book.

Prices 13.25 Wheat 1748 18/ 1749 32/ 1749 40/ 1751 28/ 1755 30/ (last 4/ L.C.)
13. Peas 1746 16/ 1742 18/ 1748 18/ 1749 18/ 1750 18/ 1751 18/ 1752 18/ 1753 18/ 1754 18/ 1755 18/ 1756 18/ 1757 18/ 1758 18/ 1759 18/ 1760 18/ 1761 18/ 1762 18/ 1763 18/ 1764 18/ 1765 18/ 1766 18/ 1767 18/ 1768 18/ 1769 18/ 1770 18/ 1771 18/ 1772 18/ 1773 18/ 1774 18/ 1775 18/ 1776 18/ 1777 18/ 1778 18/ 1779 18/ 1780 18/ 1781 18/ 1782 18/ 1783 18/ 1784 18/ 1785 18/ 1786 18/ 1787 18/ 1788 18/ 1789 18/ 1790 18/ 1791 18/ 1792 18/ 1793 18/ 1794 18/ 1795 18/ 1796 18/ 1797 18/ 1798 18/ 1799 18/ 1800 18/

13. Oats 1740 7/6. 1744 13/ 1747 16/ 1750 32/ 1751 32/ 1752 32/ 1753 32/ 1754 32/ 1755 32/ 1756 32/ 1757 32/ 1758 32/ 1759 32/ 1760 32/ 1761 32/ 1762 32/ 1763 32/ 1764 32/ 1765 32/ 1766 32/ 1767 32/ 1768 32/ 1769 32/ 1770 32/ 1771 32/ 1772 32/ 1773 32/ 1774 32/ 1775 32/ 1776 32/ 1777 32/ 1778 32/ 1779 32/ 1780 32/ 1781 32/ 1782 32/ 1783 32/ 1784 32/ 1785 32/ 1786 32/ 1787 32/ 1788 32/ 1789 32/ 1790 32/ 1791 32/ 1792 32/ 1793 32/ 1794 32/ 1795 32/ 1796 32/ 1797 32/ 1798 32/ 1799 32/ 1800 32/

13.25 Malt 1736 6/6. 1738 8/6. 1742 12/ 1747 16/ 1748 16/ 1749 16/ 1750 16/ 1751 16/ 1752 16/ 1753 16/ 1754 16/ 1755 16/ 1756 16/ 1757 16/ 1758 16/ 1759 16/ 1760 16/ 1761 16/ 1762 16/ 1763 16/ 1764 16/ 1765 16/ 1766 16/ 1767 16/ 1768 16/ 1769 16/ 1770 16/ 1771 16/ 1772 16/ 1773 16/ 1774 16/ 1775 16/ 1776 16/ 1777 16/ 1778 16/ 1779 16/ 1780 16/ 1781 16/ 1782 16/ 1783 16/ 1784 16/ 1785 16/ 1786 16/ 1787 16/ 1788 16/ 1789 16/ 1790 16/ 1791 16/ 1792 16/ 1793 16/ 1794 16/ 1795 16/ 1796 16/ 1797 16/ 1798 16/ 1799 16/ 1800 16/

13.25 Ind. Corn 1738 6/ 1742 12/ 1747 16/ 1748 16/ 1749 16/ 1750 16/ 1751 16/ 1752 16/ 1753 16/ 1754 16/ 1755 16/ 1756 16/ 1757 16/ 1758 16/ 1759 16/ 1760 16/ 1761 16/ 1762 16/ 1763 16/ 1764 16/ 1765 16/ 1766 16/ 1767 16/ 1768 16/ 1769 16/ 1770 16/ 1771 16/ 1772 16/ 1773 16/ 1774 16/ 1775 16/ 1776 16/ 1777 16/ 1778 16/ 1779 16/ 1780 16/ 1781 16/ 1782 16/ 1783 16/ 1784 16/ 1785 16/ 1786 16/ 1787 16/ 1788 16/ 1789 16/ 1790 16/ 1791 16/ 1792 16/ 1793 16/ 1794 16/ 1795 16/ 1796 16/ 1797 16/ 1798 16/ 1799 16/ 1800 16/

[illegible]

Wheat, or Grain 1750 + 1800. 3

Price Grain in E. Hurst, Books, after bills were
61. 62. diminished & currency was specie.
86. 67.
72.

(Handwritten notes)

Wheat
Oye
Corn
Chestnut

Peas & Oats 1756, 7/8. 1753, 2/5. 1761, 2/. 1767, 2/2.
 Wheat Flour 1761, 1/8. 1770, - 1/2, 2/. 2/5, 2/1. 3/. Harvested 54 bushels 1768.
 1754 per lb. 1754. on 2 acres. prices 183.

Malt 1757 to sea; 161 to 170. 3/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4
1761 to 1773, 2/8 most 3/4 once 4/4

1754 to 1768. most at left, once ca 3/4. 4/8. 4/8. 1773. 4/8.
once ca 5/4 and 5/4. 1772. 4/8.

Qats 1750 to 1764. 3 times $1/4$ to $1/6$. mean $1/5$ + 9% ; 1773 $1/8$,
1764 to 1779. 6 times $1/4$. twice $1/6$. mean $1/8$. 1778

Beaver. 1766 to 1769. 6 mus 1/4. 1 mus 1/6. 1 mus 1/8. 1/2. 1/4. 1/8. 1/16. 1/32. 1/64. 1/128. 1/256. 1/512. 1/1024. 1/2048. 1/4096. 1/8192. 1/16384. 1/32768. 1/65536. 1/131072. 1/262144. 1/524288. 1/1048576. 1/2097152. 1/4194304. 1/8388608. 1/16777216. 1/33554432. 1/67108864. 1/134217728. 1/268435456. 1/536870912. 1/1073741824. 1/2147483648. 1/4294967296. 1/8589934592. 1/17179869184. 1/34359738368. 1/68719476736. 1/137438953472. 1/274877906944. 1/549755813888. 1/1099511627776. 1/2199023255552. 1/4398046511104. 1/8796093022208. 1/17592186044416. 1/35184372088832. 1/70368744177664. 1/140737488355328. 1/281474976710656. 1/562949953421312. 1/1125899906842624. 1/2251799813685248. 1/4503599627370496. 1/9007199254740992. 1/18014398509481984. 1/36028797018963968. 1/72057594037927936. 1/144115188075855872. 1/288230376151711744. 1/576460752303423488. 1/1152921504606846976. 1/2305843009213693952. 1/4611686018427387904. 1/9223372036854775808. 1/18446744073709551616. 1/36893488147419103232. 1/73786976294838206464. 1/147573952589676412928. 1/295147905179352825856. 1/590295810358705651712. 1/1180591620717411303424. 1/2361183241434822606848. 1/4722366482869645213696. 1/9444732965739290427392. 1/18889465931478580854784. 1/37778931862957161709568. 1/75557863725914323419136. 1/151115727451828646838272. 1/302231454903657293676544. 1/604462909807314587353088. 1/1208925819614629174706176. 1/2417851639229258349412352. 1/4835703278458516698824704. 1/9671406556917033397649408. 1/19342813113834066795298816. 1/38685626227668133590597632. 1/77371252455336267181195264. 1/154742504910672534362390528. 1/309485009821345068724781056. 1/618970019642690137449562112. 1/1237940039285380274899124224. 1/2475880078570760549798248448. 1/4951760157141521099596496896. 1/9903520314283042199192993792. 1/19807040628566084398385987584. 1/39614081257132168796771975168. 1/79228162514264337593543950336. 1/158456325028528675187087900672. 1/316912650057057350374175801344. 1/633825300114114700748351602688. 1/1267650600228229401496703205376. 1/2535301200456458802993406410752. 1/5070602400912917605986812821504. 1/10141204801825835211973625643008. 1/20282409603651670423947251286016. 1/40564819207303340847894502572032. 1/81129638414606681695789005144064. 1/162259276829213363391578010288128. 1/324518553658426726783156020576256. 1/649037107316853453566312041152512. 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024. 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048. 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096. 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192. 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384. 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768. 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536. 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072. 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144. 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288. 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576. 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152. 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304. 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608. 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216. 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432. 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864. 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728. 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456. 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912. 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824. 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648. 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296. 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592. 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184. 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368. 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736. 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472. 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944. 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888. 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776. 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552. 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104. 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208. 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416. 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832. 1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664. 1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328. 1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656. 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312. 1/14272476927059598

Rye, 1732 to 1775: 2/8 thrice; 3/ at 13 times; 3/4 twice
Do in War, 1776 to 1780, 3/ 3/4, 4/- 1774 & 1775, 3/ 1776, 3/

Wheat. 1758 to 1775. ^{almost} all 4/1. but one 4/1 6/8, 4/1 8/10 & 5/10 two.
1772, 4/1 three & 5/1 once. 1763 & 16. 6/1.

Corr 1763 to 1774. 4 times, 2/1. ^{2a} 2/3. 2/4. 2/9. 3/1. 4/8.
1777 3/1. 1774. 2/1. 1775. 2/10. 5 times. 2/3.
1773 1/2. 1774. 1/10. 1752. 1/8.

Other Hunts &c. 1773, 174. 4/10, 1752, 1/8, 1
Wheat - 1774, 4/4, 4/8 - 1773, 4/4, 4/8, 3/6 once; 1775, twice 4/4
Rye 1774, 2/8, twice: 1773, 3/4 twice, 3/4 twice

Woke at 1784 to 1790. 51. 5 times; on cal 18. 1787. 4/2 times; 17. 1. 4/6.
 1788. 3/1. 1788. 3/1. 1790. 3/6; 1788. 'ca 102. 3/1 (1790. 6/1.

Prye 1788. 3/1. 1788. 3/1. 1790. 3/6; 1788. 89 & 92. 3/1 (1788. 89.
Dat 1786. 1/6.

Corn 1786. 2/1790, 2/5 + 2/8, 1794. 3/1798, 3/16. 1800. 4/
 malt 1787 + 1790. 3/1789. 2/6.

Beams 1794. 51. - 1798. 41

Rec. 1800 37. 1803. 4/6.

Days Labor. 1750 to 1775. would often purchase a bushel of corn but not always. Reaping various. would sometimes get a bushel of Rye, but not generally; sometimes a bushel of corn. Laborer did not get so much as 50 years ago.

Cash Price of Grain for Taxes 1724 to 1742, is about - Wheat 3/4, Rye 2/0, Barley 1/6 3/6
Mass. 3.115 Ind. corn 12/ Peas not bl. 3/4 3/6 to 3/9 (mean) then wheat 4/0 to 4/1 1/2 & grain 17.0 to 3.115

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Men's Labor by David Grain.

Timothy Dwight's Book, 1762-1768 - how
 Pucci 203, 210 little or no labor down.
 Grain He has ~~some~~ wheat @ $3/6 + 4/8$ usually 4/8. Rye 2/8 and 3/8. most 2/8
 Indian corn 2/8. little 2/5. Peas 3/4 + 4/8.
 23 bushels @ 1/8. Jan. 1768. Wheat with cockle in it 3/8. 1767

Leve Shepherd 1784 to 1791. how Day
 25. 26. Labor at 2/4, 2/5, 2/6 - some snow at 3/8. He
 4: 198 had but little farm labor.

Grain. Wheat 4/4, 4/8, + 5/8 ^{+ 4/6} average about 4/8; 4/8. 1793
 Rye almost all 3/8. some 3/2 + 2/8
 Corn, most at 2/6 but some 2/4, 2/5, 2/6 + 3/8
 Oats at both 1/4 and 1/6. most 1/4
 Barley 3/8. 1788. Malt 1790 5 bushels at 3/8.

Mechanics.

Labor in Building Ebenezer Hunt's House 1772
 1774 475 days work of 4 workmen @ 2/4. 133 + 2/8. 132 at 2/2.
 1775 475 days work of 4 workmen @ 2/4. 133 + 2/8. 132 at 2/2.
 Common labor was then only 2/8.

May or How Coy's accounts 1750 - 1764
 Pucci 284, 286, 287, 289, 290.

Labor in winter 1/6 + 1/8. some in all 1/8 + 1/10 2/8
 17. 15. 170 mowing reaping 2/8. 2/15 ^{2/2 + 2/4} some other labor 2/8.
 Mechanic 2/4, 2/5, 4/6, 2/8. and his man's 3/8.
 Some spring & fall work was 2/8. that was about the
 average of 6 or 7 months. The other months about 1/8

Grain &c. - Wheat 3/8, 2/8, 2/8. O.T. usually 1/8. some 1/10
 Pucci 287 3 bush. 3/8. Rye 2/8. some was higher 3/8. Corn 2/8. 1/7, 1/5, 4/10
 288 Peas 2/1, 2/8, 1/8. Peas once 4/4. Oats 1/5, 1/6, 1/10
 289 Cheese 1/5, 1/5, 1/5. Butter 5/3, 5/3, 5/3. O.T. most at 6/8
 290
 291

Oliver Smith's Labor & Grain 1757 to 1792.

Hadley 3. 212. &c. Before Revolution. Mowing, some, 18. O.T. a 2/4, 2/8, and any. Com labor 2/8.
 winter labor not down & not much of any kind.

After Revolution labor most kinds 2/8 - some 1/9, some 2/4.

H. 3. 212 Grain before Rev. wheat 20/ O.T. + 4/8 (once 26/ O.T.) Peas 4/8. 3/8, 3/8
 213. Indian Corn 15/ 16/ + 20/ (2/ to 2/8). Major Indian 2/ - some 2/5 + 2/8
 Celestine 28/ 2/ O.T. did 3/4, 3/6 + 3/8. Oats 10/ O.T. + 1/6 + 1/4
 Peas + O.T. 15/ + 16/ O.T. Rye 25/ O.T. + 2/8 malt 3/8.
 216 Grain after Rev. wheat 4/6, 5/8. Peas 4/8. Meston 4/8. Barley 4/8. Malt 4/8.
 (See cash, in case.) Corn 2/8, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/8 - Rye 3/8, 3/4, 3/6. much at 3/6. 3/8
 Oats 1/6 + 1/8 Peas 4/8. much corn 2/6. some 2/8 cash, 9/1

Men's Wages by year or some Months.
Very few were hired in 17th century, or in first half of 18th, in this part of the country, except by the day. There was very little demand for labor in the winter, even till the revolution or to 1800, among farmers. They performed their own labors.

Price, 234. David Willton hired Timothy Hillier want 31. 1676, to work a year for £ 7. 10. 0. or 25 dollars. — An inferior hand, I believe. Wages in the latter part of 17th century must have been as high as 10 to 10. to 12 £ or 13. 0. 0. or from 35 to 40 or 45 dollars — payable in produce prices, not in cash. — Very little cash was paid School Master. [p. 342]

Hadly 2. 126. Hadly had educated Schoolmaster in 17th & early part of 18th century, £ 15. to 18. 0. 0. a year & board, or 51 to 60 dollars a year. Northern for a long time paid only 5. 4 a year. — say 81 Dollars and board. or 24. 0. 0. — 80 dollars. — These sums paid 1750 to 1775. Not so much earlier.

42. 118. Hadly paid at the same time 90 dollars and a set of 20 or 25 acres of land, & the master (the Pierce) boarded himself — making probably about 80 dollars a year.

p. 342. Schoolmaster in English Schools. They added in Northern part, in set of houses, after 1750, down to Revolution & after, 24s. a month in summer & 12s. 6d. in winter 28s. 30s. and 32s. and boarded themselves. J. King had in the central English School, only 3s. 6d. & boarded himself, or £ 19. 4. 0. a year.

Coffin & Kewley p. 120. He says (from an old account book) that in 1677, men's wages for a year were 10 £, women's wages, from 4 to 5 £, labor 2s. a day, and mowing 2/2.

Wages were in 17th century, 1740, 6s. a day 7. 6s. 1750, 24 £. 0. 1760, 24s. 1780, 30s. 1790, 3s. 1800, 1800, 6s. Fildes, Middlesex. men's wages, 1819, 10 to 10 £ a month. women's 7s. 6d. two a week. — poor law.

St. H. 2. Highway work in Northampton 1793. various wages 1/8, 2/2, 2/6 & 3/4 a day. p. 133. Steam 3/6 & 4/4. Oak plank for bridges 7/4 or 8/4. St. H. 3. p. 83. Highway labor 1, 83 in 1793 — labor in 1722 to 1783. — 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.

Men's Wages by months.

Prices. 86. Deane E. Hunt says Dec. 12. 1771, "Samuel Banks Jr. began to work for me at 9 pence a day & keeping."

This was 22/6 a month, if all days were included, but about 20/ if only working days were embraced. 20/ per month is said to have been the winter wages, and 40/ summer wages, even after the revolution, making 18^s a year. (See also C. 12. 334)

Misc. 3. 103. Man's wages in France 150 livres a year. (28 doll.)
 In 1749 } Journeymen the same do. 3 or 4 livres a day.
 Kalm } A laboring Man 30 or 40 sols. a day. (1/8 to 2/3.
 A Maid Servant, 10 livres a year (19 doll.)
 Kalm called them high wages.

Misc. 3. 78. Kalm says (say wages in Pa. 1748, are from 1/6 to 3/ a day. (This in N. E. currency is from 20 to 40 cents.)

Misc. 3. 86. Male servant got 42^s to 53^s a year. Female 21^s to 26^s,
 1748 or male £12. 16. and cur. to £16. 12. Female £6. 8. and cur. to 8^s.
 Laborer went as in England.

Wages of "Workmen Laborers or Servants" were to be regulated by the Freeman of each town, from time to time, by a law of early date 1633 to 1641. It was never done or done in very few towns. Printed laws.

Soldiers' Pay — 4. 317.
 Mass. 4. 258. Soldiers in Philip's war were paid

" 1. 111 only 6/ per week for services — (equal to 4/6 as money.)
 6 x 52 = £15. 12. 0. or as cash £11. 14. 0 or 39 dollars. This was more than the wages of Servants.

Mass. 2. 157. Soldiers still had 6/ in next war 1689 — 1698.

Mass. 3. 77. The same in 1703. — but in garrison only 5/ a week.

Mass. 3. 72. Pay of Officers & men to be in this war (1689) as in 1675. 76
 Mass. 1. 284.

Mass. 2. 143. Soldiers at Castle to have 5/ a week as money. (1689.
 Soldiers sent Eastward 15/ a week. 1689.

Mass. 1. 1690. A Mass. soldier under Capt Bull at Albany had 6/ a week. 1690.

In war of 1722 — 1727 Soldiers wages were 10/ a week, and subsistence 5/ a week. (about 6/ and 3/ cash — not over 16. per

Misc. 8. 141 Garrison soldiers first reduced to 5/ a week. March 24. 1703.

These wished to reduce pay of Officers also. Before 1711 they were 6/ a week again, except castle.

" 477 Pay of soldiers in 1711 Expedition was 8/ a week.

Connecticut gave — in 1690 & after 9/ a week to a soldier (if cash)

Mass. 58. 60 63.

64. 71.

In 1703 9/ in current pay (6/ cash). 1704 same 9/ in ordinary service but 10/6 to those who furnished them arms, &c. more in distant expeditions.
 9/ a week. 1711. In 1723. had 12/ a week.

Gov. & Mass. 1. 75. Gov. gave soldiers in Narragansett expedition 8/ a week.
 3/ a week for horses & riding for wife keeping & aid 5/ a week for "Quartermaster".

105
at 2. 120. Wages of Females.

Con. 4. 61. The Elder I have seen in Wileott's Accts
He gave Sarah Bronfield 60¢ for one year's
service, beginning Dec 16. 1647. and for the next 1 1/2
years, to July 1650, at the rate of 70¢ a year.
Perhaps, she was young. She took it in clothing
and all the articles are specified.

4. 34. 66. Wileott gave a woman 1/6 a day to gather apples 1653

How long before other female labor is found.

N. H. 1 | Samuel Glen's account 1687. to 1705. (not as work)

84 | Spinning, widow Sarah North spun 6 weeks @ 3¢
Hannah Edmond pulled flax a day 9¢
Hannah, Paulson, Spinning 3 weeks @ 4¢ + 9 days @ 6¢
That is, 8¢ a day - perhaps at her home about 1690.

87 | Benoni Jones wife taught children before 1700
Hannah Davis, 11 Day Washing 1¢ (8¢ as money)

Galeb Stanley's Accounts, 1692. 1711. mostly

Con. 5. 59. Sarah Crane worked for St. by 6 months
for 50¢. He gave her 5¢ more

5. 359 Sarah Egelston, 6 months + 14 weeks for 5¢

5. 376 Nathaniel Roberts, at rate of 5¢ a year.

5. 360 Girls paid from 5. 10 to 6. a year from 1702 to 1704
or 2 1/2¢ to 4¢ a week.

Do paid for 6 weeks @ 6¢ per week.

Spinning is down at 7¢. but 3¢ per week.

5. 361 Nursing Stanley's wife 4 weeks @ 1¢

5. 366 Hannah Taylor 11 1/2 weeks at 7¢. 1704.

5. 366 do 7 months @ 5¢ a year, 5¢ 1/2. 1705

5. 366 do 6 months 50¢ or 5¢ a year. 1706

5. 366 do 1 year 5¢; + 10 months at
rate of 6¢, or 10¢ a month. 1707. 8. 9.

5. 363 Elizabeth Spencer, 1 year + 5 months at 5. 10 a year
or 2 1/2¢ a week, 1702. 3. 4. - 5 months more @ 10¢ per week, or 1/4¢
Also 6 weeks more at 2/6.

Mary Donnan, Washing 1 day 1/2, + some other things
H. ad. - also work at Paday. Washing 13 nights @ 2/6

Wileott's Account Ferry washed for Rob. Breck several times in 1765 + 66
at 8¢ a day. Also worked for him 3 weeks, & 5 days at 2/8. 1766.

Wages of Females

157

Prices 244. Sarah Fidds (daughter of Spurr for J. H. Hawley 1779.
at 3/1 per week. (2/3. perhaps L.C.

" 256 Sarah Edwards of Samuel worked for J. H. 9 weeks, 2/11. 1780

" 264 Hannah & Abigail Miller, daughter of Abram M. worked for J. Hawley 1776. 7 weeks, 8/1 day (not each) 2/6. 25/1.
Miller's wife worked one week (in sick room) 2/4 at 2/1.

" 272. Hannah M. worked for Hawley, prob. 1778
26 weeks @ 3/1. 78/- (not over 2/1 L.C.

272. Mercy Edwards worked for Hawley 1779. 30. 31. 32
3 years or more - at about £9. or 9.8 a year
or about 3/6 a week - not much over 2/1 L.C.

Some Female Gowns. (from Hawley.

p. 161. { Mercy Edwards 1779 + 1780. had 2 yds linen cloth @ 3/4. 8/4.
This was made into a shirt for her at 1/6
do. 6 yds crape @ 6/8. making gown 4/1
do 1 yd Persian ff. making 6 (was it hood?)
do Shirts cloth 8/9. making shirt 1/6
do " " 9/9. making do 1/6

Prices 273. making woolen shirts for men. 1/2 ea. Fine shirt 3/6

282. Polly Lyman of Abner worked for T. Dwight 4 weeks
213 at 2/1 a week L.C. (at 1762)

Pendope Dwight nursed, 1763. 2/4 a week.

282. Abigail Alexander 6 weeks + 3 days work @ 2/8. 17/2. Feb. 1767

30 Silence King worked for Ebenezer Hunt in 1747
1748. 1749. - just at 12/1 a week. next
at 15/1 per week in 1748 - spinning the same.
at 18/1 per week in 1749. on 2/5. L.C.
She quilted a day, & washed a day, 1748. at 4/1
per day (when she had 2/6 a day by the week), what
was not over 8d a day, L.C.

Hawley 3. 222. Wife of Dan West Washed for Oliver Smith 13 days
in 1795. at 1/1 per day.

Prices 37. Oliver Hunt worked for Deac. Ebenezer Hunt in 1771
and 1772. at 2/8 a week.

Hawley 3. 218. Betsey, daughter of Oliver Smith, worked for Oliver Smith
67 weeks in 1776 & 1777, at 2/8 per week.

Prices 68. Widow Bathsheba Hull washed at 1/1 a day 1. 1781.

See 1. Lucy Bradford began to work for S. Smith at 2/3 a week July 6. 1790.
1790 May 17. Hannah Danks began to work a year for Dr. May 17. 1790. for £6. 12.
1791 May 16. Do do began another year. June 17. 1791. for £6. 12.
1792 May 1. Do do began a year to May 1. 1792. for £6. 12.
L. L. Lois French worked 11 weeks @ 3/1. 33/1.

160 Women, Wages, from preceding page.

disc. 4. 86. The Maid's yearly wages, in a minister's family
4. 146 in Boston, 1728, are estimated at 10^l, and
one estimates them at 11^l - In specie not
over £5. or 5½^l - or possibly 6^l

1728. Supplies, wages, &c were as high again as in 1708, or nearly
disc. 4. 88, 150 - so says a writer in Boston paper

ml. 164. wages of a maid 20^l a year. 1737.

Washing & ironing 4^l a day. Nursing 11^l a week.

These prices seem at least 3½ for one lawfull - perhaps more.

The advance in other things was not equal to this in
labor, from £11. to 20^l from 1728 to 1737

pieces 213. (Dolly Lyman, of Haver, worked for T. Dought 4 weeks & 2^l 9^d.
in fall of 1762. In preceding page.

Springfield - new find. Robert Brack's Book. 1760 to 1765.

Women's labor was 2/8 per week - Nursing
only 3^d a week - Washing 8^d a day. Most
had 2^d a day.

Coffins & Mourners. 1677 Women's wages 4 to 5^l a year, at Newbury
p. 120

disc. 12. 76. 17. Massachusetts. General Court, Jan. 26. 1777, fixed
wages & girls to have for spinning 3^d a week; for work as
Tailors 12^d a day. In market making 4^d. - These prices were in advance
of 1774. In 1774 may have been 2/6, 4^d, and 10^d.

Women formerly had for a week's work but little more than a man
had in a day: or variously from 1/5 to 3/4 as much as a man.
Sometimes near 1/2 as much.

disc. 10. 36. Rev. Enoch Hale, 1800, paid cleaner Bartlett 3^d per week for
24 weeks work.

Sylvester Judd (my father) paid Rufus Lyman's daughter for work
in 1801, 02 & 03. 104 weeks, all at 3/6 per week. Probably
spinning & housework, was mostly spinning. In 1805 he gave one for
12 weeks labor about 4^l a week. In 1811 he gave Ruth
Granger for spinning 3/6 per week 9 weeks - for other work 5^l more or
about 4^l 6^s. - In 1814, & 20 he gave Sarah Bartlett or housework 3^d
weeks, 5^d per week. - gave Submit Jones 1818, 5^d per week for 15 weeks
gave Sibel Hamer in 1817 & 1818, 5^d per week.

he paid Polly Thorp or was to pay her for one year's Labor 8^l
beginning March 12. 1794. She lived there till Jan. 1. 1796, or 1 year
10 months, and received £15, mostly in goods - all or more than 1 year
or about 3^d per week. She paid 4^l a year to N. French for keeping
her boy? (in regard to)

She had never worked 3 months, beginning Sept. 5. 1796 - for 40^l
that is, 13 weeks @ 3^d - She went away without leave, 7 days before the time, & was
paid - Selah. C. Hamerum began July 3. 1797. Time & wages not stated

Hannah Danks began a year Dec. 19. 1787, to live 6. a year, 1788.

Susan Bartlett worked for S. J. 16 weeks - Cynthia P. ... 1788.
1787 - 16 weeks - Cynthia P. ... 1788.
Con. disc. 12. 337.

Women's Day as makers of Garments.
and a few men.

161.

- Pages 277. Margaret Leonard made gowns @ 3/6 each. 1730
261. Jonathan Craves wife made Gowns @ 3/6. 1730
261. She had for a Riding Hood, making 8/6. 1734
261. Abigail Wright and for making Stays 5/6. 1723
261. She had for making a gown 1/6. 1723.
272. ^{Somebody} Making a Cape gown for Mercy Edwards 4/6. 1728
272. Making Stays for H. Alexander. 9/6. 1728
272. Making 3 shifts - 1/4. 1/6. + 1/6. for M. E. 1728
273. Mercy Phelps made woolen Shirts @ 1/2. 1729
273. Same ~~made~~ a fine shirt @ 3/6. 1729
272. ^{same} Making a shirt for Hannah Alexander 1/6. 1728
248. Wife of John Wright made leather breeches 2/6. 1720
248. Same made linen breeches 2/6. 1720
248. Same made 2 pairs breeches @ 2/9. 1720
248. Same made 3 waistcoats 2/6. 5/6. 1723
248. Same made leather breeches 5/6. 1722
268. She cut breeches at 8. & leather ones 1/4.
[254] 252. Samuel Pomeroy Jr. cut made breeches 3/6. 1720-1734
252. Same made Coat 14/6. made a suit at 14/6.
253. Ebenezer Strong Jr's wife - made coat 11/6. } all sums
made Coat & Jacket 13/6. & do 12/6. } in 1718.
made Jacket for Howell, 5/6.
206. ~~Wm~~ Hannah Pomeroy made Gown 2/6.
206. Other also. & Sarah Rees, Gown 1/8. 1767
15.42 Wm Bartlett's family. made waistcoat 18/6. 1739
and coat 6/6. Paid in Taylor's 1747.
15 Prices of the Tailor, James Stephens, 1735 to 1741
15 do of the Tailor Timothy Day 1745. 46
28 Mendwell Lyman D. of John. made coats & vests
32.50. Samuel Williams of Hadley a tailor. 173. 45
32. Mary Wright. D. of Ebeurt made Garments. 1743. &c
34. Mercy Clark made Garments
42. Widow Sarah Wright made Garments. 1730-53
42. did much before she was a widow. 1738 to 1745
33. Sarah King made Gown, 10/6. O.T. (1/4. L.C. 1748
33. Sarah Allen made Garments 1757
34. Wm Clark's wife do 1758
34. Naomi Bartlett do 1762.
213. 34. Mary Hubbert do 1757
42. 2 wife of Deuel Waitstill Strong made coat & jacket 72/6. O.T. 1752
made a suit 5/6. 13/4. 1752

168. Women, making Garments, & men

Prices 69. Deac. Waitstill Strong. S.H. some his family made garments 1756-1762

69 Moss Kingsley some his folks made garments 1762

71 George Hodge, Tailor 1761.

\$4. Elizabeth Sheldon made shirts } 1765. 66.

98. ^{for Deac. & sons. Holland 4/6. others 3/6 and 2/6.} Crowns made at 2/6. 1788.

247 Abigail Lyman, of John. Shoumatu, made } 1720.
244 coats for one in 2/9. for two coats 9/1

26. Some female (or male) made gloves for men & women, at Ebenezer Hunt.

206. Some person at Caleb Strong's made gloves.

son 5. 371. Jos. Keeney - a Tailor at Hartford. his prices. 1700 to 1711

5. 366. John Richards a mantua maker, at Hartford charged 2/6 for making mantee. 1707. Thos Richards, Tailor

5. 369. Thomas Thornton, a Glover at Hartford & his son

Prices. 1702 David Wilton charged for making garments. 1675

233. John Taylor, a wife, made garments. 1673

234. Wilton's wife made Bodlice bound with leather. 1673

235. Israel Rust or family made garments. 1675

5. 374. Joseph Collyer of Hartford. a Tailor. his prices.

5. 376. Elery Ediston made garments. 1707.

Windwell Pomeroy made May. Hensley, 3 Oct Dec 1748 for 45/0. 7. 6/6. lawful money. His acct.

Hadley 3. 21. John Kellogg, made garments in Hadley. 1783. &c.

5. 377. John Mells, a maker for male garments. 1700

Hadley 3. 217. Nathaniel Seymour Hadley, made garments. 1784 to 1789

118. Garments made at Deac Seth Smith's.

Can. 4. 48. 70. Benedict Howard made garments - 1649, 1650, &c. (Wilton's acct.)

4. 50. John Drake " Do

4. 63. Thomas Orton " Do.

Hadley 3. 149. Margaret Church, Esq. Pierce & some Gileson Smith's family made garments; also Joseph Smith's.

149. John Kellogg made Leather Breeches 27/0. 7. or 3/7 1/2. 1762

139. Esq. Pierce 1765 made mens & womens garments.

140. Thomas Howard's wife, &c. made garments for herself, 1680. &c.

1. 42. Tailor in Boston. 1732 had for making coats 27/6. Flaps 16/6. Jackets 9/6. and breeches 5/6. Coats 10/6. for 1 pair.

Hadley 3. 99. Ruth Church made garments

27. Joseph Smith's, &c. made garments. Cost. at 12 p 31 1/2 in 11 62

Makers of Garments. Females

Northampton } Mrs Catherine Parsons of N.H. and her
1. 10/6 } prices, &c.

Salem 2. 173. Mantua maker at Salem, from Boston, 1770.
adv. that she makes gowns, hats, cloaks, & riding habits.

Misc. 1. 1146. Mantua-maker at Boston, had received
"a letter dressed after the newest fashion" from London.

1852. 853. Farmers wives & daughters in the vicinity of New York
who have good homes, in order to get a little money, make
flax in shirts at 6 cents a piece - will make 4 or more in a
day. They are all cut out ready. So poor in the city who have
no home are obliged to make shirts for 6d each at 4 Coney.

Shirts with linen bosoms are sold by doz. at 6.50 to 7.00
per doz (a 3/3 to 3/6 but 8 in each) These shirts to be made for Col. &
and are retailed at 62 1/2 cents. The washing & doing up cost 8 cents each.

Betta's shirts with linen bosoms are made for 25 cents each
and are sold for about a dollar. ~~Some~~ Some who make shirts
in the city (less richly) wear gold chains, rings, & breastpins. Some are
poor, but not many native Americans, one man says.

Wives & daughters of farmers & mechanics with homes & property,
will work cheaper to get a little money or some good garments,
than those can afford to work who depend wholly on their labor, and
have no home of their own.

S. Judds } Working tow cloth rock & trousers, 1790 to 1795 made
Accounts } made at 2/6 for 1/ each; also both for 1/8, for 10 each.

making a frock & 2 shirts 2/6 (or 10 each) 24 pines cut 24 or 3/

1787 Feb. making bucket breeches 7/- 1786 making Holland shirt 3/

1787 making trousers spending thread 1/3. making 2 black shirt 1/5

1787 making frock & trousers, twill 2/6. Making 2 shirts & trousers 3/ or 1/ each.

1787 making woman's gown 2/6 1787 making overalls 2/6

1790 making do do do 2/4 these seem good gowns.

1784 Feb. 1784 making coat & trousers 1/8. Perhaps 1/8.

11.10.25 13 or 14/ for coat & 3 1/2 p. for trousers. 2 1/2 yds broad cloth made trousers.
cloth 10th trimmings, 1/6 making 17/.

S. Judds } 1783. making frock & trousers 1/8. a pair each.

Accts. } 1785 making checked shirt & trousers 1/8.

1798 - making 2 checked shirts & 2 pairs brown trousers 3/8.

1797 making do do 2/0.

1788. making 2 checked shirts & 2 pairs trousers 1/2 ea.

1795 making shirts 1/2 ea. 1796 making checked shirts 1/6 ea

1795 making great coat & overalls 9/-

1796 making frock & 2 pairs trousers 3/

1796 making blanket overalls 1/8.

1794 making for Silas Bagnon Surtout, coat, jacket, breeches
and overalls of flannel cloth, with two cloths, blue & white thread, 30/.

Prod. Making a woman's Prod cloth cloak Jan. 1789. 2/4.

Breeds, Accts. cloth both cloth 1784 & 1785. made shirts at 1/6 ea. 2/6 ea. 2/8 ea & 3/4 ea

2/8 & 3/4 for shirts, for Robert & George Black. Other two clerks.

Cont. 11.10.25

04 Furs & Skins. See Fair Trade, also S. 300, 301.
 missed a punchion, to Thomas Corbryn & Co.
 London. Dec. 29. 1786 - valued at 40 £ Sterling
 including 102 or 120 skins x. By Levi Shepherd.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 119 Minks | 7 Otters |
| 157 Musquash | 2 Cats |
| 53. Red Foxes | 3 Wolf |
| 31 Martins | 21 Bearcubs. |

Furs
 shipped by Levi Shepherd in two hds. to
 Corbryn, Brown & Co. London, April 24. 1787.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 167 Minks | 8 Otters |
| 185 Martins | 1 Wolf |
| 274 Red Fox | 5 Fishers |
| 144 Squirrels | 3 Cats |
| 29 Bearskins | 7 Cross & Silver Foxes. |

all Valued at 100 £ Sterling.

In Shepherd's "Account of Furs received"
 beginning Dec. 28. 1786 (after the first lot above was put
 up) and ending April 24. 1787, are entered every
 purchase & price. Generally, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 160 Minks, from 6 to 3/- | many 1/4. 1/6. 1/8. 2/- | average | £176.0 |
| 272 Black (or) Foxes | 1/6 to 5/- | almost all 4/6 & 4/8 | say 4/6. 61.4.0 |
| 5 Silver Foxes | 3 (from 6/- 6/8. 11/-) | 1 black 6/8; 1 silver 1/- | say 2/6. 10.2.0 |
| 157 Martins | 1/9 to 3/- | most 1/4 to 3/- | say 2/6. 2.7.0 |
| 413 Squirrels | at 2 copiers, 1/3 a penny each (up to 10) | | 5.5.0 |
| 8 Otters | at 13/4. 5/6. 14/11 & 4 at 15/6 | | 4.3.0 |
| 5 Fishers | at 1.3/- & 14 at 5/- | | 0.7.0 |
| 3 Cats | 1/2. 2/3. 3/- | | 4.0 |
| 16 Bears | 4.0. 8/4 | average 6/3 | 11.5.0 |
| | | | £120.17. |

Their account of Furs Dec 86. to June 87. is carried out £122.11.2 and their number of skins shipped does not agree with mine - they have more of some things - In their list a few kinds of furs sent viz. 3 Raccoons 24. 23 Sables, 21/4 to 3/4 average 2/7 = 60/1. I heard with no arrive. I think the Sables were sent as Martins & this will make that article nearly agree with mine, and add £3. to the account. I have more bear skins than they have, in the packed furs; but I have more than are in their receipts of furs. They probably sold some here. & they received some skins that they neglected to enter on their book - They estimated the two hds. at 100 £ sterling - which is £133.13.4.

* The Sable is the same as Martin.

Furs taken in April 24. 1787 to June 1787
3 Bears, 3 Otters, 2 Wolves, 8. 7 minks, 344 foxes,
20 Martins, 7 squirrels, 4 turps. all £17.4.4.
Shipped to Ireland - to be laid out in London - with
43 lbs Beeswax belonging to Buck Sept 2 & Charles.

Furs taken in from Sept 1787 to ...

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|-------|
| 22 | 2 minks | average 2/0. | 43.3. |
| 62 | Martins | " 1/6 | 7.11 |
| 4 1/2 | Bearskins | 5/6, 1/7, and 2/9. | 2.5 |
| 36 | Foxes | (1 crown 6/19 each 9/16 in the 36) 2/8, 8. 8. | |
| 358 | Squirrels | small at 1/8 each. | 4.8 |
| 6 | Otters | 3/6, 6/4, 18/10, 24/10, 24/10. | 5.6 |
| 2 | Cats | at 5/10 | 0.10 |
| 2 | Hishers | at 4/10 | 0.8 |
| 4 | Wolves | at 2/9 | 0.11 |

£49 10 3/10
Their account is 50.6.10.

The shipping of these not in the book I have.

1787 April 22. L. Shepherd, charged (only) 3 crown 10. 100 £ sterling for freight on furs. "as per account."

1788 May. "Sundry skins & wax sent by Capt Scott £224.13/4
Barrel & keg of furs, sent Aug. 1788,
skins seem to have been sent later and are not
distinguished from other remittances on his ledger.

Dr. Bushman & Bernard bought some skins for him. 1788.

Furs & Skins.

From Deane & Bonner's Hunt's Books - 1735

Prices in bullion (silver, &c) in exchange for hats, &c.

Price Book } Trumps & Mus. washer - 1737. 8^2 - 1739 - 1744, $9^2 + 10^2$ - 61
p. 12 } 1745. $1/3$: 1746. $2/4 + 4/6$: 1747, $4/5$ 7: 1748, $6/8$ 8: 10 = 16. 3/8. 4/10
26. }
30. } Mus. wash fur 1/3. 1737. 4/1747: 6/68. 1749.

Raccoons - from 1736 to 1750. varied much in quality - some
 at 1/8, 2/3, 2/6 were poor. Good one worth 4/6. + 5/- in 1736.
 None to 6/- 6/4 8/- (some 8/- 1739); 10/- (1744); 11/3 13/- 1745; 15/- (1746).
 14/- + 15/- 1750; some 20/- 1747. FLUR. 1737. 2/- 3/-; 1742. 3/4; 1746. 5/-
 1750. 8/- 3/4.

Clinton 1736 to 1750. Begun at 4/16, rose to 16.6/6 : 7/1745,
and 8/1745 to 10/11/1748. Sum - 4/1736.

collecting not many. 1741. 10/; 1745. 13/6; 1753. 22/6; 1755. 23/25.

Red Fox 1736. 12f. : 1740. 14f. : 1745. 16f. 15f. same 12f. : 1747 18f.
1749 + 50 + 51 - 22f. 23f.

Grey Fox, 1736. 10/; (same as 1740); 1746, 12/-; 1748. 15/- + 18/
1750 & 1754. 16/- 18/- 15/- (18/- highest).

Wildcat 138 1745 8/9/10/ - 05. 248. m. 1/2. 1/2.

Others. 1735 to 1747. 13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/1746: 4/1747
[See above Papers, P. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 8

Beaver by the pound 1737. 16s. 10d. 1740. 16s. 1746. 28s. 1745. 30s.
1748 & 1749. 90s. (imp. l.c.) yet some in 1757 only 45s. & 50s. (6s. & 6s. 10d.)

Beaver fur: 1737. 3/63. : 1746. 8/5. : 1751. 10/5. (1/4. **8C**): 1752 (1/9. L.C.

Fishers - 1745, 99/- 1753, 55/- (or 7/4 L.C.) - 1748, 45/- 1749

Bear Skin, one 27/1/48.

(100) eskin. 5/1743: 1750, 7.000.000 or 18/8 l.c.

Wolfshin, ne 1743, 2/6 - o. u. 8/1740. Pr. 28 [Se. Orden 7. X. 1740]

Wolf characterized for *hats* - see p. 26.

Wolfskum 10. 1746, Nr 48.

7. 411 Remer from Glauack.

24. *Isid. pinn. Bolton*

82. Little Beaver. do page 60.

Beaver from Cold Spring, Price, 24

the 1st of June 1874.

1700 from North American " 57.
 1701 from " " 58.

... some of them are brought

... .. 13

Oct. 1, June 10, 1791. These not all killed from
John 1 to Oct. 1, 4 mo. Yellow Beaver, mink
Sable or Marten, Fisher or Black Cat, Fox, Skunk,
Weasels, Wolverine, Finally 40 to 60.

168. Furs & Skins.

Deer & Hunt etc specie currency began or
 Prices & sample money, about Revolution.

61. 67 Tumb. with 2. 1754. Prices varied
 73. 02 1754 to 1760 - 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9 - very many at 6. 7 & 8.
 Average not over 7d. - 1761 to 1765 - 8. 10 & 11 per ounce

Raccoons 1/10. 1/9. 2/1. 1/4. 2/8, 3/1. 3/4. 3/5. 3/6. 3/9. 1/4. 3/4.
 1754 to 1774 } Average may be 2/8. or 3/10 or 3/11.
 1753 to 1765 } Raccoon fur 1/10. 1/11. 1/12. 1/14 2" from Albany 2. 8. 8. 8.
 1753 to 1775 } Links - 1/8 all along to 3/1. - average 2/10 a little more.

Chartres. 1/10. 2/2. 2/8. 2/10 - 1760 - 1765. Average 2/4 or 5
 Red Fox 2/10. 2/6. 2/8. 3/1. 3/3. 3/6 - Average 2/8 or 19
 Grey Fox 2/1. 2/5. 2/8. 3/1. Average 2/6 or 2/7. Probs
 Wild Cat - only 5. 3. at 2/8. 2. at 2/1.
 Otters. 1/10. 8/6. 11/6. 13/4 ea.

Fishers - none noted

Wolf skin, One 2/5

Beaver by the pound. Much variation
 1753 to 1763.

Prices 4/1. 4/8. 5/4. 6/1. 6/8. 7/4. 7/1. 10/1. 12/1. 12/6. 13/1.
 Average of ordinary not over 6/8 or 4/1 to 9/1 of best 12/1.
 1754 to 1765 } Beaver fur 1/6. 2/1. 2/5 and best 3/1 per ounce (only 1754)
 Beaver 6/8. 7/4. 9/1. 12/1. 12/6. more 7/4. 7/1. 10/1. 10/6. 12/1 much at 12/1.

Of these skins, only the fur of beaver, Tumb.
 and Raccoon were made into hats. The
 rest were shipping furs, and exported.

Pr. 226 See skins in Ebenezer Dummer's inventory, 1752 - none over.

Pr. 24. 6. Hunt sold Shipping Furs to E. Pomroy 1751

1751. 6. Hunt bought furs & skins of Josiah Sheldon. 7/4 - 1767

1761. 6. Hunt bought skins of a Warham Smith. 1765

1761. 6. Hunt sold Shipping Furs to Boston. 1765 & 4.

1761. 6. Prices of furs about 1765 - or. Otter 18/5. Red fox 4/8. Wildcat 4/1.
 1761. 6. Furs 2/1. 2/5. 2/8. 3/1. 3/3. 3/6. 3/9. 4/1. 4/4. 4/8. 5/1. 5/4. 5/8. 6/1. 6/4. 6/8. 7/1. 7/4. 7/8. 8/1. 8/4. 8/8. 9/1. 9/4. 9/8. 10/1. 10/4. 10/8. 11/1. 11/4. 11/8. 12/1. 12/4. 12/8. 13/1. 13/4. 13/8. 14/1. 14/4. 14/8. 15/1. 15/4. 15/8. 16/1. 16/4. 16/8. 17/1. 17/4. 17/8. 18/1. 18/4. 18/8. 19/1. 19/4. 19/8. 20/1. 20/4. 20/8. 21/1. 21/4. 21/8. 22/1. 22/4. 22/8. 23/1. 23/4. 23/8. 24/1. 24/4. 24/8. 25/1. 25/4. 25/8. 26/1. 26/4. 26/8. 27/1. 27/4. 27/8. 28/1. 28/4. 28/8. 29/1. 29/4. 29/8. 30/1. 30/4. 30/8. 31/1. 31/4. 31/8. 32/1. 32/4. 32/8. 33/1. 33/4. 33/8. 34/1. 34/4. 34/8. 35/1. 35/4. 35/8. 36/1. 36/4. 36/8. 37/1. 37/4. 37/8. 38/1. 38/4. 38/8. 39/1. 39/4. 39/8. 40/1. 40/4. 40/8. 41/1. 41/4. 41/8. 42/1. 42/4. 42/8. 43/1. 43/4. 43/8. 44/1. 44/4. 44/8. 45/1. 45/4. 45/8. 46/1. 46/4. 46/8. 47/1. 47/4. 47/8. 48/1. 48/4. 48/8. 49/1. 49/4. 49/8. 50/1. 50/4. 50/8. 51/1. 51/4. 51/8. 52/1. 52/4. 52/8. 53/1. 53/4. 53/8. 54/1. 54/4. 54/8. 55/1. 55/4. 55/8. 56/1. 56/4. 56/8. 57/1. 57/4. 57/8. 58/1. 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173. Deer skins. E. Hunt. Sundwight M. 14. 177

Deer skins, perhaps sold some into Canada.
 p. 12. 16 } Sale of Deer skins. 1744. 1745. perhaps some in 1746.
 average of 25 1744, 18/1. 1745, 20/1. 1746, 22/1. 1747, 24/1. 1748, 26/1. 1749, 28/1. 1750, 30/1. 1751, 32/1. 1752, 34/1. 1753, 36/1. 1754, 38/1. 1755, 40/1. 1756, 42/1. 1757, 44/1. 1758, 46/1. 1759, 48/1. 1760, 50/1. 1761, 52/1. 1762, 54/1. 1763, 56/1. 1764, 58/1. 1765, 60/1. 1766, 62/1. 1767, 64/1. 1768, 66/1. 1769, 68/1. 1770, 70/1. 1771, 72/1. 1772, 74/1. 1773, 76/1. 1774, 78/1. 1775, 80/1. 1776, 82/1. 1777, 84/1. 1778, 86/1. 1779, 88/1. 1780, 90/1. 1781, 92/1. 1782, 94/1. 1783, 96/1. 1784, 98/1. 1785, 100/1. 1786, 102/1. 1787, 104/1. 1788, 106/1. 1789, 108/1. 1790, 110/1. 1791, 112/1. 1792, 114/1. 1793, 116/1. 1794, 118/1. 1795, 120/1. 1796, 122/1. 1797, 124/1. 1798, 126/1. 1799, 128/1. 1800, 130/1. 1801, 132/1. 1802, 134/1. 1803, 136/1. 1804, 138/1. 1805, 140/1. 1806, 142/1. 1807, 144/1. 1808, 146/1. 1809, 148/1. 1810, 150/1. 1811, 152/1. 1812, 154/1. 1813, 156/1. 1814, 158/1. 1815, 160/1. 1816, 162/1. 1817, 164/1. 1818, 166/1. 1819, 168/1. 1820, 170/1. 1821, 172/1. 1822, 174/1. 1823, 176/1. 1824, 178/1. 1825, 180/1. 1826, 182/1. 1827, 184/1. 1828, 186/1. 1829, 188/1. 1830, 190/1. 1831, 192/1. 1832, 194/1. 1833, 196/1. 1834, 198/1. 1835, 200/1. 1836, 202/1. 1837, 204/1. 1838, 206/1. 1839, 208/1. 1840, 210/1. 1841, 212/1. 1842, 214/1. 1843, 216/1. 1844, 218/1. 1845, 220/1. 1846, 222/1. 1847, 224/1. 1848, 226/1. 1849, 228/1. 1850, 230/1. 1851, 232/1. 1852, 234/1. 1853, 236/1. 1854, 238/1. 1855, 240/1. 1856, 242/1. 1857, 244/1. 1858, 246/1. 1859, 248/1. 1860, 250/1. 1861, 252/1. 1862, 254/1. 1863, 256/1. 1864, 258/1. 1865, 260/1. 1866, 262/1. 1867, 264/1. 1868, 266/1. 1869, 268/1. 1870, 270/1. 1871, 272/1. 1872, 274/1. 1873, 276/1. 1874, 278/1. 1875, 280/1. 1876, 282/1. 1877, 284/1. 1878, 286/1. 1879, 288/1. 1880, 290/1. 1881, 292/1. 1882, 294/1. 1883, 296/1. 1884, 298/1. 1885, 300/1. 1886, 302/1. 1887, 304/1. 1888, 306/1. 1889, 308/1. 1890, 310/1. 1891, 312/1. 1892, 314/1. 1893, 316/1. 1894, 318/1. 1895, 320/1. 1896, 322/1. 1897, 324/1. 1898, 326/1. 1899, 328/1. 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170 Furs & Skins. Beaver Pelts undressed in England, Novem. 1. 180.

Price Beaver Pelts, unfurred - Perhaps some others.

12. These were sold at 8, 11, 16, 21, 23, 3, 6, 4, 1736 to 1750
or about 3² to 6². Large amount - some 4, 1750 or 7 l.c.

Dressed Beaver Pelts, from 7 to 16 1742 to 43. (about 2 l.c.
1745, 10/12 to 14/12 - 1750 to 1755. 16/12, 20/12, and 24/12 O.T.
about 1/2, 1/8, & 1/9. Large currency - all 19, or 1/5

Price Beaver Pelts, large amount - after 1750 were sold
at 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 7, 9 1/2.

Dressed Beaver Pelts, 1/4, 1/5, 2/3, 1/6, 1/8, 2/1, 1/18
There 1750 to 1771, Large l.c.

The Dressing of Beaver pelts was 7/10, 1749 (1/12) l.c.
and 18 l.c. 1757. (same) 1751

12 The small pelts seem to have been used for sizing.
Perhaps, those of raccoons & Tumps, also.

26 The dressed pelts were used for putting on to corn
64 Bands; for Aprons, for covering book's,
for making whips, for making shoes.
for sleighs.

21. 1757 - Sent the same to the Rev. Jos. Barlow, Jr. p. 64

21. About 1/2 bush S.H. new Beaver pelts, 1746 to 51 at 5/6 each
This is only 9 1/2 d.

69. Samuel Glenka, sent the largest man Beaver pelts.

74. Lemuel, the Dr. of the institution Beaver pelts 24/12, 1770

76. Stephen Pierce of Middletown bought 1.278 Beaver pelts, 24/12, 1773

83. The same sent to the Rev. Jos. Barlow, Jr. p. 64
Beaver Skins or Fur

Beaver Purchases after Isaac Currier, 1756

7. 65. Isaac Currier, 1756, 8 d. 10 Beaver, 21/2, 1754. - 12 more

15. 1756. 700, at 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/8, 1/10, 1/12, 1/16, 1/20, 1/24, 1/30, 1/36, 1/40, 1/48, 1/60, 1/72, 1/84, 1/96, 1/108, 1/120, 1/144, 1/160, 1/180, 1/200, 1/225, 1/240, 1/270, 1/300, 1/360, 1/400, 1/450, 1/500, 1/540, 1/600, 1/640, 1/700, 1/720, 1/750, 1/800, 1/840, 1/900, 1/960, 1/1000, 1/1080, 1/1120, 1/1200, 1/1260, 1/1350, 1/1440, 1/1500, 1/1600, 1/1680, 1/1800, 1/1920, 1/2000, 1/2100, 1/2250, 1/2400, 1/2520, 1/2700, 1/2800, 1/3000, 1/3200, 1/3360, 1/3600, 1/3780, 1/4000, 1/4200, 1/4500, 1/4800, 1/5040, 1/5400, 1/5600, 1/6000, 1/6300, 1/6400, 1/6720, 1/7000, 1/7200, 1/7560, 1/7920, 1/8000, 1/8400, 1/8640, 1/9000, 1/9600, 1/10000, 1/10080, 1/10800, 1/11200, 1/12000, 1/12600, 1/13500, 1/14400, 1/15000, 1/16000, 1/16800, 1/18000, 1/19200, 1/20000, 1/21000, 1/22500, 1/24000, 1/25200, 1/27000, 1/28000, 1/30000, 1/32000, 1/33600, 1/36000, 1/37800, 1/40000, 1/42000, 1/45000, 1/48000, 1/50400, 1/54000, 1/56000, 1/60000, 1/63000, 1/64000, 1/67200, 1/70000, 1/72000, 1/75600, 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1/3360000000000000000, 1/3600000000000000000, 1/3780000000000000000, 1/4000000000000000000, 1/4200000000000000000, 1/4500000000000000000, 1/4800000000000000000, 1/5040000000000000000, 1/5400000

Deer Skins

Size 169, 173, 262, 263, 384.

Dec 24, 1719.

Nov. 4, 117. Prices in Boston May 1720 - Wholesale - about
Nov. 1, 118 1/3 to be deducted to make it specie currency, 6s. to Dollars

117 Beaver Skin 3/4 d. (about 2 1/4 lb.) What does this mean?
should it be 1 3/4? - Dec 1719. 3/10 lb. (say 2/8)

117 Buck & doe Skin in oil, 8/6 pullb. (about 6s. specie
do Indian Dress 4/6 lb (about 3/10 specie
do in Hair c 2/8 lb. (about 1/10 or 2/4 specie

Deerskins in oil, Dec. 1719. 7/6 lb. [in oil, means "dressed in oil" I think.
The low price of Deerskins in some accounts, especially
some years before & after 1700, I do not understand. - Partic. clearly
undressed skins, as the price for dressing seems so small.

p. 262, Washed Deerskin. What was the difference between
this & other Deerskin? Dec. 1768 E. Hunt sold Washed deer
73 leather at 12 pullb. - 1775 he sold Deerskin at 12/10. Was there
any difference in these? In 1765 he sold a skin, 1/2 or 1 1/2. 18/.

Nov. 4, 92. Wash leather & cloth colored buckskin for breeches
and breeches ready made - for sale by a Tann. 1730
4. 92. Wash leather & Hammy gloves, by same 1730

Nov. 4, 54. J. Wolcott sold Deerskins, two @ 11/6. 1647.

1. 57. B. Eggleston sold 4 Buck Skin @ 10/6. May 9

4. 52. B. Hawberry sold 2 Buck Skin @ 6/6 - 3 Deerskins @ 3/6.

4. 51. H. W. sold 3 Deerskins @ 10s. about 1687.

Leather breeches & other garments of leather were worn in Windsor from
Nov. 63 the beginning, & were it not for the leather clothes. 1652.

Prices, 230. D. Worlton sold a leather jacket for 11/1. 1675

73. E. Hunt sold in leather breeches for 10s. 1762.

108 D. E. Hunt sold leather breeches for 15/1. 1779

210 Th. Dwight bought 7 Raw Deerskins Dec. 1766.

14 1/2 lbs @ 27/10 per lb. 55 each.

Deer Skins seem to have weighed from 2 to 3 1/2 lbs. and
to have been sold in that state at from 2/0 to 2/8 per lb.
say from 1/4 to 9/6 each, or 10s - average about 7/10 or 7/6.

As to the middling skin, some fawn skins did not weigh over 10 lb &
no middling skin. Some bucks may have weighed 5 or 6 pounds and
the price probably advanced from 1700 to 1720 - from 1720 to 1750 &c

Dressing Deerskins in Hampshire did not average over 1/4
or 1/6 if so much. There is no allusion to their using oil.

Hampshire 147. S. Porter 1720. had 3 Deerskins, at 6/8 ea. & 4/6 lb. c.

Wash leather gloves 1/1. 2 Deerskins in Oil at 2/0 ea.

"Hammy" gloves 1/4/3. Sheepskin wash leather gloves 3/3

Nov. 58. H. Thayer 1648. a man had leather stockings, leather suit, with breeches

Nov. 1761. 5. 07. Deerskins exported to England from New York & Philadelphia.

Nov. 3. 100. 11. Deerskins from Hudson Bay & other places sold in England 1748. at 2/3. "Deers"

Nov. 8. 100. 13. 1752. Whitehead 1774. 3 Deerskins at 2/8

Men's Garments. Some added afterwards
from Brewster Hunt & C. Penning
from Hawtins account. 1717 to 1735 and
from Dwight do 1762 to 1768.

Coats, Vests & Breeches, for week days, were
generally made at home, that is the cloth was
made at home. Some cheap woollen cloth, were
bought.

Summers wear. I find very little cloth sold
for men's garments, in warm weather, either
to farmers or others. They made their own, or wore
linen or worsted, even in Summers. Some small
and other worsted goods may have been used for men's
garments, but this was rare. Showers.

Woollen cloth for coats, vests & breeches.

1. Frieze. 6 yds at 9/6. 6 yds 2/3, and 3 3/4 yds 7/6. 1840
sold about 1720. Did not continue. Many have
been used for overcoats, viz. the 6 yds. as narrow cloth.
No more noticed. Lined with 1/2 yds Baize. Many outtings.
Buck, Dec. 1763. 5 yds blue Frieze & trimmings for coat 13/4.

2. Druggot. also narrow cloth - sold some from 1717
to 1735. Not sold by Dwight. Sold by 1/2 yds, 4 yds. 7 yds.
and 9 yards & 11 yards, with shalloon for lining. Lutterlin
& sometimes buckram. was used for coats, vests and
breeches apparently. Price began at 6/- & rose to 6/6
and 7/- in 1790 and 1791 8/-. There is a great in the larger
quantities, with smaller garments. One druggot apron
is noticed and more. Druggot in Nov. 1735. 6/- yard.
Sold by R. Buck 1760 & some.

3. Kersey. 26, narrow cloth. 5 yards for a coat, and
sometimes 4 1/4 and 5 1/2 yards - 3 yards for other garments
several times - and 2, 2 1/2, 3 3/4, and 4 1/2 yards. 21/-
and price 1717 to 1733, viz. 10/6, 11/-, 11/6 and 12/- & later 13/6
13/6. Better at 21/6, 22/- and once 16/6. 5 yards piece for a
coat & Lutterlin, or shalloon, & sometimes buckram. Some
seem to have made vest & breeches. [15/- in H's Nov. 1735]

4. Hampshire Kersey. In Dec. 1763, but rare. 4 3/8 yds, 17/-, 178.
and 5 yards 1763 7/8. & some more.
Hawley sold much Kersey. Dwight but little. The greater part of
Hawley's in 5 yard plattin, at 12/- or 14/- and 4 yds.
Heck sold some Kersey 1750 & 5 1/2 yds 19/5

imported materials for men's garments - cont.
from 1717 to 1768 - half a century.

4 Broad cloth more used than all the others
especially for coats - blue, brown, red, light
black, etc. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards for a coat
perhaps $3\frac{1}{2}$ in some instances. Dwigts patterns
sometimes a little smaller than Hawley's. Men's
Coats take $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3 , & $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards - average about 3 .
Dwigts $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$ & 3 , - perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ yd less than Hawley's.

Prices 244
276
280.

Prices 244
276
280.

Vest or vest & breeches are often in the same piece
of broad cloth with the coat - and the quantity is
 $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 4 , $4\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$, 5 yds. under Hawley, and a little less
under Dwight. - Also smaller quantities, for vest
or vest & breeches - $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard one sort
uncommon - and 2 yards another form. These
small garments often had linings, etc.

Price of Broad Cloth - 1735 - 15/6, 14/10, 20/1, 24/1,
24/1, 25/1, 27/1, 28/1, 29/1, 30/1, 31/1, 33/1. The higher prices are owing
to a greater depreciation of Province Bills.

Prices 1762 - 1768, specie currency - 7/6, 11/1, 13/1, 14/1,
15/1, 16/1, 18/1, 20/1, 22/1, one drab 24/6, - one scarlet 27/6.
Prices of 3 yards by Hawley than all other quantities.

R. Buck sold Broad Cloth Coats 1760 to 1765 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. &c. with Shalloon, Buckram, Buttons, &c.
8 yds, with Shalloon, Coat Buttons, Waistcoat, &c.

Prices 148, 158.

5 Duffels for overcoats - few trimmings charged. All were
sold by Hawley both red & other colors - many red.
Prices 1717 to 1735 - 8/6, 8/4, 10/1, 11/1, 11/6, 12/1, 13/1, 14/1. The red
a little the highest. The greater part at 11/1.

Quantities 2 , $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 , $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards, but $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole was
in pieces of 3 yards. - Sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ yd Shalloon & a few
buttons accompany them, but usually nothing is charged.
Most were red, the latter part of the time. A few may
have been made into common coats. Doubtless the Dwigts

not sold by Dwight or very little. Kept by B & H. 1773. blue & red cost 4/2
E. Pomroy 1762. had Red Duffel, cost 5/4. Hawley's price 1735 12/9

Prices 159

6 Coatings. Hawley began to sell it 1733 - $4\frac{3}{4}$ yds @ 13/1. 3 yards
at 13/1 and in 1734, 3 yards @ 14/1. Twice. One 3 yards seems used
for a coat - other uncertain.

Dwigts sold 1766 to 1767 3 yards of red Coating several
times @ 7/4 or 7/6 per yard - also $3\frac{1}{4}$ & $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards @ 6/9 & 7/4.
Blue Coatings 6/9. - Some seems used for coats. Suppose
some double the other. 3 yds @ 3/10, 24/6, and 19 yds
8/1 & 2 yds @ 28/1 of red Coating. Prices 207 40. 2 yds blue @ 7/1 & 7/8.

Prices 213
207, 209

Materials for Men's Garments - cont.

1767 to 1768 -

Pr. 207, 213, 209.

Beaver Coatings sold by Dwight. 1763 to 1768 -
 a great 5 yards at 8/9. with 5 yards of Shalloon and want
 and coat buttons - also 4 yards & 6 yards at 8/9. + small pieces.
 Also 4 1/2 yds. Hart Beaver Coating off with coat trimming,
 and 5 + 3 yds. Bathing Coating off. with - do. for the 5.
 seems of single width & requiring about 5 yards for a coat.
 Pr. 92, 89, Co. 510 yds 1773. B. H. and G.

Pr. 209, 213, 205

8 German Serge - sold by Dwight - very handy,
 was narrow of single width, much sold
 1767 - some coats of 4 1/2 yards, 4 3/4 - 1 - tops 5 yards.
 But more for vests. Some for breeches 1 1/2 yards
 1 1/4 yards several times and vest buttons - 2 co. 1 - do. 1 -
 or by 1 - 1/4 - 1 1/2 yds of this width made
 either vests or breeches - and so did 3 1/4, 7/8 and 1 yard
 broad cloth - in 1763, 4 1/2 yds for a coat - 1 - 1/2 - 1 - 1/4
 yds for vest apparently - Prices 1/6 - 6, 4 + 6 8. 7 yds more.
 E. Pomroy, 1762. German Serge cost 5/6 + 6/6.

Pr. 205, 207, 213

9 Scotch Kind of Serge. Light woollen stuff -
 Dwight sold 1763. 3 yards + 2 3/4 yards + 5 1/4.
 sold 1767. 7 " at 5/11 yards 7 yards + 5. Reading
 buckram &c. - Do not know what garment
 it was used for. - 8 yds more at 5/8. with 8 yards
 Curant, 33 coat buttons, buckram, &c.
 Pr. 193 - the way sold by Breck + Hunt 1773. Cost 3, 0 yds.
 do by E. Pomroy, 1762, cost 3/4
 do by Robert Breck. Some say the coats. "13 yds + trimmings 70/11"

Pr. 193

10 Rattien Sold by Dwight - mostly by Haden, also Grey Rattien
 1760 2 1/2 yds + 8 1/2 yds + 7/6. Claret color 7/6 Green a - 4/3
 and green 1/4. some sold by R Breck 1760 - 1765 at 8/2.
 Rattien in 1773 cost, blue 1/4. other 3/4.
 225. E. Pomroy, Blue, + white Rattien cost 2/4. Some cost 5/4.

Prices. 205, 207, 209, 259

11 Camblets were sometimes used by me -
 - perhaps for cloaks, but more seem to have been
 used by women

Pr. 226

E. Pomroy, 1762, 2 as "home cambet" cost 1/9 yds.
 Handy 1790 has 4 yds Camblet + 4 of Shalloon, with silk mermaid
 buckram + breast buttons.
 Camblet was used by men for garments long before 1730
 R Breck in 1761 had 14 yds striped Camblet 2/4.

and Materials for men's garments 1717-1768

p. 169. Breeches. So many of these were made of
Deerskin that cloth for breeches was scarce and
less frequently than for other garments.

Pr. 211. Manchester Velvet. rich & expensive. 18/11
a yard by Dwyer & Co. sold by a few for the same
breeches. Probably cotton velvet. Pinner, 18th
Pr. 189. Breech & Hunt 1773 and Black Velvet that cost 4/10
Bucknacre. Robert Buck 1761. sold 4 yds Velvet @ 16/10 yd. 17/4. 7 yds @ 16/10.
2 1/2 yds @ 16/6. "Velvet for waistcoat & trimmings" 44/3.

Serge. Breech & Hunt had 1773. blue cost 3/8. mixed 4/8
Breech Book. Blue Serge. sold by R. Buck 1761 @ 6/10. 4 1/2 yds Serge - 25/2. 4 3/8 yds @ 6/8.

Pr. 289. Bearskin. Major Hawley 1749 sold Bearskin
2 3/4 yds at 75/0. T. 10/1. C. C. twice. 3 yds several times.
207. Dwyer sold 3 yds Bearskin once 17/8 & coat buttons.
189. Breech & Hunt had Bearskin 1773. cost 4/8.
190. 189. R. Buck sold Bearskin 1760-1765. had 1890 skin cost 6/8. and 6/1
259. "Fustian" (Fustian) a skin by Hawley 1733 & 4 at 7/1.
211. 205. Fustian a skin by Dwyer 2 1/2 yds @ 2/3. (Also 18th. 5/8.
123. Fustian B. H. 1773 had 22 yds cost 2/1.
226. Fustian E. Pomroy 1762. cost 3/2 & 3/4.

259. Flannel. - appears in Hawley 1727. 4/4. in 1728
at 4/6 and 5/1. - very little sold, & only in horse girths.
1/2 yard & 1/2 yard, 2 & 2 1/2 yards.
Not sold by Dwyer. People made their own.
188. Breech & Hunt 1773. had only one piece. cost 1/7. yard
R. Buck sold but little.

259. Gravel. J. Hawley had a piece 1724 sold at 0/1
226. E. Pomroy had Gravel. 1762. cost 3/7.
2. Buck and Yorkshire Flannel. 6 yds @ 3/4. 5 1/2 yds @ 3/10. both in winter.

226. Thicksetts. Jeans. Phish. Half-thick - are well
Fustians, &c. in E. Pomroy's inventory.

Breech Book &
at 3/2. 1760 &c. He sold some "Nanking" at 2/6 yard aft. 1760

210. "Fat Grease" often sold by Breech.
"Half Thick" sold by him at 3/1. 7/2. & 2/10. 3 1/2 yds at once.
Swanskin 2 3/4 yds @ 7/6. Spotted swanskin @ 3/6. cost.
Goats were made of Thicksetts.

Wholesale, of linen garments - Cent.

1717-1768

of linen [Dec. 2. 1740.
Can. 9. 1737.]

Shirts - were made at home mostly, but many bought
increasingly of Holland or garlix or Irish linen.

Garlix was the name of the coarse imported linen - also
p. 190 called Garlix Holland, & later, Holland without Garlix
and 177
Hawley sold $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 yards Garlix to a
great number of persons - mostly $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 yards.
about 300 yards that were called Garlix or Garlix Holland
before 1727. & $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$ & $4\frac{1}{4}$ per yard. Later the prices
were $4\frac{1}{3}$ up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ + $5\frac{1}{6}$ + a few at $6\frac{1}{2}$. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in 1731 and 1732
till $3\frac{3}{4}$ & $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Some at 1734. Many small pieces
from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ & 3 yards - called Garlix. The
rest of the time. In Hawley's Inv. 1735. Garlix is $7\frac{1}{2}$.

He sold much Garlix & linen 1760 &c. - short patterns & small pieces

Holland, or finer linen, or fine Garlix.

1790 was sometimes sold for shirts - $3\frac{1}{2}$ & 4 yards in 1794
1730, & 1733. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ & $6\frac{1}{6}$ yard; 1732 & 1734. 8 yds at $7\frac{1}{6}$.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ yds $\approx 8\frac{1}{2}$; 1730. 4 yards $\approx 9\frac{1}{2}$; 1734. 4 yds $\approx 9\frac{1}{6}$. 7 yds $\approx 9\frac{1}{6}$
smaller pieces of Holland are very common - as
 $\frac{1}{4}$ yard, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ + 1 yard - also $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ &c. - these
pieces mostly used for women's wear. - Dwight sold a
Holland named "Ja. de leen" at $6\frac{1}{3}$ yard, & other Hollands. Striped H. p. 190
Dwight had Tander Holland $\approx 3\frac{1}{2}$ at $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Dwight sold coarse Garlix at $2\frac{1}{5}$. & fine Garlix
at $3\frac{1}{4}$. Some at $6\frac{1}{3}$. Some for shirts,
1790 but many pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ & $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. & Some at $6\frac{1}{2}$ and
 $4\frac{1}{10}$. latter seems Irish linen.

"Irish linen" first appears about 1763, in
Dwight's accounts. It was not in Hawley. It seems
to have gradually taken the place of the Dutch
Garlix and Holland. But more sold in small pieces
than in enough for a shirt. Prices $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{6}$, $4\frac{1}{10}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per yard.

Linens 1773. R. H. cont. $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{3}$. Irish linen $3\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{1}{10}$, & 10.
and by R. B. Beck. 1760 &c.

Checked linen, imported, appears 1762
Sold in pieces of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards - for shirts probably.
at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per yard. Some in smaller pieces, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd, $1\frac{1}{2}$ & 2 yds.
Pieces of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards $\approx 3\frac{1}{2}$ sold in 1764 & 1766.

Checked cotton appears 1762 - 7 yards $\approx 3\frac{1}{2}$ -
2 and 3 yards and 7 yards in 1763 at $3\frac{1}{2}$. - Not sold by
Dwight at 1763 apparently. - Striped cotton in 1767. $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds $\approx 3\frac{1}{4}$

Peabody Pelham sold linen, checked linen & Thread & skin
and Col. 1768. $2\frac{1}{8}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$

p. 201. *Checked Shirts.* When the people have begun to make checked linen for women shirts does not appear. Much indigo was used. (though each used but a small quantity) It was used sparingly for many years, and did in all this period. ~~When the Pappan came to Fort anfter~~ in 1768, almost all wore checked shirts on the Sabbath. — They must have begun to wear them long before, or some years before, made by themselves chiefly; but some seem to have been imported & some cotton check (possibly it was homemade) see preceding page.

Prices 203
207
212. *Checked woollen cloth* was made to sell by many; and was bought & sold by Dwight at others 2 yards for a shirt, or 5 yards for 2 shirts, at 2/8 yard. 1766 67 68. also 1763.

Prices 212. *Checked linen* was also made to sell, and bought & sold — 2 1/4 yards for a shirt, or 5 yds for two shirts. The price was 2/5 (or 2/4 1/2 or 18/old tenor.)

Most of the checked woollen & linen was made into shirts & worn by men & boys — perhaps some made into aprons. The former made must have been a much wider. The imported checked linen and cotton seem only 3/4 yard wide.

No. 226. E. Pomeroy's Inventory 1762. has checked 4/5 linen @ 2/9 yard. Checked & striped 3/4 linen. was @ 1/4 per yard. Some checked linen @ 2/1. Whitened tow & cloth @ 1/9. & Brown @ 1/8. & sheeting @ 1/8. Checked woollen shirtings (not called home) @ 1/8. Red striped shirtings (not called home) @ 2/1. 50 p. 190

No. 226 "Cherryderry or striped linen" cost 2/4 p. is in E. P.'s inventory. — Cherryderry, 1/2 yd sold by J. Handley in 1724 at 5/6 yard. — Perhaps similar to striped Holland.

No. 184. Dowlas, a kind of linen. B. & H. have 40 yards. cost 1/3. 1/4. 2/1. 17. No. 224. E. Pomeroy has Dowlas in 1762. cost 1/2 & 1/3. R. Throck 1761. sold Dowlas at 1/7. & at 2/9. & at 3/1.

Linen shirts, & even have been made in the west. in Europe. when Adam Smith wrote. 1776. & after that.

Material of men's garments. - 1717-1768.

M. 2. 209 E. Hunt. Mens 25. New yarn Stock. 12. 1739. (say 4).

Stockings were chiefly made at home.

The long men's homemade stockings, of wool, were sold by Doughty, a few, at 4/4 and 4/8. 1763 to 67.

Some fine imported stockings were sold -
Worsted 5/8 6. 8/1. 8/9. 9/2. 10/1. Some were black; ^{some} white.Some Cottons Hose, white, at 10/1. 10/4. 10/6. - Some ^{By Doughty} worst. were women's stockings. He sold but few stockings, apparently. Ps. sold many masq. Hose at 6/8 pr.

He also sold some Hose or stockings 1747 to 1763 - at 8/8. 9/6. 10/8. 10/1. 15/1. 16/1. Imported stockings were expensive, he sold but few.

Cotton Hose at 3/6. - 1773. B & H. "Home Stockings" 3/8. E. Pomery 1762. He sold worsted stockings 1760 to 1765. from 5/1. to 10/1. and a few Cottons about as high. - 16 a common price. Black glove for yarn stockings 4/1 pr. wool stockings 4/1.

D. 284. say. Hawley 1747, had yarn stockings 40/1. + 38/1. mas. O.T. about 5/4. on pair 30/1 - 4/8. [Cont on page 211. op. Vol 12]

Mittens. R Buck 1763 gave for home mittens 2/6 pr. Not many

Neckcloths or Handkerchiefs for the neck are not designated as such (some or two exceptions) nor is Pocket Handkerchief named. There were many Hkfs, but their use is not given, nor are those for men distinguished from those for women. Hawley.

1749. 1/4 yd striped Neckclothing was sold at 6/1 and

1/18 "silk Neckcloth" was sold 17/6. 14/11

Handkerchiefs see under women. 15. 1744.

Muster Neckcloth. two noticed at 6/1

Hawley's Gw. an both red & white Sarsnet Neckcloths, 10/1. 1735
E. a. black & green Neckcloths at 10/1.

M. 2. 239

24. Caps called cost 2/10 + worsted 6/10 in Boston 1726

Caps were worn, under all on the head, more.

Hawley sold Filled caps, early, 1717 to 1733 - began at 3/1. afterwards 4/1. 4/6. 5/1. 6/6. Then caps also sold at 1/8 & 1/6.

25. Fine of finer caps, were sold in 1728 & 1732 at 8/1. many long hats as woolen caps at 10/1. 6/7. + 8/1

Doughty sold a metal Caps + striped worsted Caps 1703. 1704. striped 4/8. 4/9. 110 some were green. others at 3/2. Doughty then began

See Vol 10
322.
M. 10. 418

Buck & Hunt. R. worsted caps 1773. 1/1. + 2/8 cost.

E. a. sold caps at 8/1 and 1/6 cost. Milled caps 2/2. 1712. in London 1755 milled caps 8/1. two or three at 3/1.

Materials for Men's Garments - 1717-1768. 181

Linings for men's garments. - p. 191, 195

Price 1718

Shalloon is the common lining of various color of coats + vests, &c. With broad cloth + other woollen cloths, are charged shalloons from $\frac{1}{2}$ yard to 4 or 5 yards. & where there is more than one garment, 6, 7, 8 or 9 yards are charged. - Bayze + Durant were also used for linings.

$\frac{1}{2}$ yard, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, + 5 yards, ^{Shalloon} are charged with cloth for coat, &c, along with coat buttons, and sometimes with buckram, & now & then with wadding - also charged where cloth was made at home. Many however, used no lining and no buckram, & wadding was rarely used. Cloth + silk always used or generally.

Shalloon sold by Hensley was $4/6$ 5s. per yard some 5s. 6d. Sold by Dwyer, in specie currency, it was $2/6$ + $2/8$. Some was 3s. Durant was 4s and 3s. per yard. Some linings were red, viz. Shalloon, Durant + Bayze. Red Shalloon was $4/8$ to 5s. 1732 + 1733.

There was red or ~~pink~~ Bayze also for lining red broad cloth (Dwyer). Red Bayze 1773. cost 3s.

Bayze was at first 3s. 1717. advanced 3s. 4d. $3/10$, 4s. Sold by $1\frac{1}{4}$ + $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 yards. Was it all used for lining?

Shalloon in Dwyer's sales was, brown, blue, black, light colored red or crimson at 4s. 6d. much at 3s. used on or linings. Some of female + perhaps more for bed quilts. Others perhaps perhaps. Some at 4s. 6d. green + brown in 1730 at 5s. + some. Dwyer sold white shalloon in 1730 at 5s. + some.

- 17189 Shalloon 30. 4. 1773. - brown, blue, red, &c cost $1/3$, $1/10$, $2/$
- 17190 Durant, 30. 4. 1773. red cost $2/$.
- 17191 Shalloon, C. currency 1762. cost $1/6$, $2/$, $3/$.
- 226 Durant do " cost $2/$, $2/6$, one piece pink.
- 282. Shalloon in Hensley's sale, 1735. is 6s. for wide green, $4/$ + $4/$ + 5s.

R. Black 1760-1765 sold Osnaburghs @ $1/3$ + $1/4$ yard.

182- Materials, Buttons, Garments 1717-1768

Prices 1761

Most of the week day garments & many of the Sunday garments were home made. The imported materials were but a small part of the whole. But Buttons, silk, twist, and other things used for both homespun & imported garments, in order to make them up, were all imported, & were much more frequently purchased than cloths. Every coat, vest & breeches had buttons, silk mohair, & many had linings, some had stuffing, or sluffing, & some had both.

Great Buttons were in use from after 1741. were 36 to a coat & 24 or 28 for 1/6 doz. - after all other prices. In some instances 38, 40 or 42 buttons were purchased with the coat; & 24 & 32 with a few. Some at 1/4 and 1/8 doz. After about 1726, 30 buttons were purchased for a coat. In 1730 some, 24, down to 1734, and the price was generally 1/6 doz. some at 1/6, 2/4 & 2/4. 1735 1/4

Smaller Buttons for Vests & breeches were called breast buttons by Heavily spelled breast & sold at 1/4, 10d & 2 doz. about 18 buttons for a vest. Some sold 16 or 20. How many for breeches? As most certainly many breeches had 2 coat buttons with one small ones in. Dwight, line. Perhaps 18 or 21 buttons were for both vest & breeches. Some coats had 13 or 14 all buttons. 1/4 doz or 3 were common.

Buttons sold by weight - number for a garment not quite certain. But 3 or 4 2 1/2 doz are used in several vests. Coat Buttons, & 2 mohair & brass. Price 1/4 1/4. Some "small" buttons were 1/4. 2 Back sewing buttons sold for a coat 24, 26 & 28 Coat Buttons, & 4 or 6 small ones.

Coat Buttons, many garments had 10 or 12. Vest buttons, or small buttons - 2 coat buttons. 2 or 3 skins were accompanied, 1/4, with 12 vest buttons - 2 coat buttons. Are not these for vest & breeches? But many so many breeches buttons? 5 Vests, buttons, then were many "Vest Mathew's buttons" probably Matthews' buttons - a name of Matthews' name buttons. They were 1/4 doz. 3 or 4 1772 have Mathew's Buttons. 1767

Po. 212.

Woolen 1/8 cloth - 1/4 for a coat from 1726 to 1734 (2 sticks, 1/4) 1/6 cloth 1/4 for do from 1711 to 1727. 1/2 for vest & breeches. Silk & cloth always purchased with woolen goods, though generally.

M. 12325. White cotton cloth. There are no indications that any white cotton was sold here by the traders before the revolution from India or elsewhere. All the imported white was linen. It an early period white Cotton appears, see page 113, but it was chiefly green.

Stebbins & others, who bought no white cotton, British or India, until 1794. — Jona. Guitch book to May 1793 has not a yard of white cotton.

Trimming. R. Breck calls it silk & Taut, "shams of silk" & "sticks of silk hair."

762 Dec. Robert Breck⁴⁵ had made a pair of trousers for a "Surlout" Breck¹⁷ & he calls it 5/4. He had also a 1/63 & two Great coats. Acc^{ts} } He had a Regulator out, a Buck roll Coat. Oct 1761. John Allen had cloth & trimmings for a "Surlout" 6/9. 1762 } & trimmings for Surlout 4/3.

Breck¹⁷ Dr. vol 2. Ce says trousers were a new thing, & quite new in 1737 or 38, but were not used, & in country towns till 1740 or 1741. He says, 2/164 & says he saw with his things? & says to do so were going out of fashion 1737.

Dress

of Judges' Supp. Court before revolution — robe of scarlet cloth in winter, & black silk gowns in summer, broad bands and immense wigs. 1761. Gowns were worn by them some years after the revolution, or some of them.

Coats worn 1776 after declaration of independence, & 1793. Federalists wore black coats & Republicans wore colored ones. So in 1798, boys as well as men.

Extravagance in Dress

215 Subm. Tutor Flint, 1761, says in his diary, "a man of 300 £ now dresses as costly as a man of 3000 £, 20 years ago."

Breck¹⁷ acc^{ts}. "Buff Waistcoat Buttons" 1762 worn 14/6 ea. Sample suit etc.

184

Materials for Women's Garments.

From account Books of Joseph Hawley 1717 to 1735; and of Penelope Debigat 1762 to 1768

of ²⁰ ~~21~~ ²² ~~23~~ ²⁴ ~~25~~ ²⁶ ~~27~~ ²⁸ ~~29~~ ³⁰ ~~31~~ ³² ~~33~~ ³⁴ ~~35~~ ³⁶ ~~37~~ ³⁸ ~~39~~ ⁴⁰ ~~41~~ ⁴² ~~43~~ ⁴⁴ ~~45~~ ⁴⁶ ~~47~~ ⁴⁸ ~~49~~ ⁵⁰ ~~51~~ ⁵² ~~53~~ ⁵⁴ ~~55~~ ⁵⁶ ~~57~~ ⁵⁸ ~~59~~ ⁶⁰ ~~61~~ ⁶² ~~63~~ ⁶⁴ ~~65~~ ⁶⁶ ~~67~~ ⁶⁸ ~~69~~ ⁷⁰ ~~71~~ ⁷² ~~73~~ ⁷⁴ ~~75~~ ⁷⁶ ~~77~~ ⁷⁸ ~~79~~ ⁸⁰ ~~81~~ ⁸² ~~83~~ ⁸⁴ ~~85~~ ⁸⁶ ~~87~~ ⁸⁸ ~~89~~ ⁹⁰ ~~91~~ ⁹² ~~93~~ ⁹⁴ ~~95~~ ⁹⁶ ~~97~~ ⁹⁸ ~~99~~ ¹⁰⁰ ~~101~~ ¹⁰² ~~103~~ ¹⁰⁴ ~~105~~ ¹⁰⁶ ~~107~~ ¹⁰⁸ ~~109~~ ¹¹⁰ ~~111~~ ¹¹² ~~113~~ ¹¹⁴ ~~115~~ ¹¹⁶ ~~117~~ ¹¹⁸ ~~119~~ ¹²⁰ ~~121~~ ¹²² ~~123~~ ¹²⁴ ~~125~~ ¹²⁶ ~~127~~ ¹²⁸ ~~129~~ ¹³⁰ ~~131~~ ¹³² ~~133~~ ¹³⁴ ~~135~~ ¹³⁶ ~~137~~ ¹³⁸ ~~139~~ ¹⁴⁰ ~~141~~ ¹⁴² ~~143~~ ¹⁴⁴ ~~145~~ ¹⁴⁶ ~~147~~ ¹⁴⁸ ~~149~~ ¹⁵⁰ ~~151~~ ¹⁵² ~~153~~ ¹⁵⁴ ~~155~~ ¹⁵⁶ ~~157~~ ¹⁵⁸ ~~159~~ ¹⁶⁰ ~~161~~ ¹⁶² ~~163~~ ¹⁶⁴ ~~165~~ ¹⁶⁶ ~~167~~ ¹⁶⁸ ~~169~~ ¹⁷⁰ ~~171~~ ¹⁷² ~~173~~ ¹⁷⁴ ~~175~~ ¹⁷⁶ ~~177~~ ¹⁷⁸ ~~179~~ ¹⁸⁰ ~~181~~ ¹⁸² ~~183~~ ¹⁸⁴ ~~185~~ ¹⁸⁶ ~~187~~ ¹⁸⁸ ~~189~~ ¹⁹⁰ ~~191~~ ¹⁹² ~~193~~ ¹⁹⁴ ~~195~~ ¹⁹⁶ ~~197~~ ¹⁹⁸ 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85

P. 2.

100-3176

122

7

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Spands must have been a great pattern & notation, 4 1/2 - 10 ft. in length in Hawley's time. Columns were often in pairs. I think the 6 disc & 6 cent. was used quite widely.

Materials for female Garments. 1717-1768.

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Camblet seems used by men & women
for cloaks - ~~also~~ for other purposes
usually 13 yds purchased from 1714 to 1734 - at 5/6 yd
and 6/8 yd. 10 1/2 yds 1722. 9 1/4 - 12 1/2 yds at 6/8 yd
of yard 1730 with buckram on addition of waist
1 1/4 " 1730 with Persian ribbon & silk
1 1/4 " 1733 6 1/6 with 5 yds Persian off 6 silk & per 13 1/2
1 1/3 " 1733 2 1/6 with 7 1/4 yds double Persian of silk & per 13 1/2
1 1/3 " 1728 2 1/6 with 7 1/4 yds double Persian 10 1/6 with per 13 1/2
1 1/2 " 1731 2 1/6 with 2 yds Persian of silk & per 13 1/2
1 1/2 " 1732 2 1/3 with 2 yds Persian, silk & per 13 1/2
1 1/2 " 1730 2 1/8 with 7 1/4 yds double Persian 11 1/2
1 1/3 " 1733 2 1/6 with 7 1/4 yds double Persian 11 1/2
More of these quantities. 40 small pieces, as 2, 3, 4, 5 yds
It is evident that the Camblet was used in a great number
that had a Persian lining - 2 yds common in com-
perman, but only 7 1/4 yds of the fine double Persian.
Perhaps the fine Persian lined the neck & a cloak. There
was red Persian & probably red Camblet.

It might have 10 - 11 1/2 yds Camblet 3/2. 11 yds 3/4.
at 1760 - 13 yds & 7 yds 3/4. in one case & 8
yds in another. He has no Persian. He has a 12 1/2 10 1/3
and 11 yds Camblet at 3/4 and 3/4. and
10 yds Camblet at 3/4 & 8 yds Camblet at 3/4.

Bruck & Hunt have Camblets @ 1/9. & 1/10; 1773. 2nd cost
187 do do " Camblet @ 1/11. & 1/2 "
226. E. Pomroy, 1762, had Camblet @ 1/4, 1/9, 2/6, 2/8; Camblet @ 1/8.
Bruck's Book 1760. He has 11 yds Camblet to a dress at 2/4. 7 yds Plain do to a min 2/4 -
1761. 12 yds to a dress 2/8 1/2. 1763, 11 yds @ 2/9. 7 " Camblet @ 2/4
1762. 9 " to a dress 2/5.

Worsted Goods as Shalloon, Durants, Galunanco,
and others. Recs Cyclopedica in 3 " summaries & lists
are the general ideas of females before 1775. It is
is, before the cotton spinning machinery was perfected.
This was common in New England than in Old.

Galunanco 11 yds @ 2/4. Persian & entity in several or
many must have been for cambril.
See various articles oppositer not all written.
{ sold 4 1/2 yds green Durant at 3/4. 4 yds 1/2
{ sold 4 1/2 yds Durant at 2/18 several times 1760 & 5 yds @ 3/4. 4 yds 1/2
Do { 1 1/2 yds Born & Green @ 2/11. 1761. 11 yds @ 3/6. 1762.
Do { 1 1/2 yds do @ 1/10. 13 yds @ 3/6
Do Do. Pomroy was sold by 4 1/2. 5 + 6 yds like Durant's Some was red.
also by 4 1/2 yds several times. Seem to have made a garment.

Materials for female Garment 171-1768.

Petticoat - and nothing that I know to have been bought for petticoats. Perhaps some of the worsted or stuff goods & some of the woolen stuffs were used for petticoats. & yes, some silk. Sometimes called coat in inventories.

Short gown - I am equally ignorant of the materials used for this - called coat waistcoat. Probably almost all the Petticoats & short gowns were of domestic manufacture among farmers. [It was called Waistcoat - I am not certain it was called coat. The material appears in inventories.

Stockings generally knit at home. A few fine ones purchased.

1793. Many kept by Buck & Hunt, 1773. cost 2/5 to 4/6 - husbands & women

Red Broad Cloth Cloaks for women. Not
noticed in Howley - may be there. Are in
Bought, 1763, 1767, &c.
Quantity, 1 yard, 1 1/4, & 1 1/2 yard - 3 lengths or
quantities for the crimson or red cloak. It
was made of silk. Most had 1 1/2 yd. Price
19/6 yard, 24/6, & 27/6 per yard. Unmarried
girls had the red cloak as well as women.

Red Silk Cloaks - made of Capuchin silk appeared
in 1763. - got all by the 3 yards of cloth (Pence 207)
made a cloak - Perhaps 2 3/4 & 3 yards of Taffeta
was for a cloak (Pence 207). - The Capuchin had
taffeta was rich & costly. The mode ordinary.

1763. 2 3/4 yds Capuchin silk of 1760. 3 1/4 yds 1760 & 9/.

1793. "Capuchin silk of 1760. 3 1/4 yds 1760 & 9/.

1763 "3 1/4 yds Capuchin silk of 1760 & 9/.

Red Cloth, &c. it is true the woolen cloths, were
worn by women.

Price, 243
259

59 Muslins were used in small pieces by nearly every family, for various purposes.

The price was in 1717, 7/6. 1722, 8/. 1726, 9/. (American)
to 10/. 11/. and 12/. some at 13/. Generally 12/. or 13/4
1730, or 13/4.

The quantities sold are $\frac{1}{4}$ yard frequently, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$,
1 yard & $1\frac{1}{8}$, many for aprons with tape, $1\frac{1}{8}$ some with tape,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$. The quantities $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, &
the apron ~~do~~ ^{are} ~~very~~ ^{common}, especially 1 yard, are very common,
and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd is frequent. The $1\frac{1}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{16}$ yd are not so frequent.

1875

Hawley has also BOOK Mustin of 1727, sold by Fry and mosty same. He has also

P. 243

Striped All skin sold by 1/4 yard, 1 yard, 1 1/2 yards, 1 3/4 to 1793. Price 7/6 ounce to 10/ & 12/.

B. 9574

There is no ~~distinction~~ made that is necessary.

Cambric Lawn - His Cambric
was sold, almost all, by $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ yards - some
 $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ per yard. - Recharter of Lawn & y.
fine Lawn @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ + Plain Lawn @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ + $11\frac{1}{2}$.
Fine Lawn was sold by $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and
Plain Lawn mostly by $\frac{1}{8}$ yard - some by $\frac{1}{4}$, and
some by $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard. His Cambric & Lawn
were more expensive than Hawkins' Muslins, as
his prices were in specie & currency.

These Muslins, Cambrics, &c were used mostly for ruffles, trimmings, ornaments, about the neck, and Mens ruffles are included here.

189. '88. Cambrie kept by 3.44 1773 - cost 6.5. + lawn 3/ 5/ 6. 6. 5/ 6. 7/ 6
 and a lawn 2/ 6. 7/ 1 + much 2/ 8. 3/ 9 - some striped

Bricks sec'd. 1760 &c. Cambria 8/4 yd. Lower 7/6 yd. & some at 12/ yd.

Diaper a Table linen. not noticed in Hawley nor Davis.
under 1800. — E. Pomeroy, 1762, was diaper 1/4, 1/8 con-
Breck & Hunt have Diaper cork 1/1.72 1773. — Betham women
wave diaper.

17 205

Duplin. Dwight sold some 12 yds @ $2\frac{1}{5}$. B. & H. kept it. 1773 ^{cont}

22-6

Hawley had a piece 1720 - same other.

E. Pomeroy had Poplin - cost $1/8$:

Polkin was sold by R. Buck 1760, for 3/4 - 1764, 144 d. 3/4 - 1767, 224/8
 Paid " " " 948 3/4; 934 7/8 3/4; 824 3/4.

140 Materials for Female Dress, 1717-1768

of Linen 1 m. 2. 194a

Prices 243.

Fine Hollend - some was sold for shirts for men & women, but most was sold in small quantities. The price at first, 5/6 + 6/- a few years later 5/6 + 6/- continued, with 8/- and 8/6; and after 1729, 9/- 9/6 + 10/-.

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Sales of 1/4 yard many; 1/2 yard many; 3/4 yard several: 3 3/4 yards, 3 1/4 yards, many pieces.

Larger quantities - 4 yards @ 8/4. 7 1/2 at 8/- 60 (2 shirts for E.P.) 7 yds at 9/6, 3 1/2 yds at 10/-, 4 yds at 9/6; 4 and 3 1/2 yds @ 6/6. 1729 1 yds at 9/6. 1735. 3 yds @ 9/6. 1734. 4 yds @ 9/- 8 yds @ 9/6. 1734.

Some of the smaller quantities may have been used for aprons, being accompanied with tape (1/2 yard has to be) and some for stays. 1 yard 10/- is said to be for stays.

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Garlic Holland, or Garlix, or Coarser Holland

Prices 3/4 at first and 3/6, rose to 5/4, and to 4/3. 1727. 1730 was 5/- + 1734. 5/6. - some coarser Holland was 6/- + 6/6. 1730, & 1733. - E.P. 1762, had Garlix coarse, that cost 2/4.

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Great quantities of Garlix. ~~or~~ coarse Hollend was sold in pieces of 3 1/2, 3 3/4 and 4 yards - supposed for shirts for men & perhaps women, (but why so much for a shirt?) Sometimes about double the quantity, or 6, 6 1/2 + 8 yards. P.S. Some of the 4 yards were for females.

Garlix was sold in small quantities very much, but more in early than in latter years. viz, in pieces of 1/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 2 yards. - 1 1/6 yard twice or 3 times, of the finer kind or Holland

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Russian linen appears in Dwight about 1763. Broad ~~cloth~~ took the place of Holland. Was sold for shirts, & in small quantities for women, viz, by 1/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, and 1 1/2 yard, at from 3/- to 6/- per yard

Garlix was sold by Dwight in small pieces and by 4 yds. or more at 2/5. - & Holland in the same way at about 4/6. He sold some "fine Garlix" or Holland at 6/3.

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Russian linen at 2/- and 2/7, was sold by Dwight, in small & large pieces. Seems used for lining.

Page 243

Striped Holland - a little sold by Hawley @ 5/- - 7/4 in 1773. B + H. cost 2/6 + 2/10. In Holland, red striped H. is 4/6.

141

P 14

282

4 other ~~gilt~~ silk for hood & scarves. Webster
2 weight sold at 24/2, by p. cons. 38, 38 1/4 - 1 1/2 yd. many 1 1/2 yard.
Price, 207. 13 1/2 H. hand ss. cons. 2 L. River 2 check solid all made 1760 &c

Taffeta was sold by Dwyght at 10/6 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1 1/8, 2 3/4, 3 yards
 Currying, & some sold by Dwyght in pieces, at 5/8 & 6/1, 6/8
 Generally 1/2 yard at a time, some in mourning.
 Dwyght 28/3 1/2, 1/3, 5/8, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2, 48, 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2, 52, 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2, 58, 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2, 60, 60 1/2, 61, 61 1/2, 62, 62 1/2, 63, 63 1/2, 64, 64 1/2, 65, 65 1/2, 66, 66 1/2, 67, 67 1/2, 68, 68 1/2, 69, 69 1/2, 70, 70 1/2, 71, 71 1/2, 72, 72 1/2, 73, 73 1/2, 74, 74 1/2, 75, 75 1/2, 76, 76 1/2, 77, 77 1/2, 78, 78 1/2, 79, 79 1/2, 80, 80 1/2, 81, 81 1/2, 82, 82 1/2, 83, 83 1/2, 84, 84 1/2, 85, 85 1/2, 86, 86 1/2, 87, 87 1/2, 88, 88 1/2, 89, 89 1/2, 90, 90 1/2, 91, 91 1/2, 92, 92 1/2, 93, 93 1/2, 94, 94 1/2, 95, 95 1/2, 96, 96 1/2, 97, 97 1/2, 98, 98 1/2, 99, 99 1/2, 100, 100 1/2, 101, 101 1/2, 102, 102 1/2, 103, 103 1/2, 104, 104 1/2, 105, 105 1/2, 106, 106 1/2, 107, 107 1/2, 108, 108 1/2, 109, 109 1/2, 110, 110 1/2, 111, 111 1/2, 112, 112 1/2, 113, 113 1/2, 114, 114 1/2, 115, 115 1/2, 116, 116 1/2, 117, 117 1/2, 118, 118 1/2, 119, 119 1/2, 120, 120 1/2, 121, 121 1/2, 122, 122 1/2, 123, 123 1/2, 124, 124 1/2, 125, 125 1/2, 126, 126 1/2, 127, 127 1/2, 128, 128 1/2, 129, 129 1/2, 130, 130 1/2, 131, 131 1/2, 132, 132 1/2, 133, 133 1/2, 134, 134 1/2, 135, 135 1/2, 136, 136 1/2, 137, 137 1/2, 138, 138 1/2, 139, 139 1/2, 140, 140 1/2, 141, 141 1/2, 142, 142 1/2, 143, 143 1/2, 144, 144 1/2, 145, 145 1/2, 146, 146 1/2, 147, 147 1/2, 148, 148 1/2, 149, 149 1/2, 150, 150 1/2, 151, 151 1/2, 152, 152 1/2, 153, 153 1/2, 154, 154 1/2, 155, 155 1/2, 156, 156 1/2, 157, 157 1/2, 158, 158 1/2, 159, 159 1/2, 160, 160 1/2, 161, 161 1/2, 162, 162 1/2, 163, 163 1/2, 164, 164 1/2, 165, 165 1/2, 166, 166 1/2, 167, 167 1/2, 168, 168 1/2, 169, 169 1/2, 170, 170 1/2, 171, 171 1/2, 172, 172 1/2, 173, 173 1/2, 174, 174 1/2, 175, 175 1/2, 176, 176 1/2, 177, 177 1/2, 178, 178 1/2, 179, 179 1/2, 180, 180 1/2, 181, 181 1/2, 182, 182 1/2, 183, 183 1/2, 184, 184 1/2, 185, 185 1/2, 186, 186 1/2, 187, 187 1/2, 188, 188 1/2, 189, 189 1/2, 190, 190 1/2, 191, 191 1/2, 192, 192 1/2, 193, 193 1/2, 194, 194 1/2, 195, 195 1/2, 196, 196 1/2, 197, 197 1/2, 198, 198 1/2, 199, 199 1/2, 200, 200 1/2, 201, 201 1/2, 202, 202 1/2, 203, 203 1/2, 204, 204 1/2, 205, 205 1/2, 206, 206 1/2, 207, 207 1/2, 208, 208 1/2, 209, 209 1/2, 210, 210 1/2, 211, 211 1/2, 212, 212 1/2, 213, 213 1/2, 214, 214 1/2, 215, 215 1/2, 216, 216 1/2, 217, 217 1/2, 218, 218 1/2, 219, 219 1/2, 220, 220 1/2, 221, 221 1/2, 222, 222 1/2, 223, 223 1/2, 224, 224 1/2, 225, 225 1/2, 226, 226 1/2, 227, 227 1/2, 228, 228 1/2, 229, 229 1/2, 230, 230 1/2, 231, 231 1/2, 232, 232 1/2, 233, 233 1/2, 234, 234 1/2, 235, 235 1/2, 236, 236 1/2, 237, 237 1/2, 238, 238 1/2, 239, 239 1/2, 240, 240 1/2, 241, 241 1/2, 242, 242 1/2, 243, 243 1/2, 244, 244 1/2, 245, 245 1/2, 246, 246 1/2, 247, 247 1/2, 248, 248 1/2, 249, 249 1/2, 250, 250 1/2, 251, 251 1/2, 252, 252 1/2, 253, 253 1/2, 254, 254 1/2, 255, 255 1/2, 256, 256 1/2, 257, 257 1/2, 258, 258 1/2, 259, 259 1/2, 260, 260 1/2, 261, 261 1/2, 262, 262 1/2, 263, 263 1/2, 264, 264 1/2, 265, 265 1/2, 266, 266 1/2, 267, 267 1/2, 268, 268 1/2, 269, 269 1/2, 270, 270 1/2, 271, 271 1/2, 272, 272 1/2, 273, 273 1/2, 274, 274 1/2, 275, 275 1/2, 276, 276 1/2, 277, 277 1/2, 278, 278 1/2, 279, 279 1/2, 280, 280 1/2, 281, 281 1/2, 282, 282 1/2, 283, 283 1/2, 284, 284 1/2, 285, 285 1/2, 286, 286 1/2, 287, 287 1/2, 288, 288 1/2, 289, 289 1/2, 290, 290 1/2, 291, 291 1/2, 292, 292 1/2, 293, 293 1/2, 294, 294 1/2, 295, 295 1/2, 296, 296 1/2, 297, 297 1/2, 298, 298 1/2, 299, 299 1

Pr 204, 205, Catuonin silk, 1742 113/4 two hundred and thirty four ...
Pr 263. Satin, a little, Woodsilk Barksilk, Prices, 24? 140, Silk
bought for Hat?

192 Materials of Women's Garments, 1717-1768

1717. 2080.
2. 2146

Stays or Bodice, (Prices 2114

Pr. 2143.
263.
205.
214

Whale bone was sold by Hawley at 1732
first 6/8, 7/1, & 7/4 hwt - later it was 6/6, 7/1 & 8/8.
Families bought 1/4, 1/2 & sometimes a whole pound,

(2 weight sold Whale bone at 4/8, 5/1, and 4/1 lump
C. H. H. 1741. 15/1 lb. (about 4/1 l. per

Calimanco was used for stays, viz.

- 1726. 1 3/4 yards 27/6. & cord & trimming 211.
- 1729. 1 3/4 " 28/1 & 10 yards trimming & cord. 4/16. & 211.
- 1732. 1 1/4 " 27/6 & 3 yds trimming 26. & 211 1/1.
- 1733. 1 1/4 " 27/1 & trimming, & cord 3/1.
- 1728. 1 1/2 " with cord. 1 3/8 yd with Whale bone.
- 1730. 1 1/2 " with cord & trimming.
- 1735. 3 " 27/1 & 14 yds trimming & cord 7/1. (2 stays)
- 1734. 1 1/2 " 27/1 & trimming & cord 3/6. (7 yds)
- 1734. 1 1/8 " 27/6. & Do Do 4/3
- 1734. 1 1/2 " 27/1 & Do Do 4/1. 12 Ribbon 1/1
- 1734. 1 " Holland 10/1 & Trimming & cord 3/6
- 1734. 1 " Calimanco 8/1. 3 yds trim 10/1. 5 yds cord 1/6. (both 4/1)

Trimming & Cord only.

- 1734. 4 1/2 yards cord at 6. 2/3. Trimming 1/8.
- " " " 6. 1/3. Trimming 1/8.
- Trimming & Cord often, about 6 yards 26 3/1.
- but sometimes more or less. Some cord 5.
- some Trimming & cord only 2/12/8. 1734.

Pr. 214

Dwight sold Calimanco for stays, 1763. 1767

- 1763. 1/2 yard white Calimanco. 3/4 yd Irish Linen
- 6 yds stay cord at 2/1 & braided 2.
- 1763. 1/2 yd white Calimanco 1/2. 6 yds cord 1/1. 4 yds braided
- 1763. 1/2 " " " 1/2. 6 3/4 " do 2. 3 " do 2
- 1763. 1/2 " " " 1/2. 6 3/4 " do 2. 3 " do 2
- 1763. 1/2 " black do. & black braided
- 1767. 1/2 " green do & 5 yds stay cord at 2: 3 1/2 yds braided 2
- 1767. 1/2 " white do & 6 " do 2. 3 " do 2
- 7 3/4 yds Whale bone 3/1.

It is sometimes still shalloon, with Whale bone about 1732.
as it was for stays? 1732. 4d Shalloon 5/1. Trimming & cord 3/6.

Pr. 251. Making Stays 1723. 5/6 - 1734. 8/1 & 9/1. Cord & Trimming 1725. 2/6.
[same 1726. many 2/6.

Materials of women's Garments. 1717-1768.

193

28

Shoes of Calimanco, &c.

Prices Hawley did not sell shoes. Dwight sold

207.

210.

a pair of Lyrna Calimanco shoes
at 5/4. Oct. 1763. - may have sold some
before, but these are the first now found.

a pair of Lyrna shoes. in 1763. or 64 were 6/4
the material not given.

a pair of black shoes 6/8.

John Paul made shoes in Northampton

Pr. 210.

in 1766 & 1767. of Calimanco & Russel.

he bought green, crimson, and blue

Calimanco for shoes, & some black;

and black Russel. Gave 2/2, & 3/4 yard.

Gave for sewing silk 4/8 per oz. Bought shoe

binding by piece. Sold his shoes at

5/ and 5/6 a pair. Dwight sold them at those

prices & near them. Paul did not remain here

after 1767. I think

Shoes of Morocco or Goat skin are not noticed

English shoes. one pair at 8/ 1766 (Price 207.

Calimanco appears in Hawley's book

in 1723. Price at first 4/8. 6/6 - & in a few

years 7/ and 7/6. - Sometimes sold by 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2

and 2 1/2 yards, without cord & trimmings - also

in 1728. 8 yards 27/6; 1730, 13 yds 27/6, & Russian 6/6;

and 1734. 12 " 27/6 & silk 1/8. - was used for

cloaks, or gowns or quilts. In Dec. 4/ 1748.

Dwight sold much of it by 12 yards. 1765

Prices

205.

209

210.

214.

211

and 1767 - used for some outdoor garment.

also 11. 10 & 6 yards - Price 2/2, 2/5 and 2/6. He

sold it for a day, but only 7/4 yard - must have

been pieced out with something else. There

was much crimson Calimanco -

also green, blue, black, white &c. much

used for shoes.

190

Breck & Hunt had black, red & other Calimanco. 1773

185

It cost 1/1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/7. - & formerly 1762 used Calimanco 27/6

2 whole piece of brown Calimanco. B. & H. 30 yds. Price 27/6

cost 5/6 or 1/10 yard - is Calimanco 1766. cost 13/4 yds. Price 27/6

Robert Breck 1760 &c. sold Calimanco 8 1/2 yds at once @ 2/8. Price 27/6

Sold 1/2 yd with cord, whole lot, &c. 11 yds @ 2/4. 9 yds @ 1/3. 12 yds @ 2/2

1765 12 yds @ 2/2. 10 yds @ 2/7. 10 yds @ 2/4. 27/6

194 Female Garments, 1717-1768

See Qm. 10. 360. 361. 452. 453

Handkerchiefs - These men & women
are not distinguished. Many were pur-
chased, but I cannot tell what they were.
Handkerchiefs were common.

"Silk Handkerchiefs" 1717 to 1727 - many at various
prices, 5/6, 7/1, 7/6, 8/1, 8/6, 10/6 - most at 7/6 & 8/1, some 5/6 & 6/1
in 1733. 13/1. The silk Hkfs were more numerous
than those in any other name. Red Silk in Sw. at 9/1 & 10/1.

"Silk Muslin Handkerchiefs" - many at 6/6, 6/8,
7/1 - 7/6, 8/1, 8/6. A muslin Hkfs. 9/1, Silk Muslin sold by 7/1 at 9/1
Hawley, Sw. is "silk muslin for Hkfs." at 4/1.

"Handkerchiefs" - kind not stated - very many
at 4/4, 5/1, 6/1, 7/1, 8/1, 9/1, 10/6. most at 7/1 - later ones
at 6/6, 6/8, 7/1, 7/6, 8/1, 8/6, 12/1, 13/1, 13/4, 16/1, 16/6
in Sw. 1755. Checked Cotton Hkfs 5/1

"Tarsnet Handkerchiefs" - A considerable number
after 1730. at 10/6, 11/6, 14/1, 14/6.

"Lace Handkerchiefs" 14/1, + 16/1. 1/133. about 7 or 8/1. line
sold by R. Buck 1760 to 8/1 - Pr. 28/1 M. ap. Hawley had them at 6/1 & 7/1
32/1, 1747. only 4/3 lawful

"Gauze Handkerchiefs" - but some sold by 1/1 & 2/1
were used for mowing - were black, more or
less. after 1760, 4/5, 4/6, 5/1, & a few called double
7/1, 10/1, 10/6. - R. Buck Gauze Hkfs 1760 to 4/2.

Rewigs Handkerchiefs

"Silk Plaid Hkfs." - many at 6/3, & silk at 5/10.

"Normals" - some silk plaid Hkfs - many at 6/1 and 5/8;
Fine linen Hkfs & other linen Hkfs at 9/5, most at 9/1
Coarse linen at 1/8.

"Black Gauze Hkfs" many at 4/4 - used for mowing.

"Cotton Hkfs" appear under "Wight" at 2/6, 2/8, 3/1
Cotton Stamped Hkfs. (perhaps the same) at 2/6, 2/8
Cotton & linen Hkfs some sold at 3/1.

"Burlington Hkfs" several at 6/2, 7/1, 7/4, 7/6. most at 7/4 & 8/8
"Burlington Hkfs" on Map. Hawley's book 1747. 60/10, & 65/10 at
Some were yellow, "lowred" lawful 8/1 and 9/8
R. Buck sold 1760 to 8/1 Hkfs. some 1760 to 2/9. Some silk 7/1. Some 1760 to 3/10. Coarse Hkfs. 1/1 & 1/9

145-

Dec 2. 1991.

Prun. 704, 205

at 7/2 by
books acct.

mode, a seit. 1766. etc

Price 200

White (Price 205.) *Crimson* (Price 209.)
other colors & cc. *about as cheap* *black*
 & *other colors* *after* *Y. Green* *Quart* & *...*
 by Dwight.

213

Peru 1822

204

189

K. Breck

2000

Pruey 180

190.0

" 2"

187.185.

142

May 4

Leusbro

1892

1843

— 10 —

1000

22

Cotton

Silk

Comme

26.2.

2001-2002

87a, s

Double

Taffel

Gracia

196

Materials of Women's garments -

1771-1773

Aprons very many of blue & speckled
Gauze and *Counte* (see these articles)
Some of Holland & Muslin. Probably some of Silk.
The girl had 1/2 yard Dugget for an Apron 28/1.
and others at 6/1. 1/16 Shalloon 1730. may have been an apron.
Dugget materials for Aprons are not so clear.
Bruck & Hunt have gauze Aprons 25/1. 6/2. 1773.

Pr. 246 *Wigs*. See *Hawley*, in Prices p. 143. at 1/10. 1/11.
244. 1/8. 3/4. and black gauze fans 4/1. 5/1. 6/1.
and gauze fans elsewhere at generally 5/1. in case
of a pair 10/1. Black gauze were mourning fans.
282 In H's inventory. Bone stick fans 2 1/2. wood stick 2 1/4. 1/3.
Pr. 205 *Wigs* (Hawley) - an Cocoa 10. bamboo 1/8. child 25.
111. black fans 1/8. cocoa 1/1. otk Walnut stick 1/1
Others at 1/1. 1/4. 1/8. 3/4.
190 Bruck & Hunt 1773 had fans that cost 6/8. 1/1. 1/1. 1/10.
Bruck 1760 &c sold many species of fans

Pr. 263. *Gloves* were worn by almost all men and
243 women. Many were made here and
strewn in the colony of Denmark and Town
skin. Some were in sorted. - Hawley
sold 4 1/6. 4/8. 5/1. 5/6. 6/1. pair.

Pr. 214 (Dugget sold mens black gloves & womens & mens white 1/8.
" sold to chamberis (Sharnoy hearse) 1/10. 1/11. 1/12.
1760. Bruck sold mens 2/8. womens 1/4. 1/5.
Gloves for funerals - see Prices page 206.
mens 2. 2 1/5 (at Dugget). and 2 1/5 (for Theoda hymen).

Pr. 205 Mitts of Silk were sold by Dugget 27/2 By Bruck 7/8.
Lamb & Worsted Mitts. Do 2 1/2. By Bruck 1/1.

Pr. 213 Bruck & Hunt kept many gloves 1773 - cost 1/1. 1/6. 1/8. Mitts cost 1/3.
190 " " mens gloves 1/17. Silk gloves cost 6/1.
190 " " worsted do cost 2/1. 2/8. - Silk mitts cost 2/8. 3/8.
190 " " worsted mitts cost 1/1. 1/4. 1/1. 1/3. 1/7.

Gloves in England, viz Leather gloves, are made of
snapping, kid, lamb, doe, otk, buff, &c. Rees.

Materials for Bonnets (Dress.)

97

Pr. 209. (Damas. Damask & Damascus - was sold by Hawley at $3\frac{1}{4}$ yds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at a time - once 4 yds. Not much sold.

" 214 Worsted Damask was sold by Dwight, 10 yards. also $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds @ $6\frac{1}{4}$. 12 yds red worsted Damask at $4\frac{1}{6}$, 1766.

" 177. Damascus was kept in stock 18 yds. cost $4\frac{1}{6}$

226. Russel. C. Pomeroy had it 1762. cost $1\frac{1}{8}$, $2\frac{1}{8}$, $3\frac{1}{8}$, & green $2\frac{1}{8}$.

216 Russel, black, was made into shoes 1767. (see Dwight.)

209 Dwight sold Crimson Russel, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ yds, & $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 12 yds Pink
Probably used as for garments. 246

Brooks Accts. 1762. sold 10 yds green Russel @ $3\frac{1}{5}$. 11 yds flowered Russel @ $4\frac{1}{6}$

226 Everlasting. C. Pomeroy had 1762. cost $3\frac{1}{8}$ & $3\frac{1}{6}$.
(Ribbons sold by all. & Taste, Taste, Finest, Quality, Gimp.)

226 Scotch Plaid. C. Pomeroy was at $3\frac{1}{3}$ cost. 1762
and Home Scotch Plaid @ $2\frac{1}{8}$. £

193 { Black & Hunt. have 1/2 Plaid, 1773, cost 6, 2, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
" may not be Scotch Plaid. ^{new yards @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ - cost 1/2, 1/2, 1/2}

282 Black Gauze (mourning). is in Hawley's Inventory
Pr. 204, 211, 215. 1735. at $4\frac{1}{6}$. Dwight sold it in pieces of $3\frac{1}{2}$
m. 14. 290. $1\frac{1}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ & $1\frac{3}{4}$ yard Sat $3\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$.

Pr 204, 211 White Gauze was sold by Dwight at $5\frac{1}{8}$, and
m. 14. 290. $4\frac{1}{8}$ - in pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 yard, &c

Mourning articles - see Prices, p. 215, 206.

188 Flowered Gauze - in Brooks & Hunt. 1773. cost $3\frac{1}{3}$.
m. 14. 290.

In 1733. Scersucker (Seasucker) in $\frac{1}{4}$ yd @ $2\frac{1}{2}$. $3\frac{1}{8}$.
was in Hawley's Inventory, 1735.

Brooks Accts. He sold 10 yds Brilliant @ $3\frac{1}{5}$. 2 or 3 times
He sold much "Resolent" 1761. &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds @ $2\frac{1}{2}$. $4\frac{1}{10}$.
Tiffany at $2\frac{1}{8}$. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " @ $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Do do mourning, sold Gloves, blk Fans, Gauze 14 yds. & Hat Craple. ^{but craple often at $2\frac{1}{2}$.}

Do do sold & replace @ $2\frac{1}{10}$ & other lace.

2.2. "A cardinal" was a garment that some had. Cost cost. ¹⁷³⁵ $50\frac{1}{2}$ & $55\frac{1}{2}$.

198. Women's Garments. [p. 200]

Shawls. — none found in Merchants' accounts previous to the Revolution.

Scarves. Did they continue & were they much worn? Of what were they made?

198. Shawls in 1788, by Levi Shepherd.

235. Scarf, made from an ell (1 1/4 yd) of Taffeta. Wilton 1673

Silk Scarves — are in female dress in many old inventories in 17th & 18th centuries. & thus, some persons

1703. Allen's Scarves, etc. at funeral of Gov. Talbot, wife had 3 yards of cloth in them of some kind. 1738

182. Scarves. &c. forbidden at funerals. 1941

Hampshire 116. Silk Scarves & Silk Hoods were worn by several females, contrary to law — seems to have been the principal silk articles of dress that violated the sumptuary law of Mass. 1673 — 1678.

11. 5. 243. Mrs. Hawley, about 1682, sold Silk Hoods at 6/6.

Scarves in England — see Misc. 2. 207. Cong. 225. 272.

11. 5. 243. Silk or Tiffany Hoods, & scarfs" 1657 might not be worn by females, whose husband or father was not. Taken for 200th estate. There was a strong inclination to wear these silk hoods & scarves.

Misc. 2. 75. Virginia had a sumptuary law, "bidding importation of silk with stuff" except for hoods & scarfs." Another evidence, that these articles were in demand.

A Bodice & Petticoat were sometimes two parts of the same garment, or belonged together. A bodice worn by laboring women was an outside garment. or part of one. sometimes Hanover, Germany.

Peasant Girls wore a bodice laced in front and bound around with white; with a short full petticoat. These were outside garments.

Lambert in his travels in U.S. 1806. &c. says the Dress of the primary of Virginia usually consists of a printed cotton jacket, with long sleeves, & a short gown, a petticoat of the same, with a colored cotton apron, or pin cloth without sleeves, tied tight & covering the lower part of the bosom. He describes their manners. &c.

Owight. W. 271

See also Misc. 4. 284
Shawls in Misc. 13. 163.
Hoods 4. 326.

homemade Cloths. - Checks, &c.

Conn Hist. II } Gov. Treadwell gives the old Dress of Farmington,
 1782 } 1782. - Checked linen shirt in summer; tow cloth
 Summer } trousers, vest - or simply tow cloth & trousers - for labor
 Labor } Socks, sometimes, old hat.

Winter labor. Check blue & white woolen shirt - homemade
 woolen stockings, buckskin breeches, cowhide shoes, leggings,
 plain cloth vest with sleeves lined with druggot -
 or plain cloth great coat, tied with a list & belt - or
 buckskin waistcoat & leather apron, & an animal woolen cap.

Summer 2^d Dress for ordinary Society. Check linen homespun shirt
 & stockings or linen breeches, white homespun linen stockings
 cowhide shoes, single soles. Vest with sleeves of brown plain cloth.
 Hat around neck, check cap, & a hat tie, it.

Winter 2^d Dress for O.S. - as laboring dress above, except a better great
 coat, neck cloth, & better hat.

Sabbath Dress - for winter like the last, except stockings were deep
 blue, leather breeches down & buff color, a straight bodied
 plain coat, white holland cap, sometimes a wig with a
 beaver hat.

Sabbath Dress in Summer. Check holland shirt, brown linen
 breeches & stockings, cowhide shoes single soled with buckles
 Vest of plain cloth or broad cloth & velvet without sleeves
 shirt sleeves tied above elbows. White holland cap or wig &
 beaver hat. on high days, white holland shirt & cambric neck cloth.

1700 men until about 1770 or 1775 - were clothed much alike.

Gowns were, from a dressing, or ake, plain cloth,
 & cambric in winter; under this a lined, quilted
 garment, from waist to feet. Shoes high heeled - of calf skin,
 home of cloth.

In Summer Gowns were striped linen & calico gowns,
 cloth shoes & linen underdress. Every young lady, & girl,
 when full grown had a silk gown & skirt. - Head dress
 occupied much attention of the young & always ornate.
 Men wore checked & plaid to smoking, of holland, within
 30 years (after 1810) old & young were then on visits.

In 1807 3. 15000 yards checked & striped linen were made in Farm-
 ington spin in families, woven & dyed at one establishment. Porter p. 88

"labor is growing into domesticity," said Gov. Treadwell about 1803.
 He noticed great changes in their respects.

about 10-182. Checked shirts in Tolland, Conn.

2 months. Checked shirts were common in Philadelphia formerly.

"In the olden time all hired women wore short gowns, & petticoats
 single woolen or worsted," Philadelphia Annual. N. A. Review. 2 April 1833, p. 379

Checked Woolen Cloths often advertised for by A. H. Marchant
 in large quantities, 1796 to 1800. Also linen checks.

Checked Cottons from India, adv. in Boston 1797

1800 adv. Wm. Paine adv. for check linen & checked woolen; Realistic
 cloth, much & adv. for same.

1798 "imitation vests" adv. in N. H. what are they? - check Furminton 1791

Con 10. 32. Sealed before 1713 made linen checks & shipes.

on 7. 128. Checked linen 3/4 yds. ...

Muse. 6. 371. Check Holland 3/4 yds. 1714

Muse. 4. 183. "Check linen" was imported 1741

4. 193. Cotton check & Cotton & Linen Check adv. 1713.

4. 203. "Checked plain Shirts" for sale. 1760

4. 206. Cotton Checks. Apron Checks. adv. 1765

4. 127 40ps blue & white Check adv. at auction in B. 1713.

4. 134. "speckled woolen shirt" on a runaway. Query? 1716

"Blue Shirts" were worn by both male & female servants, as appears by advertisements & renewals.

Muse. 1. 158. "Speckled Cotton & Linen Shirt" 1736 in a runaway. What was this cloth? ...

Prices 284. Maj. Hawley had Cotton Check 1747 at 20s yd. (about 2 1/8 l. m.

Prices 210. C. Dwight. Home Linen (check 2 1/2 yds. 1761. He bought much

212 Home Linen Check 1766 at 1/6 (2 1/4 1/2 or 2 1/5 yds).

212. He sold Check & Linen 3 1/2 yds. 2/3. 1764; & 2 1/2 yds. 1766. @ 3/4

212. He sold his home linen check 2 1/2 & 2 3/4 yds. for a shirt, or 5 yds for two shirts.

212 Checked Woolen. C. Dwight bought & sold much at 2/8. 2 1/2 or 2 3/4 or 5 yds to a person in a lot. sold 86 yds to one person Decr 1766. @ 2/8. some was bought @ 1/5.

25. Woolen Check, E. Hunt, 2/7. 1766 - 1750. 23/4 yd. (3/4 lamp)

141. Check 2/2. B. & Hunt. 1773. Woolen Shirting 2/2 (want check).

141 Shirting 1771. 2 - 3. 1/5. Was it white or check? B. & Hunt

98. Checked Linen 2/1. 1788. - Prices 284. Maj. Hawley checked linen. 1747 at 13/6. 1/2. 1/10. l. m.

157. 1784. Checked cloth 3/4. 119 ps. Ch. linen 3/4. 1785

10 or 12 years ago ... Checked aprons were very common & long before, made of various fowles. In winter, some had them all wool & some had woolen & linen or linen & cotton. In summer they were made of flax or linen, and both of them worn in an afternoons visit.

Checked Shirts were of wool & of flax - Every body had them in this region. 50 or 60 years ago. Those from Worcester County wore white Shirts all the year. A Worcester County people said they would tell a Connecticut river man by his shirt - said they wore their mothers aprons for shirts.

Y. H. 1. 326. Tappan went to Northampton 1768, & went to meeting he found that all the men in the meeting house, except 5 or 6 had in checked shirts. He was not used to seeing them. Boys wore checked shirts also.

4. 90. A runaway had on a "blue & white checked shirt". 1723.

4. 116. A runaway had a "speckled linen shirt". 1724.

4. 177. Very bad my have "Speckled Shirts", both woolen & linen. 1741

E. d. Ince. 7. 637. Checks in C. Butler are Check cotton & flax, called Prairie cloth & 1/2 yds. Great quantities of coarse Checks, both of Cotton & Linen, you make in

U. 2. 141. 4. B. for seamen's shirts & negro clothing. Blue & white checked shirts were much thrown in the navy, and by most sailors & seamen. Indecencies; by the sea; much worn by the sailors, & used for purification.

102 Bed Ticking - same as 100. See 291.

Con. 5. 168. Ticking called 2/8 yd in white, Gold. 1662. twice

also 6. 173. Bedticking 2/3 & 2/10 yd in Henry Wells Gold. 1660

also 6. 186. Ticking 2/3 yd. Budget Bury. 1660

also 6. 191. Bedticking. 2/2 & 1/7 yd. York & Alton. 1676

also 6. 201. Ticking 1666 was £5. 3. 6. a piece. Shrimpton

also 6. 190. 3 bedticking were made of Ticking. 1670.

" 6. 202. Something called Ticking 2/2 yd. 1666

Con 7. 14. made Ticking 2/3 yd. 1703. Con. 7. 13. 4. 3. 1/2 yd. Ticking 2/8 yd. 1702

Con 5. 371. Weaving homemade Ticking 8 yd 1700.

Servants (runaways) sometimes had on Ticking breeches.

also 8. 102. 1662. 11 yds Ticking 3/4 yd wide seem to have made a

tick & bolster for a bed for two - 4 widths of Ticking

3/4 yd wide and 2 1/6 yards long, making 8 1/4 yards

appear to have made the bed; but if so, what became

of the other 2 1/6 yds? enough for two bolsters.

with hand Ticking. Over 200 years ago, in 1660 & 1672 was

a width of flax or flax tow was 3/4 yd wide - 9 yards

for a tick or if it was 2 1/6 yd long, and 1 1/2 yds for a bolster, 4

widths and 1 1/2 yds for two pillows. This was the old

rule as a farmer 17 yds for all. For other Ticking

was sold by merchants (made at our feet) it was wider

than 3/4 yd & has continued - most of it 7/8 yd or near it;

17 yds as before, but bed & bolsters & pillows are wider. It

is not the same as fashionable the people. The under

bed had a tick of bow bolt or some other cheap cloth, and

was blue stripe. 1732

Hadley 3. 67. E. Porter, 1758, 15 yds Ticking at 2/8 yd 293. of Price. H. Dwight, Halfpenny 32 yds Ticking

Con 1. 138. Book of Rates 1660. was Ticking & Scotland 2/2 yd for 20 ells. 2 p.

in an exhort Ticking was 10 p. for 40 ells.

as an exhort Ticking of Eastern Counties was 8 p. per yard.

"The 3/4 yd. Bolsters & pillows, rated at 30 p. each.

All Ticking was linen (or perhaps some of them).

Law 1713. Scotch Ticking was like 1/4 or 1/2 yd wide [C. 1. 192

also 8. 400. In 1629, Ticking was Scotch. See above.

In 1745 American manufactured Bedticking is advertised

in Boston. Some was made at Beverly, then in later

1804. Wm. Porter wished to get homemade Bedticking for goods

1795. J. Snow bought in Boston 48 yds bedticking 2 1/2 yd

from 1765. (Book at 18 p. sold Bed Ticking at 2/10 to 3/3

per yard - 9 yards seemed to be a piece.

Pages 259. Ticking in Hawley's accounts.

In Boston "Hay Tick" is a dv 1793. &c

Beck sold much "Tickleburgh" at 1/2 & a little more. was this a

so-called Ticking?

Handwritten Bedticking in Boston. "Cheap White Ticking"

also Bedticking 1/2 yd wide. "Irish Tick for waistcoats & breeches."

1 p. next case

M. 2. 231. *Bags*. or *Sacks*. (many sold. many sent to R. Island.
2. 298.

Con. 7. 66. Th. Wilson 20 Bags, each 2/ each. only 2/ cash. 1692
7. 103. St. Chester Bags @ 2/ per money. 1698.

Prices: 143. Breck & Hunt Bags 2/ 1774.
98 L. Shepherd. 325, 2/5 - Bags sent to Hartford 2/8

also 8. 293. "Sacking" 18 yds domestic sold at 2/ yd. about 1680.
Prices 66. Bags 175, 4/3 ea. 1771. 2/6 ea

Con & Misc. 2. 240 & 2. 295, outwards, or exports. in in Book of Rates 1660 at 10/ clg.
2. 242. Sackcloth for Sacks in same. 10/ for 40 ell, outwards

Book of Rates 1660

See below. *Cloak Bags*, 15/ doz as exports. [M. 2. 231]
(Bags with locks; others with steel rings & no lock. In 1804 & previous. Merchants adv for meal bags.

Prices 245. J. W. Hawley gave for "Sacking Bags" 1717 to 1732
and 247. first 3/6, then 4/ 4/6 & 5/ (about 296 in silver money or 2/3

Con. 5. 168. *Whiting*, Sacking @ 1/2. 1652. - Busby m. v. 1840, 1/2 each. 1660
Con. 4. 61. French 7640, 2 Sacks @ 1/0. - Sacking in H. 11. 1660

m. 13. 263. 1656. Bags in H. 11. 1660. 4 Leather Bags @ 3/
m. 13. 274. 1078. *Calber*. acks 1/ ea. 1678. 6 Sacks 2/4.

m. 13. 297. 1701. *Meal Sacks* 2/ ea
sup m. 14. 150. 1707 34 Bags @ 9/.

William Clark, 1770 & c. "corn bags" at 2/8 ea.
London p. 368. says Cornsacks or bags are strong hempen bags,
calculated to hold 4 bushels; and in Scotland 4 firloths.

Old Laws. p. 119. 1669. *Packets*, *Cloak bags* & *Portmantles* were used to
carry money, as well as other articles

Hadley 3. 68. *Elmar* (Porter) had 48 new bags, 1758. at 2/ 96/ & shop bags 2/.
Prices 207. *Time*. *Dwight* gave for bags or old ones, 2/4 and 2/8. 1764.
do 203 do do. 1763 to 66, gave 2/4 1/2 and 2/8. (making bags was extensive.

Bed Ticking - continued.

L 1794 adv "Striped cotton and linen sheets & bedticks of different widths"

M. 3. 6. 191. *Atwater*. Ticken 7/2 & 2/7 yard. 2 Bedticks 5/1. (see p. 202.
m. 4. 143. 1728. *Bed Ticking* adv - *Fluend* continued. 1746. m. 13. 157.

Thomas Hitch. 3. 11

m. 20. 14. 13. 357 Ticken @ 5/ yd. - ps Flanders narrow *Striped Ticken* 75/.
360. Ticken @ 4/3. 4/6 & 4/9. 68 ea. @ 4/6 - p 361. 270 yds @ 4/9. 4/10. 4. 11
" " 361. do 132 yds @ 5/ 2/6 yds @ 4/11 & 5/ (p 363) - 366 p. 1724. Ticken @ 5/ & 6/
1724 " " 361. do. 4/10. 5/ 5/6 & 5/9 yard. p 364. 131 yds @ 5/ 2/2. 1724
1724 " " 366. *Fluend* Ticken 4 ps. 9/4 wide.
1725 " " 369 wide Flanders Ticken, many sold. some 10/ was 100/ per piece.
1727 " " 373. Flanders Ticking 9/4. 8 1/2 ps. Common 5/6 & 6/ yard.
1736 " " 376. Ticking in Th. Hitch's mer. @ 10. 8/ & 8 1/2 yard.
1694 " 293. *Coarse Ticking* 2/ yd. 1771 m. 14. 175. Ticken
1714 Con 5. 175. *Ticken* actual 13. 4/6 yd.

- Misc. 1. 218. All wealthy men had servants, 1684 &c.
 Misc. 6. 241. 243. Woods direction about servants; & account of them. 1634
 Misc. 1. 234. Servants in New England are generally poor
 newcomers, who article themselves to serve
 3, 5 or 7 years. American Husbandry, 1775
 Mass. 1. 113. Nov. 22. 1708. A bill to encourage the import-
 ation of white servants.
 2. 180. May 1712. Gov. says a ship from Leith with
 male white servants, asks for a premium of 1000.
 2. 165. Bill was proposed Oct. 1704, & for duty on negro ship
 2. 189. Committee propose 40% for each male servant imported
 from G. Britain, 8 to 16 years old. June 1716.
 Mass. 2. 172. Indian Servants, - they were importing them
 in 1708 - A duty on them proposed Nov. 1708.
 Mass. 1. 339. Many petitions to keep Indians as servants, or to those
 taken in Philip's war - (women & children).
 1. 338. John Elliott's opposition to selling Indians as slaves, 1675
 Mass. 2. 180. Opposition to buying Indian slaves from S. Carolina. Nov. 1712
 by Gov. Dudley. to encourage European servants.
 Mass. 2. 61. Complaint 1709 that servants & children were enlisted.
 Mass. 4. 100. Many soldiers in succeeding wars were servants,
 and apprentices - so in war of 1755 to 1763. Some slaves
 or free negroes.
 Mass. 1. 203. A slave was paid for 1698-99, 200£ who
 died in the service, but he was impressed on board
 a vessel. No other instance of paying for a slave noted.
 Mass. 1. 406. Some slave noticed.
 Mass. 4. Servants in the service in Philip's war, asked in 1702, in
 petitions to have cost large sums - as high as 200£ in one instance.
 Con. & Misc. 1. 331. Kidnapping Servants or "enticing them on board" in England
 alluded to in laws of Barbadoes, before 1700.
 " 1. 393. Laws about servants in Barbadoes. Those without-out credit under
 18 to serve 7 years; if over 18, 5 years.
 " 1. 327. Laws of Maryland about servants. If over 22 to serve 5 years; if
 1. 336 18 to 22, 6 years, 15 to 18 years 7 years, under 15 to serve till 22.
 Macaulay. Jeffreys transported or ordered transported 841 men
 in 1685. They to be sent to W. Indies & be slaves for 10 years. S.
 They were bestowed on Courtiers of James II. must compete for
 grants. They suffered every thing. 15 died on the passage. The
 queen had 100 of them, and cleared 1000 qu. in 1 year. 100
 sold of them in W. I. after deducting 9 those who died of hunger, &c.
 They seem to have been sold for 10 to 15 £ each.
 Misc. 4. 255. Rev. Peter Bulkley's Servants.
 Printed Laws passed 1630 to 1641 when servants run away, men & boys
 may be pressed to pursue & bring them back by reward.
 Misc. 4. 54. If servants live not a year or more than a year in the lifetime
 of the master or after his death, with consent of authorities.
 Servants, serving faithfully 7 years shall not be sold, nor any other
 servants married or disposed by master without 90% fee. [Cont. p. 390]

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2 School Books and others.

Three kinds of Webster's School Books were kept by Levi Shepherd in 1787 & 88, & doubtless before. They were bought of Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford - at on preceding page, & retailed at $1/2$, $1/6$ and $2/4$. 15 doz. ^{W's} Spelling Books were bought in a year or two. 2 doz. Diderot's S. Books were bought in 1787 - then were not entirely out of use.

Prices 97. Psalm Books bought in Hartford at 22¢ doz. 1788.

Misc. 4. 134. "Divine Songs" for Children by Watts, adv. in Boston July 1719.
 M. 14 10 5 { 4. 187. Watts Hymns adv. 1742. 4. 151. His Poems to Gov. Ballou - 1729.
 4. 188. Watts "Psalms of David" 15th Edition adv. 1743. 4. 151. His Directions to young Christians for 1729.
 4. 128. Brady & Tate's Psalms, for Queen's Chapel, adv. 1713.

Prices 289. Mayr Hawley sold one of this version, 1756. 3/2.

Con. 4. 70. Accidence sold in Windsor at 7. 1652. Grammar 1/6. in 4. 57. 1648.

At Springfield 1760 to 1764. R. Brack. Sp. at latter End.

Bibles 4/2 & 4/6. Watts Psalms 2/6. Spelling Books 1/6. Primmers.

Accidence 1/4.

Prices 197. Brack & Hunt's Inventory 1773. Costly Books.

Almanacks 3/ doz. Bibles 2/8. Spelling Books 9/ doz.

Testaments 1/3 ea. Watts Psalms 2/ea. Catechisms 2/ ea.

Primers 3/ doz. Memorandum Books 6/ and 1/4.

Exercise 1/6. Account Books 3/ and 5/. Alphabet 8.

331. Ballads - John Mallyfield, Springfield had ten, 1711.

Hampshire 247. Saml. Porter's Inv. 1722. Bibles 7/6 & 8/6.

Testaments 2/8. Psalm Books 2/. Psalters 1/10.

Catechisms 5/ and 3/ doz. Primers 4/6. doz. Paper 42/.

[Wholesale prices - P. Marshall's 1725. p. 208. in the same in part, and some higher & some lower.]

Misc. 5. 291. 1. Joseph Hewley - his School Books & others were 1674 to 1682: Bibles 7/6 & 8/6. Psalters 2/3 & 3/4. Paper 7/ 10d a quire. Catechisms 4/ & 5/. Primers 3/ - & 8 & 10 Mr. Crowlandson's Book 9/. [Wilton sold same - see opp. p. 10.]

Misc. 7. 416. School Books in England. Locke

Con. 8. 96. School Books in N. Haven. Primer, Testament, &c. Con. 9. 86. 149

7. 35. Primers in N. Haven 1645. sold by Mr. Stetson.

Misc. 4. 89. The Greenwood published 1729. "Arithmetic Vulgar & Decimal."

Misc. 8. 141. 2. Moxon petitioned for more encouragement to School's June 1705.

Misc. 3. 301. Books in Indian, published in New England some for School books.

3. Orrey. American Pseychon, by Celeb. Bingham, was in the Press. Feb. 12. 1795

Misc. 8. 141. Webster's "Little Reader's Assistant". Doubtless given.

W. Sp. July 1773. Pikes Arithmetic abridged for Schools. School books, 2/8 30.

H. G. dr. G. Hunt and Perry's Spelling Book. 1797. Price 5/3. In handwriting 4/ 2/

Smoking, Chewing &c 57. 70-100 . Pipes.

Prices 218.

Tobacco - great quantities raised in Long Meadow
after the Revolution 1785 to 1788 or in 1788. Valued
in inventories at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 per lb - at 2d & 4d.

Snuff advertised by Zebadiah Boylston, 2 sorts, called Brazil
and Spanish, some of it scented. 1712. - Silver Snuff box

Musc. 1. 115. Tobacco - its enormous use complained of - in chewing, smoking, and
snuff-taking. 1724.

Musc. 4. 128. Fine Snuff advertised at Great Britain Coffee House 1713.

4. 126. Spanish Snuff. - - - - - 1712.

4. 134. Spanish Snuff from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. by Z. Boylston. 1719

4. 155. Scotch Snuff - first advertised 1732. Also Spanish Snuff at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ &

4. 192. Scotch Snuff 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60 lb 1743. (about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb) Was at bottle Snuff See 4. 192?

4. 152. "Tobacco: roll, twist, pigtail & cut tobacco, adv.
in Boston. Jan. 1731"

Holger, Reg. 176. "Virginia Tobacco, cut, pigtail & split - adv. 1748. Also 4, 5 per lb into pigtail & split

Con 4. 52. H. Wolcott's accounts 1648-1653 - rarely mentions tobacco
Little sold at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1648 - some of E. G. records page 57.

Musc. 8. 292. Jos. Hawley. sold tobacco at 8 - sometimes 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 11.

1680 &c. Sold in Stoddard 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d at once & 11 d at once
much tobacco used. "Roll & Twist" used & leaf. Some leaf at 6.

Pipes were 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. 1675-1682.

8. 294. J. H. sold to Medad Ponaway 100 lb Tobacco 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

8. 296. J. H. sold Tobacco to Torrs at 6 & 7. about 1685.

Con 8. 376. R. Bryan had 1236 lb Tobacco "leaf & roll" (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb) 1681
do " 216 lb do @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

Con 3. 44. 59. New Haven Law against Tobacco - E. Touch. Pipes 290. 1640.

Hamp. 147. Men fined at Springfield for taking Tobacco 1649. by M. P.

Musc 3. 105. In Canada 1749 all raised tobacco & all smoked and
took snuff. (no chewing noticed.)

Ed. 1. 18. 41. Says Canada has long been celebrated for the manufacture of snuff -
all the families take snuff. & all the men & boys smoke continually.
Canada exported snuff 1810 & 1811.

Musc 3. 135. Pipes, short stems large bowls, cost in England 1637
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Grover - sterling, 10s each

Prices 351. Rev. Solo. Stoddard 1729 had Tobacco, Pipe, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb, Tobacco box.

Con 10. 96. Snuff by bladder & bottle. adv. with 4. 1752. and
Rappahannock in Bottles & Gunsmiths 1753.

Con & M. 2. 247. 400. Winthrop used pipes & Tobacco in England

at 150. 4. 114. "Barcelona or Spanish Snuff" adv. 1720. 1721. 25.

What is the meaning of "Barcelona"? See above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8. 4.

See 1746. 1. 1. 1.

Musc 4. 131. 134 Long London Pipes. & Bristol Pipes adv. 1710. 1719.

4. 125. Silver Snuff box with 1711.

Macaulay mentions the "eternal fog & stench" of Tobacco smoke in
the London Coffee House, before & after 1685. especially
P. 257 of this in the most literary Coffee House. Pipes & tobacco.
The Squire indulged in all Tobacco & got drunk.

in 1680. 501

296 Powder. Salt Petre.

- Con. 5. 168. Whiting 1632. 1666 Powder 9 $\frac{1}{2}$: m. 6. 185. 1657. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Powder 1660.
Musc. 6. 203. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels Powder at 8. 1666. Barrels held 100 $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. 207. 1 barrel do. £ 7. 17. 0. 1669. Con. 4. 59. Powder 1640. 2/6.
7. 104. Powder 2/6 - 7. 133. Powder in Garret 2/6. 1702.
Con. 5. 173. Powder in Boston 2/4. 1712 - Hamp. 246 Costman Powder 2/18. 1647.
Prices 3/8. 1266 Powder 45/ 1685. - m. 6. 354. 166 Powder 56/ 1685.
Musc. 4. 1173. Powder in Boston 1710. £ 10 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. (about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c.
1735. 1684. 4. 117. Do in Philadelphia 1720. 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c.
Prices 236. D. Wilton. 1675. sold Powder 2/7. 1721/1722-23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c.
Prices 261. Powder cost in Boston 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a barrel 1724. (about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c.
Hampden 247. S. Porter. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr Powder 2/6. cost. (about 1/4 L. m.) 1727
Con. 10. 100. Powder in N.Y. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. a barrel. 1680. 1721/1722-23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c.
Con. m. 2. 233. In Book of Rates 1660. One kind 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 112 lbs. fine kind 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1721/1722-23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. c.
2. 241. As an export rated at 40/ Cask.
Con. 3. 79. Windsor paid 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. 1660. for 666 powder, or 160/ for 100 lbs.
Musk. direct. 1760 to 1765. Herdell powder from 2/6 to 2/6 D.
100 Powder Mill - Humphry Dacre. Esq. owned part
of a powder mill in Dorchester. See Con. 7. 52 -
In 1688.
In 1706. Walter Everden was a Powder-maker
at Dorchester. Musc. 4. 71.
M. 3. 268. In 1705 Aug 29. The Powder works at Dorchester were blown
up. No one injured.
See p. 100. about Salt Petre for powder - Powder mill 1676 &c
Mar. 3. 218. In a cct. (Measures) 1724-25 Benjamin Everden
is allowed £ 160. 14. 10. for making Gunpowder.
See Salt Petre. 218. There was an attempt to make
Gunpowder in Mass. in early days.
Mass. 1. 215. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ given for the Powder mill at Dorchester. 1722 & 1723.
M. 3. 248. Salt Petre is Nitrate of Potass - it is composed of vegetable
alkali or potash, nitric acid & water. It is found where
animal, vegetable substances decay.
Vast quantities were made in Bahar & Bengal, India - was sent to
Europe in an impure state.
Con. m. 2. 237. Is rated at 20/ Cask in Book of Rates 1660. as an import.
2. 242. Is rated at 180/ (wt. as an export.
Powder in B. H. 1741, was sold at 33/4 for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - in one instance
Do in Boston 1741. was sold at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1741. S. Hampton
Do in Hartford 1793. 36/ a cask. (Prob. 25 lbs).
1794. Powder was 60/ for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cask of 25 lbs. 1795 June Cask of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ in B. 23/6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1795 Powder was 3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1796 Feb. Salt Petre was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hartford. S. S. bought 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr.
1797 Jan. Salt Petre in H. 3/6. S. S. bought 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. -
1800 Powder in H. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ for cask of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. another in H. 11. 1/8
1794 Oct 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Salt Petre in Boston 3/6. 1795, same case of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1788 June. Salt Petre adv. by Breech & Clarke (not in H. 1795).
1793 Dr. Woodbridge of S. H. adv. Salt Petre & other things as "articles in the Medicine Line".
1792 Jan. my father bought a lb. Salt Petre 1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of J. S.
1794 Salt Petre adv. by Boston Grocer. [Cont in M. 12. 307.]

716. ²^{290.} Sugars [Edisc. 2. 238 c. Sugar Candy, & Sugar Prunes, Europe.
U.S. 20 Con. g. 290. 232. 1 lb. (incl. Skatole) or 20 lbs per 100 £500 168.]

[illegible]

Some 40000 logs held 80 gallons at 3.16.

2, 8
m. r. 1940. Lead, Shot, &c

Misc. 6. 200. 48 Cwt Sheet Lead 1666, @ 25^s cut - 11 lbs. per cwt.
 6. 200. 19 Cwt Pig Lead 1666. @ 71^s "
 6. 201. 2 1/2 Cwt Bar Lead 1666 @ 28^s. 4 or 3 lb. do
 Com 5. 104. Lead (S. Gaute) 4th 16-1698. [m. 14. 158. 1718. 104th Lead at 4th
 m. 14. 181. 1745 13 Cwt each at 179
 River 242. Lead (T. Hawley) 1722 to 1734. 8th to 11/4 (about 6 lb. c)
 203. Lead (T. Dought) 1766. 5th lb.
 Misc 6. 187. 5 Cwt Sheet Lead @ 20^s. (sterling or marit) 1656. Left Keap
 Com. 4. 1. Windsor, 1656. paid £. 19. 0. for 300^{lb} lead and bringing
 up from Boston probably.) (over 30^s. Cwt for lead apparently.
 1790. Sth lot in Boston 40^s. Cwt.
 1793. Flinty 20^s. 1796. 2/6. 100. 1797. 2/6. 100. 1800. 3/4 100
 do same 1/4. 100. 1800 3/4 100 - m. 14. 181. Flinty cost in E. 4th. sold in 1745
 1797. Pious Vol. Flinty cost in Boston 1724. 3/3. 100 (say 1/6 l m) (cut. m. 15. 180
 1701. Bar Lead. Cost in B. + expenses to S. Hampton & Comm^y made it 45^s. Cwt.
 1701. 1760 he did not sell much lead, sold shot at 6^d & some ball @ 6^d
 1794. Od. N.Y. B.C. imports about 7.50 Cwt. - Shot & Py. Cut.
 1813 Oct. 6. 75, in 100 for American; 6.50 for foreign. Part at 7th etc. worth.
 Continued M. 15. 190

202. 7086 Shot & Bullets
 Gun 9. 6l. E. Touch 1640 no shot 28 dr shot 4/8 sterling. (only 18/8 Cwt. Cor. S. 168. Whiting, shot 30 + 82 f. (Cwt.
 there 6. 200 & 201 Shot & Bullets 25 f. Cwt. 1666
 6720 dr Shot - 116 dr pistol Bullets @ 3 lb. 1666
 Gun 7. 1004 1691 St. Charles 100 dr shot 33 1/4
 Cor. S. 225 Shot in 1670-1700. 30 f. Cwt. m. 5. 173. 32 f. Cwt. 1712
 5 173. Bullets 34 f. Cwt. 1712 m. 6. 715. Good shot 6 f. 1666.
 P. 1718. 2 cwt Shot @ 22 f. 1685 - R. Cunningham in 3 1/2 f. to 1685
 " 293 100 dr Shot 30 f. 1712. ct. Dugout in 14. 1745. Shot 1/4 1/2 dr
 " 242. H. Hawley 1723 to 1734 - Shot from 9 lb 1/4 (about 6. 1/2)
 202 & 203 T. Dwight 1763 to 1766. Shot & Bullets 6 lb. some 5 1/2
 228 D. Wilton 1675 sold. Shot at 5 and 6.
 171 30 count. Shot cost 28 f. Cwt. 1773 - Bullets (Pr. 261) cost in B. 6 3/4
 in 1724 (about 30 lb m.)
 Misc. 8. 297. Goose Shot, Duck Shot, Great Shot - sent for to Boston about 1695
 1790 Shot in Boston 40 f. Cwt. 171. 47 f. Cw. 1792. 44 f. 1793. 44 f. 1794. 60 f.
 1795 Shot in do 48 f. " 1800 54 f. H.
 1791 fjuda sold in the fish market.
 continued at No. 5. 190.

Petre - not used in families in former days.
Or not kept by merchants. Temo. Dwight bought one pound
in Boston 1762, at 3/4^d. no other noticed.
Shepherd & Hunt - bought 36 lbs in London, 1769 at 10^s sterling.
individuals that some was used. 20 lbs more for Worcester Store.
They sold it at 2/4 lb.
Sedation & sometimes required to take medicine, or
procure salt petre, the same as gunpowder. A quantity 16 + 2. in F. H. H. H.
1776. Magnesia Petre made in Salem 2400 lbs more sold to the
State - more at 16 sount of 7. Keweenaw Island 1776. to the State
1783. Salt petre added by a Grocer. 1731. in 14. 1748. S. Petre 1776. to the
See under powder.

- ibis 6.203. 2 1/2 Cwt Spanish Iron @ 175. Bar Iron 20. (1660)
 6.200. Steel 1666. m.6 219. 20 wt Spanish Iron 20. (1661)
 6.357. 5 1/2 Cwt Spanish Iron @ 30. 1693.15. Iron 6.
 5.372. Iron 37. (1609. Steel 1/4 [1052 Whiting, Steel 1/4, 1611]
 7.28 Iron 18 1/2 Cwt 30. 1680. Steel 11.
 misc 4.117. Swedes Iron in Boston 1720. 56 £ ton or 56 1/2 Cwt. (about 37 1/2 c.
 4.117. Spanish Iron " " 58 to 60 £ a ton. m.4.140 do
 4.130 Swedes Iron w. gad. in 1715; 4.128. do 1713 by Belchers.
 10.107. B. lang. 80 1/2 Dr. in £ 11.6.3. (about 3 1/2 cwt) 10/3.
 misc 3.209. W. H. H. mentions Iron from Bilbao in 1643.
 misc 4.203. Spanish Iron still adv. in Boston 1755; Spanish Swedes 1750.
 misc 4.240. Callu. Iron by Postlewaite, 1751.
 Con 10.100. 1701. Iron in N.Y. 33 1/2 T. 2000 Dr. or 33 1/2 100 m. (wt.
 p. 111 of this. Iron from Bilbao, Spain. [Continued in 1715. 172. 340.]

- m.2.243.297. 13 Iron Backs @ 10. 1699. Named 1792, m.6.368.
 m.1.358. Iron Backs @ 10. 1699. Named 1792, m.6.368.
 6.372. 1 C. & Co. for a chimney 35. 1717.
 6.309. 2 do do, in a kitchen 1712. 6.368. an Iron Back 1712
 6.365. 1 do do. 1706. in a chamber 1669. Iron back, cheap m.6.204
 6.213 Chimney Back 10. 1684.
 6.215 Backs for Chimneys 1686.
 6.182. Th. Dudley has "Chimney Back Iron" in 1653.
 misc.2.229. Iron Chimney Backs in in late of Maryland, 1660
 Con.10.93. Iron "Fire Backs" from Maryland, adv. in N.Y. 1746.
 Con 7.66. Th. W. Wilson, Haverhill has an "Iron Back" 18. in pastor 1692
 misc.8.65. James Byers at Springfield. Iron Chimney Backs, of cast Iron, 1789. He cost.
 Con 0.350. Iron Chimney Backs in book of, 1660.
 Con 13.263. 2 Iron Backs 1653. [Continued in Con.10.435]
 m.2.243.297. we sold 1761. 63.00 English Steel 8. 1/2 yds and 1/4. Iron 38. (wt.
 Iron (Russia 24. Cwt in Boston 1793. brought in 1794 27.
 Swedes do 24. in 1794; 30, 1795; 1796. 20 Cwt @ 3 1/2. Russia 28. 2
 German Steel. 6 1/2. 1794. in Boston. Philada. Iron 26 £ Ton. Swedes 28. Russia 20

Nuts (Walnuts + Chestnuts). [Continued m.11.111]

- Con.5.360. Nuts were 8 a peck, 1707 at Hartford.
 Springfield, near End. Walnuts 2 coppers (1/3 d) per quart. 1760 &c.
 B. Breck. Walnuts + Chestnuts 1 1/2 d per quart. (2 1/2 coppers.
 First would make 3 1/2 bushel - latter 4 1/6.
 misc.3.200. Boiled Chestnuts of Indians, good.
 Felt Salem. 1.253. The Indians sold Chestnuts at 1/4 a bushel about 1663
 Chestnuts in England seem to be smaller than ours and
 little or no account. Those of Southern France are
 very large & are an important article of food. They are used
 as flour in bread & puddings, &c. &c.
 1765. m.14.194. Boston Merchant had 1/2 bushel Shagbark 1/2 a peck hard nuts.

200. 4. 2. Olive.

Misc. 6. 206. Soap at 9. 1669 - 11. 6. 185. 50d Soap 9. 1657.

Con 5. 329. Perkins of Soap. 1673.

5. 357. Perkins of Soap 0. 15. 1683; 20. a barrel, 1699.

Con 10. 88. 38 Perkins of Soap £18. 9. 0. at N.Y. 1691. (about 10. perkin)

I find no soap in Inventories in Connecticut before 1691
nor does it appear as an article to be valued in farm
inventories for a long time after - hardly in 17th century.
Merchants kept hard soaps - at first there was no other.
When did women begin to make soap from their own
grease & ashes? Probably before they had been here many
years, but it does not ^{often} appear in inventories. But little was
used compared with the present day. In this time it was
made for New York, &c. Soap, meat, butter, cheese, and
some other things, that would necessitate be consumed by the
family in a short time, seem not to be in the early inventories
generally, though in some.

Con 7. 157. Con 7. 114. Mackinnon 1668. Soap 20. 1699. or barrel at 20/ea. not cash.

one barrel of Soap 30. of Ashley as pay. 1705. 20/ea. 1705

Prices 21. Soap 1773. 40 gallons 20/- and 200 lbs 26/- (about 1. 16.

Con 7. 142. 10 d Soap 0. 3. 1709. A farmer as pay

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Prices 242. Joseph Bartlett bought Soap at 10. 1723.

Prices 306. S. Porter H. 1689. 2 tubs with soap 10/-

Misc. 6. 368. 200 d Soap at 6. 1711. - 6. 366. Soap 15/- barrel 1707

Con 8. 21. Perkins of Soap 10. 1656.

Con 8. 21. Perkins of Soap 10. 1656.

Con 8. 21. Perkins of Soap 10. 1656.

Misc. 6. 375. Perkins of Soap, 15. 2 & 3 sold; were Excess in England 1643

Con 8. 21. Perkins of Soap 10. 1656.

Con 8. 21. Perkins of Soap 10. 1656.

Con 8. 21. Perkins of Soap 10. 1656.

Con 5. 112. Isaac Nichols of Stratford made much soft soap and

sent it to New York, 100 yds before, but it was 10. a bucket. Many

Con 5. 112. Isaac Nichols of Stratford made much soft soap and

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227 Small Mills, &c. [But few of your early mining records were found.
m. 2. 1920. The ground by my mortgage file.

m. 2. 1920.
 Con. 7. 24. Mustard Mill 4/1. ¹⁷⁹² Con. 7. 123. Mustard Mill. 4/6. 1700
 113. Spice Mortar. [Timo & Ash a steel mill 30/ 1699]

7. 66. A Mustard Querne 1692. 6/2. 2. Watson.
 1. 144. Steel Mill 3/1. 1684. - Tins. Wash & Sump mill 3/1. 1649
 do. 6. 188. Steel mill. 1656. Tins. 1640 Steel mill 3/1. Cor. g. 61; Dushy Steel mill
 4. 72. Coffee Mills & Spice Mills adv in Philada. 1738
 Prices 317. Pepper Mill 25/2. T. 1/2. g. Dr W. Hastings. Pepper Mill. 1754. 1754.
 332. do do 1754. Mill 2/1. Noah 1763. P. 33.

1712 - M. 6. 372. Iron mill 20.
 Cong. 102. Wm. Hudson, 1661. a steel mill. - M. 13. 298. Mustard Leven. 1702
 Prices 300. Jond. Hall, N.H. a pepper mill 1776 - M. 14. 148. P. paper mill. 1701
 1712 - M. 14. 154. Coffee mill. 1712
 1712 - M. 14. 154. Coffee mill. 1712

Francis Vezeyen, 1607, had Hand Mills in America to grind Corn.

1643. Had a horse mill owned by town. 1643

mus. 3. 272. Virginia 1649 had horse milk & handmilk.

Dr Brodhead. The Dutch were building a horse mill at Manhattan 1636.
S. Sch. in Boston 1791. Leather mill 2710 ca. 1756. Pepper mill 14182.

S. & S. in Boston 1791. 6 coffee mills @ 2/10 ea at auction 1793. 8 coffee mills
 " 1795 2 " " @ 3/6 + 3 at 1/4. at private sale
 1796 3 " " @ 4/6 ea at 1/4

Copy Mills 1796 3 " " © 7/6. & 4 at 4/.

[1760. m. 14. Cape mill ref. O.T.
1785 m. 14. Cape mill ref. O.T.
1785. m. 14. Cape mill ref. O.T.]

Stocks

Pages 315. John Cowles had one 1711. [one man had one 1877.
Hamp. 257.

Sam H 9, in 257. Samuel Boltwood, and one 17074 3

Prices 333. Van Cotton, Longmead w. in Clock Reel 1727

336. Joseph Barcomb of G. one. 1765

327 (Cass - H. sumneri) [unclear] one 4, 11 ~ 8
328 (Cass - H. sumneri) [unclear] one 4, 11 ~ 8

327. Rev Samuel Bridge Norwich, Me. 1798
330. Ebenezer Burdett Hallowell, Me. 1799

330. *Heard* Dec. Kingman & Hartfield, one 1730.
330 *Nich. Coopers* in Westfield one 1740

3.50 Sch. loomis of Westfield one of 180. 20
ex. 14. 12. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486

330 N. H. Coonier of Westfield June 17/80. 20
Middlesex M. 12. 180. 188. 126 or 128 (very small) first I have found.

Safford m. 6. 162. 1708. a Clock Reel. m. 14. 188 1750. a Clock Reel. 3.
m. 10. 189. 1751. a Clock Reel. m. 14. 186 1771. 2 Clock Reels. 11.

Elk River Smith of Hadley made Clark Reels 1757-1771. at 6¢ each. Hadley 3. 97. 108. 104.

Herbert Vento. [m. 1920]
 146. Wrote for me

H. 200, 19 Aug. 1846. Woburn, Berkshire, Parson Morton 1646; m. b. 183. Thorburn m. p. 1846
m. b. 182. Cuddeon m. b. 1853. May & Dingham m. b. 1831. Slony near Merles 1843.
B. 182. Parson m. b. 1846.

[illegible]

M. 2. *Cellortar & Pestle.* 1852. 14. *Legnum Vitae mortars & pestle.* 1852.

con. 10. 105. Both of *Ligustrum vitae*. 576. 1704. N. York. Mortar & pestle 6/ Busby 165

1660. Mortar of Brass in Book of dates 1660. Mortar of Brass. Wood. 1660.
 1660. Mortar of Brass in Book of dates 1660. Mortar of Brass. Wood. 1660.

Dreissena, Salt Effortlar appears 1760 & before. " from Martin's efforts "
" 302 Bettle effluvia for 2 years. 3rd 1772 - " from Martin's 6. 1720.

" 307 Peppercorn tree & seeds 3, 6 1729 - J. seed Madras 6. 1729.
In Guadeloupe by J. de la Roche 1729. Salt water etc. appears nice.

In inventories before & during Revolution, Salt mortar often appears - piece
usually 1 lb. 1/3 & some perhaps 1/6.

14. G. 367. *Agrostis vitæ* post Mortar 5f. 1708. More 170. 14. G. 368.

no. 6. 200 Cast mortar, off. of. near Pestes, C. B. — no. 6. 188 Stone mortar

sample of inch 1640 had little mortar 3/65 strong.

Cont. in Ten 10. 432.

Tuto. Tutoe.

Con. 7. 113. a Tutoe 1699. Con. 118. a Tutoe. 1700.
 7. 47 a Tutae 1689.
 Hampshire 253. In 1661 a Tutoe. 1680. a Tutoe (Hunell Hadley
 Con 5 333. In 1668 a Tutah. Page 354. Tutae 1680. Tutoe 1698.
 Hampshire 249. Explanation of Tutae. P. 354. 40ke + Tutoe. 1700
 Con 5. 229. Occur. flux from Tutay. 1675.

Jews Harps. Con. 10. 416. 19 Jewsharps at P. 1659. M. 9. 159. Jew Harps and
 Amos 48 of Miss. 2. 28. 4

Jews Harps. P. 146. 12/ (P. 1685
 Con. Rev. 478. Thos. Fenner. 2. 101 Jew Harps 4/ 1647.
 " " 497. Wm. Whiting had Jew Harps. 1647
 Misc. 11. 38. Jew Harps. B. Fletcher mentions them several times
 Book of Rats 1660. Jew Harps imported, rated at 10/ groce.
 In Boston 1791 Jew Harps 7th dor 1743. 3 dor 11/3. 1794. 4 dor 2/9
 " 1795. 6 dor do 8th. " 1796. 4 dor brass Jew Harps 1/8th dor
 1797. 4 " brass 200 yd. dor.
 misc. 13. 294. 1694. 5 dor Jew Harps at 11. - 1695. cur Harps 6/.
 misc. 14. 164. 1727. Jew Harps 1/8th dor. 1726. Large Brass Jew Harps 2 2/11 dor. 10 dor
 " 372. " Small " " 2 1/4 " 12 "

Cradle for Grain.

Prices 320. "Scythe Cradle 1/ Th. Root 1709 Hadley 3. 116. Cradle of S. Gaylord 6/.
 " Cradle & Scythe 1/ Saml Root 1712 77+7. do 3/ per day. 7 1/2 cent 1/6
 " Scythe & Tackling & a cradle 3/ Th. Hanchet 1719.
 335 "Sholes. Snath cradle & ring" 3/ John Cutting 3. 1759
 92. E. Hunt had Oats cradled, & rye & oats 1761. to 1777
 at 1/4 an mout; some 1/5. some 1/6. Also Rye & oats
 it & cradling was year. he reaped Oats, & Rye & oats, then
 than he cradled. (Am. Blat. cradle 2 at 1/6. 1765 21/ 1/6
 1. Dr. E. Hunt 1784 paid 3/ 1/6 for cradling Oats. same 1785
 and a day work cradling 1792. 2/6.

Hadley 3. 134. J. Pierce Cradled rye & oats. Aug. 10. 1769. got
 135 Mr Lyman a cradle for him 2 hours - 5 Shells & shavers.
 Aug. 1770. Ralph Way Cradled 1/ day for him.

Con 8. 103. "2 Corn Cradles" at N. Haven 1668, 3/ next to Scythes.
 London p. 99. Has the "Cradle Scythe of France" It works like our own cradles.
 " p. 99. It is reaped on Engine, but "Barley is generally cut down
 with the cradle scythe?
 " p. 364. Has the cradles & scythes for the same is common
 at 1/ 1/2. & sometimes a weaver (the cradle scythe)
 " p. 111. In Sweden Oats & Barley are mowed with a cradle-scythe.
 " p. 1097. In Gloucestershire, Barley cut with a cradle scythe
 " p. 458. mowing cradling grain in England.

S. Judd had rye cradled in 1789.
 Ed. Enc. t. 225. Cradled by S. J. 182. It is a cradle for rye & oats.
 way the rye & oats are cradled. It is a cradle for rye & oats.
 cut the grain down.

W. Clark. 1764. Cradling an acre Oats 1/4. 1765. Cradling 2 acres P. 1 & C. 5. 3/ 1/6
 two acres Oats 1/4. 1769. Cradling 3 & 1/2 day 2/3 - 1/6 1/6

1704. 100
1708 1350
The early settlers had "glutinous bacon" that is
the sides of hogs cut into two or three pieces & salted some
and smoked in the kitchen chimney.

They had also "powdering tubs" in which beef and
pork was salted ^{to prepare it for smoking, some times it was powdered with salt.} then powdered. Bacon was put in Powdering tubs

The family pork barrel is of immemorial introduction
and the practice of putting down pork in a barrel
for the whole year.

Hams do not appear early - separate from "fitches".

Pork was barreled for market - barrels
held 220 lbs. & sometimes more -

In the 17th century whole hogs, dressed, were about
3^d per lb. in way of trade; as cash, were not over 2^d per lb.
1875.

Barrels of Pork 220 Dr. - cost at 2^d per lb. 36/8.
and barrel salt from 4/6 to 6/- say 42/ for sale.

220 Dr at 3^d, cost 55/- add barrel salt, and the whole costs 60/.

220 Dr at 2^d, cost 45/0; and barrel salt, and the whole is 57/

220 Dr at 3^d, cost 64/2. add barrel salt and the whole is 69/6.

The price of barrel Pork in 17th century, in way, or in way
of trade, was very often 70/- in barrel - highest rate above.
some was 75/- much at 60/- and some at 50/- & some below 50/.

1704. 100
1708 1350
30 70/- is 46/8 - The cash price, which seldom appears, may
have been from 40/- to 50/- at Hartford, and in Hampshire.
Some pork was sold in Boston @ 44/- and 48/- when things
were low. Con. 5. 17 - These prices belong mostly to the
last 25 years of the century. At Klyn, 666, 250/ 17/8. as cash.
106 275. 1704. Some pork at 43/- barrel. 1708.

Whole & half Hogs - bought by Caleb Stanley Jr 1698-1711
Cash price was 2^d. 2^d and 2^d - 2^d for lighter hogs
1704. 100
1708 1350
185 Dr. & 216 lbs - the latter in 1708. - E Kimbly 537 Dr. Pork 22 1/2
Con. 7. 12. 188.

Pork in Hampshire, 1704 to 1710 - about cash or specie
prices, was 40/- 48/- & 50/- a barrel - In 1712. 60/- 1720. 80/.
The prices 1704 to 1710 indicate that hogs sold from 2^d to 2^d
per lb - the same as at Hartford - perhaps a little less. Still 220 Dr
in barrel (230 Dr is once mentioned.) - 12666 @ 54/ 1709.

From 1710 to 1750, the price advanced as Bills depreciated.

Salt Pork by the pound, from the tub or barrel, is hardly
noticed in the 17th century. Once at 4^d.

1704. 100
1708 1350
Pork for Taxes in Mass. as cash 1696 & 1742 was 40/- @ 2^d
3 1/2 Pork for Taxes in Penn. with 1667. 60/- @ 2^d or 2 1/2 d. @ 30/- per m. as cash
do do in 1685 was 1 1/3 d. per lb. as cash (say about 36/- a barrel)

Price 217. After specie currency began in 1750, pork in the hog was $2\frac{1}{3}$ a p. some & $2\frac{1}{5}$ (1/6 O.T.) for more, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ for some - to 1772.

Price 210
215. Timothy Dwight bought pork for barreling in 1766-7 & 1767. E. Hegane for the best only $2\frac{1}{3}$ (1/6 O.T.) and for considerable only 1/5 O.T. or $2\frac{1}{5}$ for some only 1/4 O.T. or $2\frac{1}{5}$ (light hogs). More than half brought $2\frac{1}{5}$ d. and almost all the first winter.

The weights of his hogs were 160, 186, 188, 191, 150
118, 175, 179, 185, 206, 221, 141, 167, 168, 224, 211, 164, 207
150. 1 hog 282 Dr of Josiah Clark Jr. Dec 2, 1766: 2 hogs 466.
195, 225, 244, 177, 217, 3 at 140 ea. 206, 236, 140
212, 212, 242, 164, 187, 229, 217, 268 + 288 St weight. 1767
285, 204, 218, 193. 3 hogs 853 in 284 each. Drumbluffs.
all in 1766, 7 but 3
all in 1767, 8 & 3 above
on 6/6/7 221, 103, 110, 164, 190.

In all 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ hogs (14 winter 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2^d winter 30) weighing 10682 pounds, or averaging 199 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. say 200 lbs.

They were killed from Dec. to April - the greater part in the first half of this time. Josiah Clark Jr. had the heaviest hog the first winter, 282, but it was exceeded the 2^d winter

Price 226. E. Pomroy 1762, 1966, Pork 63.
" 25 E. Hunt gave 9d 1743; 1/6 1746, (about 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ down 3.

Price 83. Isaac Clements Hunt's Hogs, father's huns off weighed:
1768, Dec 20 - 3 killed, 238, 230, 226 Dr.
1774 Nov - 3 " 294, 335, 293.
1777, Jan. His largest hog weighed 383. + Dec. 1777, 343, 1780, 336.

He bought a hog 1758, 259 Dr 1/5 O.T. 1772, 2/5 O.T. or 3/5, 234 Dr.
In 1770, 238 Dr 1/8 O.T. a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; also Dec 1790, 236 + 276 Dr 2/5 O.T. 3/5
1771, 234 Dr 1/5 (2/5 O.T.) 1772 (same as above)

Price 136. Breck Hunt bought pork in winters of 1773-4, or December 1773 - hogs over 240 at 3d. under 240 at 4 coppers or 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. some at 1/6 O.T. or 2 $\frac{1}{5}$. Heaviest hogs weighed 272, 292, 296 lbs. Barrel 3/12 bush Salt 2/12 putting up at 6 lb and carrying to Boston at 9/16 lb by land, making expenses 14/6 here. Land was sold at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 5. Scraps 2. Pork brought in Boston 60/ barrel, wanting a trifle probably 22 lbs. Must have been sold at a loss.

also 1. 233. 2 winter 1775, says hogs unfattened on Peas, Beans, &c. An error.

Price 140. Bacon in fitches at pears in 17th century - some at 6d per lb (unpay) some at 4d. Withon 1675, 6 pay.
m. 2. 221. one man had Bacon 38/ 1698 (con. 7. 97) ~~estimated~~ a tin this a tin
con. 7. 97. 5 fitches 100/ (about 200 lbs, so 40 Dr to a fitch) in one place 5 fitches 70 Dr.
7. 166. 1700. Bacon also 1707. perhaps 100 Dr 22 to a fitch.
7. 172. Two Woodford 45/ each 1667. In Wm Partridge 1668. In St Terry Sept 1668
Dr Clark 1667. 2 fitches. In Roi-Bailliff 1676

11.2.294 **Suet or Suet**

This accompanies pork, but must have been less plenty with the rawbone, half-fatted hogs of early days. Formerly called Suet.

m.16.112

Conf. 7. 6 Touch 1640 and 670, suet in a pig at 7d.

5. 327

ms. 351

Suet in 17th century was 6 in pay, 4 in money, suet is 6 in H. Wolcott's acct.

ms. 361

Suet as cash is 4, always, by C. Stanley 1701 to 1708

Prices 242

do - in bulls, by J. Hawley 1721 to 1724, 6. about 4 in specie, on 4th d.

no. 222

Suet in Hampshire 1705 to 1712, 4 (nearly specie price)

" 219

149

Suet or Lard, was sold in small quantities

" 151

210

from 1768 to 1788, at 6d per lb & some Revolution excepted. Larger quantities at less. See P. 136.

" 287

291

Mayor Hawley's Price some years after 1750, only 3. Price 25

113

Price of Suet and Lard, 1773, 74, 75, 6. E. Hunt; 1738, 1/2

321

See E. Chalmers Smith 6, 1776, say 4d

Hadley 3. 212

O. Smith's price, Suet 3/6 O.T. & 6.

Con 10. 84

2000 hogs fat at 3d at York, 1680

S. Judd

1784 to 1789, commonest, 6d per lb

Hadley 3. 120

1781. Enos Smith sold suet at 6d also 1779.

Prices 282

Jos. Hawley 1735, Suet at 8d. (less than 4d. l.m.)

[Continued at 15.127]

11.2.275 **Gallies**

This means soap grease - was sold at half the price of shear pork, lard, tallow, &c - usually at 3d per pound. Some inferior was only 2d. Prices 72, 222.

m.1.164

"Fat to make soap a year" estimate at 30/ by 12 Boston minister - or a bo at 8/ or 9/ l.c. 1737.

Fells, Salem

Soap grease in Salem 4d a pound 1785, & 1/2 d. 6d per ounce

S. Judd

1784 to 1800 generally at 3d a lb. - some at 4d.

Enos Smith

1783 at 4d. 3/4 - 1735 J. Hawley had grease, no price

Con. 1. 113

Major Hawley sold soap grease 1758 at 3 1/2 d and 1 1/2 d

Pork woodfed, & pork fed with peas - the latter the best. N. Haven 1653.

Pork - continued - Mass. 3. Marshall's Diary. He killed hogs about middle of December.

Hadley 3. 212. 213. 216.

Oliver Smith sold fresh pork by piece at 2, 3, 1/5 + 1/6 O.T. before Rev. (small hogs 2 1/5. 142 d 2 1/6.

after Revolution

216

1786. a hog in pork at 3 1/2 - 1791. 197 lbs 2 3

221

1789. O.S. sold 386 d pork 2 3. 145 d 2 2 1/2

1791

" " 213 d " 2 3. 168 d 2

misc. 4. 175

A hog killed on R. Island, 531 d 1739. 3y old. 8 feet long, &c.

4. 186

A hog killed in R.I. 620 d 1742, dropped, over 2 years old

4. 188

A hog killed in Medway, Mass. 1743. 438 lbs. 4 years of age

4. 145

"Corrupted barrelled Pork" adv. as superior to other, 1. 32. 1074

misc. 8. 292

1800. Hawley - pork by 1/4 + 1/2 hog, usually 2 1/2 - some 2 in 3. 1074, 16. 2

Prices 228

D. Weston the same

Nov. 2. 1733

Beef. I cont. Page 292.

Beef in 17th century was from 1 or 1 1/3 cash to 2. In some cases higher. Price seldom found.

1736 m. 4. 159. Fat Beef at 6 1/2 lbs in Boston by the quarter. (not over 2 1/2 or 3 l. m.)

Prices 288. Wetters price was 2 1/2. 1674. by pieces.

Con 7. 114. Macpherson had beef in barrels 250. as pay 1699. only 33 1/2 cash. prob.

(Beef) barrels held 230 or some did - A. Allen beef 30. as cash 1708

Con 5. 371. 372. C. Stanley calls beef, large & small pieces, from 1698 to 1700, 2d per pound, as cash.

Con 5. 360. A large steer, 655 lbs bought for 1 1/2. 1708 85/.

Not much beef in inventories in 17th century. Some in "Powdering Rebs" was kept but a few months, generally - in fall months.

Prices 223. 13. Beef at Deerfield at 2. 1704.

1736 m. 4. 66. Beef in pieces in Henry Holcomb's acct. generally 3 1/2. m. l. b. 1. 57. and in larger pieces 3d. Gattis had not become plenty.

Mass. 8. 292. Jos. Hawley 1674 to 1682 - Beef by piece 2 d. 2 1/4 + 3. as pay

Mass 3. 115. Beef as money, or taxes in Mass was 24. 66. 1590. 25. 66. 1742

indicating that beef in the creature was sold as low as 8 1/4 to 10. per 100. Mass 3. 116. In Plymouth, for taxes, beef was 8 1/4 100 as cash. 1689.

In 1667, beef as cash about 20/8 abt. and 10/8 a hundred.

Mass 4. 176. The Newport Ox. 1740 - 1564 lbs. + Keifer in old. 918 lbs

Prices 245. Jos. Hawley for beef 1713 to 1729, as pay, commonly 2 d. some 2 d. & some 3 d. after 1750. 1727 to 1735. 3 1/2 to 4 d. say 2 d. to 2 d. l. m.

Prices 188. 11. Apr. 4. Hawley. Beef at 2. 1758. 125 d. 2 1/3. 1759. 173. 83 lbs at 2 1/3 d. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.

288. 1 clo. 215 d. 2 1/5. 1759; 1767. 2 p. 291. 8 d. 1746. about 2. 1745.

287. Do 121 d. 2. 1750. Beef piece at 2 1/2. O.T. or 1 1/5. ordinary for ab.

284. do Sold some at 1 1/2. O.T. or 1 1/5. ordinary for ab.

Prices 62. Deane E. Hunt. Beef by pieces, 1753 to 1764. 1 1/3. 2. 2 1/2. 2 1/4. 2 1/2. and 1 1/2. 2 d. 1 1/3. 3 1/3. Some of these were 1 1/2. O.T. & some 1 1/2. d.

66. Do. Beef, Dec. 1754. 100 d. at 10. O.T. or 1 1/5. 1754. 2.

66. Do. Feb. 1759. 400 d. at 1 1/2. O.T. or 1 1/5 d. 1761. 1762. 3.

66. 72. Do. 1771. at 20/100. or 2 1/5 d. 2 1/4. 1761 to 1773.

13. Do. 1736 to 1750. 5. 6. 9. 11. 13. 14. 16. 2 or 4 at 1 1/5. 2. 2 1/5. 2 1/5.

Prices 203. Tenio Dought 1762 to 1768 - some at 1 1/2. O.T. some at 1 1/2.

203. do. Jan. 1763. 81 d. 1 1/2. O.T. at 1 1/5. 10/10. 1764. Apr. 72 d. 2 1/5.

205. do. Jan. 1768. 91 d. 2 1/2. O.T. or 1 1/5 d. 1768. 124 d. 2 1/5. 85 d. 2 1/2.

209. do. Dec. 1768. 139 d. 2 1/5. 139 d. 2 1/5. 1769. 139 d. 2 1/5. 1770. 139 d. 2 1/5.

203. 2103. do. 74 d. Fat Beef in April, was 2 1/5 d. or at rate of 20/100.

fat beef in April, was 2 1/5 d. or at rate of 20/100.

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fat beef in April, was 2 1/5 d. or at rate of 20/100.

226. E. Pomroy had 12 bbls beef, 1762 to 1763.

95 lb. Kim Smith. Beef by pieces at 1 1/2. O.T. 1763: 3. 140. J. P. was bought at 1 1/2.

Beef.

229

Beef barrels like those for pork, held $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Now such barrels are 28 Gallons. Formerly they held 220 ^{pounds} ~~gallons~~, some beef barrels held 230 ^{pounds} ~~gallons~~. They were full. Some held 240 &c. see Misc. 12. p. 26 & below.

230^{ds} Beef at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ² as 28/9. Add barrel, Salt, &c 5/3. Cost 34/.

230^{ds} Beef at $1\frac{3}{4}$. 33/6. Add, as above 5/6. Cost 39/.

230^{ds} Beef at 2^d. 38/6. Add as above 5/6. Cost 44/.

Perhaps barrels generally had out 220^{ds} - I cannot tell. The expenses may have been rather more than 5/6, with the killing, & putting up - & the tallow in its greater price would hardly balance the less price of the hocks, &c.

Beef in Philadelphia (Penn. Currency) from 1720 to 1736 was 30/ and 32/ a barrel & once 35/ - & from 1737 to 1744 was 33/ 5 years, 38/ once 140/ twice. In 1767 & 1770, 50/ ^{no. 7} & much of this must have been bought at 1/ penny & $1\frac{1}{2}$ d ^{no. 4} per lb. and none at 2^d perhaps; not including 1767 & 1770. 30/ Penn. was only 24/ or say 25/ leaving only 20/ for the cost of the meat - or 1d a pound for 240 lbs.

Average 1720 to 1736. 139 years 31/ (24/10. &c). Average 1737 to 1744. 8 years, 36/7. 20/3. &c.

Beef in N. York, in N. Y. Currency - 1732. 35/; 1736. 32/.

1755. 40/ 1759. 45/ - 1763 & 1766. 50/ - 1770. 46/; 1772. 65/.

1767. 45/ & 50/ - 1770. 30/; 1771. 30/ - 1773. 40/ - 1770. 70/; 1775. 45/.

Average before 1760 of 116 & 118. 31/ - Average 1760 to 1770. 38/3.

Beef in N. York, in N. Y. Currency, 1720 - was 44/ a barrel -

not much over 20/ l.c. - per beef 3^{lb}. Dec. 1719 (about 2^{lb} c.c.)

Beef from Ireland adv. at 40/ lb. 1716. - M. 1. 148. Beef 70/ lb. 1734

Pieces of Beef in N. H. just before Revolution; or Hampshire

Price, 113. 1772. a piece 2^d 1/2 - once 1776. 3d. - Pr. 119. 1775. 2^d 1/2

113. 1774 Feb. 187^{ds} @ 3/ (probably stall fed)

11. 1775. Oct. 40^{ds} @ 2^d and 40^{ds} @ 2d - 1776. 3d. &c.

1.08. 1780. 3d and 2d. - once 1777. 3d.

Beef a few years before the Revolution was probably similar to 1788 - or 14/ to 16/8 - Some stall fed a little higher.

Prices 217. - 1768; 366^{ds} @ 1/6. T. or 1³/₅. 48/10

217. 1772 200^{ds} @ 2^d. 33/4.

217. One in revolution 1776. 411^{ds} @ 20/ 10. 4. 2. 11

72 - 1769. a beef. E. Hunt. 583^{ds} @ 14/16. - 1771. 556^{ds} @ 13/.

72. 1774. a quarter @ 20/ 10.

Hadley 3. 212. 213.

Oliver Smith sold beef by pieces, before revolution. 1/2 and 1/4 c.c.

also at 1³/₄ d 1768; 2. 1772. a keifer 1770. 30^{ds} @ 1/6. T. &c.

Misc. 12. 26. Prices of Beef as fixed by laws. Jan. 1777 in advance of 1774.

Grass fed Beef 2^d lb. Stall fed 3^d. Grass fed beef 50/ lb. in 1774.

M. 1. 202. 240 lbs each, 68/ - Comparison of Grass fed Beef at 24/ lb. with 1774.

Beef.

After Revolution. i. Shepherd.

- Prices p2. Four fat Cows. Nov. 1788. 2017. @ 16/8. ¹⁰⁰. 16. 16. 2
 p3. Easter. Od 1788. 525 Dr. @ 17/100 89/3.
 3 A Creature 1790. 455 Dr @ 14/1. 63/8
 2. Cattle sold at Cambridge. 2402 Dr @ 16/8. £20.0.4
 Sold in pieces.

- Prices p6. 69 + 33 lbs @ 2 1/2 d. 31 Dr @ 2 1/4. 200 Dr @ 2. 1787
 " 4. 30 + 50 Dr @ 2 1/2 d. 1789 - 219 Dr @ 2 1/4. 1790
 3. 126 Dr. 1789. in March, a quarter, at 3. (but stall fed).
 3 in Barrels, 1791. 38/1. 1790. 40/1. Barrels only 200 Dr.

Dout. E. Hunt

- Prices 150. Three Cows, 1281 Dr at 15/100. 9. 12 2. Oct. 1788. By piece 2d
 150. Three Cattle 1106 Dr @ 15/3. 100. 8. 8. 7. " " By Dr. 2 of 100
 150. " " Cattle 2695 Dr @ 16/8. 100. 22. 9. 2. " "

Have prices of whole creatures, mostly in 1788, at
 14/1. 15/1. 15/3. 16/8. 17/1. - taken on debts, - about 2/3 at 16/8. Some
 were driven to Cambridge & then sold at 16/8, or 2 per lb.
 It requires good beef, grass fed, to bring 16/8. even in 1790.

Pieces.

- Prices 151. 1785. Quarter at 3 d. April. Stall fed. 33/4 per 100 lbs E. Hunt
 151. 1784 a piece @ 2 1/2 d. Dec. 1789. 2 3/4 April: 1790. 2 3/4 April
 151. 1790 Oct. 2 d. - The April pieces were stall fed.
 153. 1789. Blank, 3 d.; 1790, blank. 2 1/2 d.; stall fed. 22/1 by 97. March 86
 144. 1785. Beef 3 d.; and 2 1/2 d. by Quarter Dec.
 154. 1782. Beef 3 d.; 1783. 2 1/2 d.
 162. 1798. Beef 4 d.; Page 156. 4. Oct. a piece, 1800
 156. 1800. Beef by quarter in January. 3 d.
 217. 1785. Beef 100 Dr. 16/8. Feb.
 217. One creature, about 1788, 500 lbs @ 18/ 90/1
 253. One quarter, about 1786 (stall fed) @ 2 1/2/100.

Hadley 3. 216. 221.

D. Smith. Beef by quarter, 1/2 quarter, &c. 2 + 2 1/2. 82 Dr @ 2. 1786.

He sold 1791. common beef 227 Dr @ 2; and 42 Dr @ 2

" " 1792. good beef 1328 Dr @ 2 1/2. £11.4.6.

Hadley 3. 13. A. Pierce has beef at 2. 1/2 d. T. 1784. H. 1785. Beef at 2. 1762
 140. 147. do. 1/2 d. T. (sold and bought @ 1/2 d. T.)

Hadley 3. 14. Douglan says some oxen weigh 18 cwt. No. 233. are said to be nearly as large as
 those of England when fat.

Hadley 3. 118. Enos Smith, beef by quarter a piece 1714. 84 Dr @ 2 1/4. 16/1
 16 lbs in March at 2 1/2 d. 3/4 1774. 33 lbs 1782 Sept. + 2 1/2 d. 6/16
 70 + 82 lbs in fall 1784 at 2 1/2 d. 2 lbs 1784 at 2 d. 1/3. (2/3).
 1786. 99 lbs at 3 d. 10 lbs 1782. on page 202.
 at 2 1/2 + 10 at 3 d.

Mass. 1737

Butter.

357. The price of this in 17th century was common at 6^d is provision paper same as it specie, latter quarter of the century. In H. Walcott's accounts is 6^d made of course.

Mass. 3. 115. 116. Butter for Taxes, ~~in~~ Plym. 17th century. about 4d as cash.
1739. 54. Fish Sellers brought out butter. E. Trench had a firkin 1640, valued at 18 pence. made
Can. 3. 71. Stanley calls Butter as money, 6 pence 1699 to 1708
Prices 239. J. Hawley 1711. was 10 lbs butter at 4^d.

& hence indications that Butter was sent to Boston from Hampshire in 17th century, not until long after 1700 - perhaps not till after 1750. Perhaps not till towns westward were settled. Cheese certainly was not sent.

Mass. 6. 189. 1676. 2 Firkins Butter. 113^d or 6^d 56/6.
Prices 242. 203. Hawley 2. His butter was 6^d 1720 to 1723, ending with it, that the cash price or specie price was not over 5^d if so much. It rose to 1/ in 1734.

287. Mass. Hawley 1730 & after, called Butter 3/6 O.T. 5 3/4 d;
288. and also 5 3/4 d. In a few years, or in 1759, and after
289. the 5 3/4 became 6^d and 6^d continued. The price is
Some 5 3/4 d. at 6^d.
284. Butter 1747 called 3/4 + 1/4 O.T. 1750 was 6 3/4

25. 13. Ebenezer Hunt's Butter went up to 1/4 O.T. 1750 was 6 3/4
6^d yet we made it lawful currency 6^d after 1750.
72. 64. Butter 1746. 1/8 lb - 5 d l. m. some 2/ or 6 d l. m; 284. (Pr. Butter 1/4 1747)

203. Simon Dwight, bought considerable butter 1762 to 1768 sometimes at 6^d for 1/4 but usually it was 6^d.

113. 143 C. Hunt's Butter 6^d 1773 & 1774, 1772, 1775, 1776.

After the Revolution

31. 140. 150. Butter 6^d 1784 & 1785; also 1787, 88, 89, 6^d - 1781 & 82, 8^d & 9^d
15^d 3. 162. Butter 7^d & 8^d 1793; 1794 & 1797, 9^d.

97. 96. 98 Butter 6^d 1787. only 5^d 1788. L. Shepherd, in N. H. 5^d + 4^d
97. { Butter was sent to Hartford 1788, & sold at 7^d 1/2, L. S.
+ to Windsor 8 pence, June 1788. L. S.

2. 71. 15^d 4. 162. Butter 6^d 1792. [Elihu Smith, N. H. 3. 98. sold in New Bedford at 4/4 O.T. 6^d
Hawley 3. 120. Enos Smith 3. Butter at 6^d 1773. + 6^d 1794 & 1795.
Hawley 3. 120. Oliver Smith, sold Butter at 6^d from 1750 to Revolution
+ 6^d 1796. and a little down to 1790 - a little at 7^d - 1796. at 3/4, 3/4 + 3/4.

Mass. 4. 146. 1676. p. 140. Butter 6 d made as hay.

For Perkins in Boston 1728, held 68^d.

Prices 97. Butter Firkins in Northampton 1788. held as follows
sent to Hartford 56 lbs, 69 lbs, 60 & 62 lbs. 43 lbs. 58 lbs.

Mass. 4. 146 Butter in Boston 1728. 1/4 lb (perhaps 8^d table Butter, specie
4. 192 at 8^d Butter in Do. but. 1743. 1/3 lb. - Mass. 4. 189. Butter 3/1743 (1799? 2. m. both same
4. 163. Imported Butter. 1733. 1/6. - Mass. 4. 189. Butter in B. 3/1743
1. 107. Butter from Ireland 1716. ass. at 5^d. - Mass. 1. 148. Irish butter for Saphire 1733
15. 140. 1. 148. Butter in Boston 9^d May 1720. 11 Dec. 1719. (about 6 & 8.
1. 145. Rhode Island Butter & Cheese adom B. 1733; Imported firkin Butter 1/6
1. 157. 30 Firkins Irish Butter. 1736. - 1716. Mass. 4. 132. "Orange Flower Butter"
Mass. 1. 150. Butter in Canada 1749. 8^d 1/2 pence.
Can. 4. 60. 1649. Butter in Windsor 6^d. - p. 66. 1649. Butter 6^d. [Windsor. 11. 1788

Con 5. Cheese in 17th century is often 6^d as here; sometimes
 10^d - once 24 cheese at 4^d. 1684. Hartford - perhaps
 in 6 belongs to the close of the century.

David Wilton. 1675. charged only 4 1/2 for cheese & 5,
 when things were rather high. [Luth Dillingham, 1639. had 21 cheese.

Stanley has cheese 4^d. 1701. at 6^d. 1708. as cash.
 359. He bought cheese at Newport @ 4^d. 1749. in hills.

On Hampshire Inventories, same as cheese at 6^d. 1694.
 and in 1711. 50^d at 4^d. near money.

The cash price of Cheese in Hampshire in 1704 to 1711
 was 4^d or near that - some difference in quality.

(The wife of the Dr Joseph Hewley made more
 cheese than any other person about here in those
 days. Sold by her husband 50^d. She made much butter.

As money depreciated she advanced her price or
 her husband, or son did for her.

In 1723, the price was 5d - not over 4^d L.C.

In 1728, the price was 8^d; then 9^d. 10^d. & in 1734 up to 11^d.
 for good; and continued up to 3. 1750. change. May. 1750.
 Specie currency. 4 1/5 and 5d. [Cheese 5 1/2 d. 4 1/2 d. 5d. most at 4 1/2]

Timothy Dewight bought cheese 1763 @ 3/6. 0. 5. or 5 3/5
 also had Cheese of Deac. Ware ~~by 300^d~~
 at 5 1/2 d. - Cost 46^d. for 100^d & 2/8. 100 for carting -
 probably from New Britain tree. - 1767. bought at 4^d.

Cheese was not made in any great quantity until
 the hill towns, W. and N. were settled in this vicinity.

Eleanor Aerial's Cheese (1737 to 1754 was near 5d.

1325. It was up to 3/0. 5. 1754. 10 1737. 1/ 1739. 1740. 1/4. 1745. 1/6. 1746. 2/6. 1750
 1753 to 1765. 3/0. 5. or 4 1/2 + 5. - often called 5. 1770. 5 1/2
 1768 to 1776. commonly 5. once twice 6.
 1770. sold for David Pulmer, Uxbridgefield. 208^d Cheese at about 5^d.

Ants After Revolution

149. Prices 1785 - 4 1/2. 5. 6. 1788. 1/2. 1781. some 9
 157. 153. Prices 1787. 88. 84 - all 4^d. - 1788. 5^d. - 1791. 5^d. - 1794. 5^d.
 162. do. 1797. 6^d.

In Inventories - 1774. John Vash of W. 64. 100^d @ 4^d - same 1788

1716. O. Smith 1782 to 1792 sold Cheese at 4^d. 5d. 6^d.

177. L. Shepherd delivered Cheese in Hartford at 5^d. Jan. 1788.

Rev. L. Hedge, W. Wick. 1778 Jan. 240. 86 cheese. 9/8 just at 5 1/2

3. 178. Dickin Smith bought cheese at 4d 1764

Cheeses.

Their weight in former times.
They weighed but few pounds each - many not over 3 lbs.

Con. 5. 351. In Connecticut Mountains, 1683 to 1684 -

- 60 cheeses worth 70/- (1/2 each cheese)
- 20 cheeses " 20/- (1/2 each ")
- 22 cheeses " 22/- (1/2 each ")
- 36 cheeses " 36/- (1/2 each ")
- 40 " " 40/- (1/2 each ")
- 46 " " 46/- (only 9 1/4 lbs each)
- 23 do " 20/- (only 10 1/2 lbs each)

Con 7. 11. Mrs. Gilbert - 9 cheeses. 9/- (1/2 each 1700.
Con. 9. 61. English Cheese. 1640. 19 Cheshire weighed 10 1/2 lbs ea; 20 in x 8 in 7 1/2 lbs ea.
in Hampshire

From 228. Wilton's Cheeses 1644 many at 1/6 each - all small
233. 2 cheeses weighed 11 lb & 5 1/2 lb each, & one 4 lb.

222. In inventaris, Cheeses 10 1/2 ea. & 17 cheeses 11/- about 8 ea.
242. Mrs. Hawley's cheese, 1723 5d. 1726 8d. 1724 8d. 39 1/2; 2d 15 1/2.

262. Mrs. Hawley's Cheeses 10 1/2 - 2d 11 1/2; 2d 15 1/2.

1728 price 8.
1729 32 8 1/2; 2d 5 1/2; 3d 5 1/2; 3 1/4 lb; 3 1/2 lb; 4d 2 1/2; 4d 3 1/2; 4 1/2 d.
1733 34 9 1/2; 4d 10 1/2; 4d 9 1/2; 4d 10 1/2; 5 1/2 d; 5 1/2 3; (1728 to 1734)
about 4d 1 lb 2 1/2; 3d; 3 1/2 d; 4d; 4 1/2 d; 4 3/4 d; 5 1/4 d several; 7 1/4 d.
282 - 9. H. Inver. 1735. 87 lb cheese at 8d. (not 4d 1 lb).

m. 1. 40. 1723. Cheshire Cheese often cited.
Con 5. 354. On 1720. 4 cheeses 1710 - 4 weighed 34 lb 28 1/2 lbs each.

Con. 4. 117. m. 1. 116. R. Island Cheese 1720. in Boston. 5 1/2. (about 1/2 species) 6. 1710
m. 4. 92. ... do ... in Philadelphia 1735.

Cheshire Cheeses in Boston & New York 1720 - adv. 1715.
m. 4. 118. - 1/6 per lb. (about 8 1/2 lbs. 1719; Eng. Cheese adv. 1714 1713. - 1727. m. 1. 116. 1/6.

These 4. 117. - 1/10 per lb. (about 4 1/2 d. species) wholesale 1726 - 1727. m. 1. 116. 1/6.
m. 4. 154. 1/6 per lb. at retail 1732. (about 8 1/2 lbs. species)

m. 4. 192. 3/4 per lb. for Cheshire Cheese 1743. - Rhode Island do 2/2.

Con. 10. 92. 9d per lb. in N. York 1745. 8 1/2 (cur. about 7).
m. 4. 92. 9d per lb. in Philadelphia 1738. Penn. cur (about 7) R. I. Cheese.

4 159. Gloucestershire Cheese advertised 1736. in Philad. 1735
4 163. Cheshire Cheese 1/3. 1733 (wholesale perhaps) 1/3. 1733 again

4. 184. English Cheese 2/6. Other Cheese 1/6. 1743 (m. 8 & 5 lb m.)
4. 193. "New England Cheese" adv. 1744.

4. 152. Cheshire & Rhode Island Cheese, adv. 1731
4. 153. Cheshire, Gloucestershire & Narragansett Cheese adv. 1755

4. 207. Same 3 kinds, 1765. 4. 169. Some Cheshire Cheeses weighed 28 lbs ea.
4. 160. R. Island & Narragansett Cheese, from 15 to 170 d. m. 1770

4. 148. W. mouth Cheese from best dairies. Chosen & E. Cheese 1770
1. 148. English Cheese 1/6. 1734. - M. 1. 156. Cheshire & N. England Cheese.

These 1. 156. Vessel with cheese from Corance, for d. Mass. w. 1770
to Antigua. 1736. 1 Sep. 110 cows & makes 13. 800. 1/2 lb each

These 1. 21. One farm in Narragansett, 1750. 2 besides butter, 1770 m.

236 Cheese

Dairy, msc. 8. 96.

Con. 4. 66. Huddell. Cheese at 4th d, 1650; at 6. 1654. 30 lbs.

16 Cheeses came to 10. 1650; 17 Cheeses 14/5. 1752.

4. 49. J. Drake sold Cheese 6th - had pay in Wheat 4th. Tench's Eng. Cheese 1640

4. 68. 10 Cheeses at 2/6. sold, 25. 1654. - at M. Church 27th 1752

4. 201. 99th Cheese 40/ 1666 Boston (about 5th d. English) Can. 9. 61.

Hudly 3. 140. Pierce bought Cheese at 4th. 5. d. 3/0. T. (4th 5th)

142. 143 } Also 1 Cheen 8d @ 4/0. T. & do 6d @ 103. 0 3/6. 0 T. - 1762

147. Also 10d @ 4/0. T. 5/4. 1764. - 10th d @ 4/0. T. - 1763 (6th 5th)

Then last purchase of N. - an. was in March & June - Old Cheese.

Cheeses seem to have weighed 8 to 10 or 11 pounds -

Had 3. 2 1/2. Cheese 3/0. T. 14th 5th.

Con. 7. 102. New Chester 100d Cheese 50/ 1698. Mung. only 4th cash)

Miss. 6. 366. Near or in Boston 66d Cheese at 4th. 1707. (cash.

Miss. 3. 98. Cheese made about Albany, was not so good as English

A Boston man told him they made good cheese in New England.

Miss. 3. 106. Cheese in Canada was imported, Kalin says, 1749.

Miss. 1. 21. Cheese Farm in Narragansett - 1750. See preceding page

" 1. 233. "American Husbandry" 1775, says ~~Appleton~~ they have large dairies.

" 2. Aug 24 1791. Good Cheese from Block Island.

Wright. 11. 78. 4. says Stonington (about 1810) exports 370,000

pounds of Cheese. One man made 17,000 lbs. in 1810

W. 4. 37. Charleston R. I. exports butter & Cheese

38. South Kingston, a little town

139. Farmers on Quinabang have superior dairies, about 1800

cheese of Brooklyn, &c. not excelled by any in U. States.

317 Says the dairies of Brooklyn, Pomfret vicinity are the best in N. England.

Miss. 2. 88. 4. Cheese in Mass. 4th Journal, 1817 - represents

cheese as poor until after 4th 90

Miss. 11. 34. "Bread Cheese" used together as food in time of B. & Hatcher.

Miss. 3. 48. English Butter & Cheese in Markham's time.

Miss. 8. 96. English & Scotch Dairies, by Adam Smith. He says one sort

first "saw-a-lly", that is, soap, as bull. & cheese into sell. Scotch Dairies

Cheese made in U. States, Census of 1850 103. 144. 166 pounds

dense States, 1st New York, over 50 millions; 2nd Ohio 21 mil. 3rd Massa chusetts

over 7 millions; 4th Vermont near 7 mil; 5th Connecticut 4th mil.

6th New Hampshire over 3 mil. 7th Pennsylvania 2. 300.000 lbs; 8th Maine

2. 200.000. Michigan & Illinois over one million each. No others over 1 mil.

Ed. inc. 86. 402. Cheese making has been practiced over 4000 years; & it got in

its infancy, & little other than mere empiricism.

C. C. 386. Cheese in England & Scotland. The price in England 1798 &c. seems to have

402. been 4. 2nd to 4th d. or from 38/ to 38/ for one wheel - and the same in Scotland, say 40/

London 186. It is colored with annatto or roucou, a preparation from Bixa orellana L.

* Morse, 1805. 2426. calls it war. between N. S. Kingston on E. & Connecticut. The

Swissmoor country where are fine cattle & large dairies. Export much

butter & Cheese. Morse calls it - as at 2nd 1/2 d. for one wheel - & at 1st 1/2 d. for one wheel

out on 11. 210.

See Salem
prices, p. 388.
unc. d. 298.

Articles used at Farmington
in Family of Rev. Samuel Skelton. 1630-1630
Salem, Nov. 1, 1811.

They are evidently New England prices - not old E.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 bushel wheat flour 13/ | 6 sheeps at 6 and 7 a lb. they weighed 10 and 11 lbs each. very good in all. |
| 1 " Oat meal 11/ | 30 lb powder sugar 1/2 1629. 1/8 1630 |
| 6 lbs Pepper at 2/ 14/ | Cloves & Mac 1/2 1629. 1/2 1630 |
| 4 lb Nutmegs at 5/ 18/ | 27 lb fine suet @ 8/ 18/ |
| 2 lb do 1630 @ 6/ 1/3 | 6 lb refined clo @ 6/ 3/ |
| Cinnamon 1630 2 1/4 | 7 qt acornellae, some 3/8 some 5/ |
| 3 lb Starch 1629. 25 1/3 | 5 " Strong water 8/ for all |
| 22 lb Rice at 5 + 6 10/2 | Raisins, Currants & Prunes 14/ |
| 1 stick Bacon 14/ | 6 lb Candies 6/ 12 lb at 8/ 1630 |
| Carrots & soup 9 lb 8/ 6/ | 5 Geese & 7 ducks 8/ 1630 |
| 2 lb Saffron 0 4/6 | 6 Geese & 12 ducks 14/ 1630 |
| 2 lb Almonds @ 1/2 2/4 | 12 lb Butter @ 8/ 6/ 1630 |
| 1 Gal salad Oil 6/ | 1/2 firkin Butter 17/6 |
| 1/3 hbl White Rincuit 10/ | 10 lb Butter @ 8/ 6/ 1630 |
| 7 lb Honey 7/10 | 10 lb Sugar leaves 7 lb & 5 lb @ 1/6 1/4 |
| 10 lb Currants 9/6 5/ | 10 lb do at 2/ 1630 - (22 lb small, 38/5 |
| 1 Porket (small hog?) 23/ | 4 bushels Virginia Corn @ 10/ 4/ |
| 10 lb Green Pork 11/8 | Cutting & bringing home wood for winter 6/ |
| 5 Gallons Vinegar 2/ | He paid Mr Pearce, master of the vessel for meal, peas, canvas, Hensley, and an adventure £35.9. after 25 percent & freight |
| 2 pecks White Salt 3/ | All these things £12.15.1 |

All preceding in 2 columns
is called £124.13.7.
including 20£ not paid him in England
50£ expended while wood-borne
at 60£, or 20£ a year, for 3 years.

He had 2 heifers, according to agreement - the 2 first calves, one died 3 mo. old & one was killed by wolves a year old; the second 2 calves one is living & one a bull was sold at 21 months for 8£. The third 2 calves were both eaten by wolves the beginning of winter. 15 of 6 calves, the wolves killed 3. The 4th year he lost even 3 calves, one in spring of 1634, (Mr Skelton died Aug. 2 1635. In 1635, 3 calves, 2 of which died in then 5 years calves & one in 1636, 1637, 33, 34, 35. He had the heifers in 1630. Calves came in Spring apparently.

Mr Skelton's account continued.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 14 yds Dutch Serge 45/9 | 11 yds White English Leans 13/9 |
| 17 " Hestham 47/ | 12 " red perpetuama 36/ |
| 14 " Greensday 33/ | 12 ell blue linen 14/ |
| 12 " yellow 33/ | 14 " Coarse Holland 37/4 |
| 23 " striped linen Woolny 29/4 | 20 " Coarse Lockemum 25/10 20 mo 1890 |
| 75 " Buckram 57/3 | 1 lb Norwich Serge 45/ |
| 15 " Flannel 15/ | 20 ell coarse canvas 24/ |
| 1 lb whalebone; 9 lb horn 3/; 1 scythe 3/; 1 fishing line 3/ | |
| 30 lb Oakum 7/5; 2000 lb nails 10/; 660 lb nails 5/5 | |
| 1 beam paper 10/ | 2 Gallons Methuigen 8/ |

Things mentioned - Cambric; Girdle-stone work; 2 drinking horns. Thread; 200 pins; 6 awls; 1 web-blue garter. 1 leather pack; 1 tub; 1 wooden round bowl. 3 pewee bottles, & 1 pint clo; 1 hat; 2 knots lute.

Account made out after Mr Skelton's death -

Clover & other seeds (Hay p 242. 376)

Can 10. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7. White Clover in New Jersey. 1683 to 1685
 noticed in letters of early settlers.

Can 10. 7. "Great Clover" was not there.

10. 89. 30 lbs Clover seed 28³ 10³ in 1704. In an hwy. near N. York

10. 94. "Several acres of Clover" on a New Jersey farm. 1747

Misc 4. 74 "Fine red Clover Seed, just imported, a fresh parcel?"
 for sale in Philadelphia March 1730.

4. 74 "Clover Seed" adv. by a northern man; or by same
 "a fresh parcel of fine English Clover seed." April 1731.

4. 73. "Red Clover seed" imported from England for sale in Phil. & Chestn. Co. 1739

4. 75 "Good English (Clover) seed" adv. in Phil. April 1732, & Oct. 1734.

4. 78. A man in Chestn. Co. Pa. advertises a drained
 meadow, that produces "extraordinary good Timothy
 and Clover Grass". 1740.

Misc 1. 233. Clover in New England 1775.

Dwight, Vol. 1. 56. "White Clover abounds everywhere" in New England. 1796. Bear used etc.

In Massachusetts.

4. 149. "Good Clover Hay Seed" in large & small quantities
 at reasonable rates, by David Colson, Leather Dresser,
 South End, Boston. April 1729

4. 152. ~~"Good Red Clover Hay Seed"~~ "by same, March 1730

4. 203. "Clover Seed" advertised 1755

4. 203. "Broad leaved, Herds Grass & Clover ^{Seed} adv. 1760

4. 203 "Best Dutch Clover Hay Seed from London" 1760

4. 207 Grass Seed for sale in N. Y. 1767

4. 207 "English red & white Clover Grass seed" in N. Y. 1767

4. 208 "Broad red Clover Seed" in N. Y. 1767

4. 211 Lucerne Green seed, Red & white Clover seed,
 Chestnut, Burnet & Herds grass seed
 advertised by 2 women in N. Y. with Garden seeds } 1770

Misc 6. 351 "Some Hay seeds 2^d" in Rehoboth. 1687.

Misc 8. 65. Wm Moore of Greenfield's advertisement for Red & white Clover seed 1728.

Misc 3. 158. Clover seed adv. in Boston, April 1754

Misc 13. 203. "Red & white Clover seed, Lucerne, Sainfoin & other
 grass seeds" by one woman, Red & white Clover. Handers Clover
 & white Grass seed, by another, March 1763. Boston.

" " A woman adv. Clover & Grass seeds 1764

" " A woman adv. Red & white Clover, red clover & lucerne seeds. all
 of them good the April 1765.

Clover, &c in Hampshire

- Prices 203. T. Dwight sold to Eleanora King 8d Clover seed
to Eleanora King, March 1764. @ 1/3.
- Hadley 3. 213. Oliver Smith sold to Eliakim Smith 6 qts
of Fowl Meadow Seed 3/8. 1765
Same sold 3d Herd's Grass Seed 210 1765
3. 1142. Josiah Pierce Esq. bought May 1. 1765
4 qts Fowl Meadow @ 6, 3 qts Herd's
Grass @ 8, 1d Clover Seed 1/2, paid for
purchasing 6th sowed them with Oats May 30.
1766.
3. 1143. He bought 6d Clover Seed of Saml Pierce Jr.
of Charlemont at 1/2. Feb. 1766
- Prices 113. Levi Shephard bought 3 quarts of Clover Seed
of Shephard Hunt June 1775. @ 1/8 at 5.
113. Lemuel Pomeroy bought 1 quart Clover seed 1/8. May 1775
4. 98. Solomon Allen sold 76 1/2 d Clover Seed, about 1788,
at 6. + 30d at 7. Two men in Cummington
sold Clover Seed 1788 + 1789, same at 6.
Men in Goshen sold 1792 + 1795. + one in S. Hadley. 1792.
150. James Hunt sold 34d @ 6. 1788 - Mr Hayes
bought 14d at 7.
149. E. Hunt 1784. gave 1/2 lb for clover seed
153. Clover Seed 1790 sold at 7. - 1794 sold @ 1/2 lb.
- Clover seed was somewhat plenty before 1800, but much
more so after.
- Hadley 3. 217. Oliver Smith sold Clover Hay 1784, 1785, 1786.
219. Several loads each year - some at 1/5 a load about
29 a ton.
- Prices 332. Noah Sheldon inventory 1748, had Clover Seed 5. 2.
- " 96. Dr Bradish of Cumm. sold 14 qts Herd's Grass
seed, Oct 1787. Some sold at 2 some at 6 quart.
4d sold 1788. @ 2. a lb.
320. Dr Dwight, Belchertown, 6d Clover Seed 28. 1785
- Hadley 3. 133. Josiah Pierce bought 6 qts Herd's Grass seed
135 of John Ellis (Allis) of Amherst @ 6/0. T. or 9/5 a bulk
He sowed it with rye Sept 24. 1770. - bought it same day.
- Town. Hist. II. { Farmington, about 1729, ceded a tract of repland to indi-
Peters. Desc. 443. } viduals, on condition it be sown in sown with English grasses.
- Hadley 2. { Clover in Northern Mass & other Grass, misc 10. 100. 17.
130. 136. {
- Hadley 2. 104. Oliver & other grass in Ware, Westhampton, Mayfield, &c
- Hadley 8. 59. Hailford & Merriam of Cash for Clover seed Jan. 1791
- Hadley 3. 105. Eliakim Smith had of Eleanora Porter 1762, 10 lbs Clover seed at 1/4
3. 110. Enos Smith bought Clover seed 1775 sold 1783. 84.
1775 1/2 1783. 6d. 1784. 1/2 lb. Continued in Misc. 12. 141. 228

240
 277. Garden Seeds & Flower Seeds.

[First adv. is in 1719 Jan'y. below]

- Misc 4. 172. Many sorts of imported Seeds, advertised. April 1738
 4. 174 "All sorts of Garden Seeds from London" - also all
 sorts of Bushes, Roots & Plants. by J. Smith, andner. Mel 1739
 4. 182. ^{Sept. 1741 from London} Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c. adv. March 1742
 4. 184. Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Flower Roots & Plants. adv 1743
 4. 188. Garden Seeds. Asparagus Roots; all sorts of Plants & Sweet
 herb roots - imported & for sale March 1743

Similar Advertisements every Spring M. 4. 193

- M. 4. 198. "Dried Herbs" of all sorts for sale. 1745 [M. 15. 54.
 M. 4. 166. "A Gardener" adv. Cabbage & Cauliflower
 Plants; Sweetwillarjoram. May 1735
 M. 4. 182. Green Peas advertised June 22. 1741.
 M. 4. 145. ^{do} ^{do} " ^{do} June 18. 1733. 7/6 peck
 M. 4. 188. "Wiles" - adv. viz. Cucumbers, beans, peppers, mangoes
 M. 4. 202. Beans, Peas & Flower seeds ^{continued to be imported} 1750.
 M. 4. 204 - A great variety of garden, flower, and
 other seeds. advertised. - 1760

M. 4. 206. Garden Seeds, &c. by two women. 1765.

- (In twice) M. 4. 208. Dutch Garden Seeds, for sale in N.Y. 1767
 M. 4. 207. Garden Seeds, in N.Y. 1767. ^{other garden seeds in N.Y. 1767.} M. 4. 208
 M. 4. 210. Garden Seeds, large Assortment. imported Boston 1770
 M. 4. 211. 25 Casks garden Seeds imported into Boston in June 1770
 M. 4. 212. 4 Women adv. Garden Seeds & 2 of them Grass seeds Mel 1769
 M. 4. 103. Green Peas adv. June 19. 1738. at 5/ peck. (amount 6/8 bushel &c)
 2. 13. 143 - "all sorts of garden seeds for foreign parts" adv. in Boston M. 4. 1724.
 Misc 1. 104. "all sorts of garden seeds from London" Jan'y 1719.
 Misc 4. 114. "all sorts of garden seeds from London" just adv. 1719-20
 with "Sharrowgrass" roots, carnation layers, Dutch
 gooseberries & currant bushes

- Misc 4. 116. Similar to last adv. or same. Sept. 1720. by a gardener.
 Misc 1. 155. Garden Seeds imported, for sale. Also Dry Herbs. 1735
 1. 156 English Beans, Peas & Garden Seeds, just imported 1736
 In most of the advertisements, Beans & Peas are not inclu-
 ded in Garden Seeds, though imported.

- Misc 1. 162. Garden Seeds of all sorts, + peas & beans incl'd, imported
 Misc 1. 142. Green Peas June 19. 1732. 5/ a peck. M. 4. 573/10 of month of ^{Nov} Feb. 1737
 Misc 4. 116. Green Peas June 15. 1724. 3/ a peck. say 1/8 L.C.
 Misc 3. 80 Kalm says English seeds produced the best plants in Pa. 1748.
 Misc 4. 116. March 1704 April, 1792. Advertiser of Garden Seeds - names only 4 kinds
 viz. Onion, Beet, Cornish, cabbage
 Boston Paper, March 1792. Assortment of Garden & flower seeds from London
 Widow Esther Wright & H. adv. "all kinds of garden seeds" April 17. 1743.
 just adv. April 11. 1792. "She adv. G. Seeds April 1791" [Com. misc 11. 130-131]

Misc. 1. 308. Belknap says Gardens in country towns are mostly left to the women, after being fenced & dug.

In Massachusetts early laws, fenced lands were of 4 sorts, at least, Cornfields, meadows, pasture, Gardens - these named in laws about Swine &c.

in Lewis about Swine &c.
ms. 7. 406 Mrs. Grant says the women of Albany took care of the gardens.

Johnson under 1642, estimates an area of 1000 acres orchard.

Johnson under 1642. estimates in 1642. 1643. 1644. 1645. 1646. 1647. 1648. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 232

Durham, N. C. 1847. Names 33 species of vegetables cultivated in and used for the table, and 15 of the fruits, as cucumbers, squashes, &c. He mentions "noe apple". He has 17 sorts of pump produce. Sweet corn is among his most common vegetables for the table.

8. Hist. 2. 88. In Parkinsing time, 1629, &c. a part of the garden
was devoted to "physicall herbes". Some call it *herbarium*
et *arbor*. It was sometimes called the "Physic
herbe garden", or corner of the garden.

London G. 878. London says the "Eleanore" was formerly cultivated in village gardens throughout Europe. In private gardens it still keeps its place in the "Physic herb corner". It seems that the "Physic herb corner" remained in vogue when London wrote.

Lp 990. The cutting of flowers was long carried on with that of culin-
ary vegetables, in the borders of the kitchen garden. This mixed
style is still continued in many places of moderate extent.

2 p. 407. In every new country, the ornamental arts are less
generally cultivated than the useful. America has made
less progress in gardening & ornamental planting than some
other nations.

Nat. Hist. 2. 122. Gardens of England - Kitchen, fruit, flower, &c.
 and 9. 103. "Few farmers in England have a taste for gardening".

No. 127. "Farmers in General pay very little attention to their
"gardens." In small farms, the farmer & the female part
of his family manage the kitchen garden, (it is the kitchen
garden that farmers pay so little attention to. They & the
neglect the flower garden). Integers & their families (females)
cultivate their fruit trees & flowers.

1724/5
1223
11.11.123.

10. 12. 123. & Physic Gardens — Physic gardeners, Herbalists or Simularists grow herbs for medicines, perfumes, & collect wild herbs. This was an important trade formerly, when it was the fashion among medical men to use native plants for drugs. They have shops where their herbs are preserved & sold — Herb & physic gardens are now limited in number & extent. There is cultivated in them, pepper-mint, lavender, chamemile, wormwood, rosemary, thyme, liquorice, &c. Some physic gardens about London to supply irregular practitioners. Formerly there were many such; Apothecaries grew a great part of their own herbs & collected the rest in the fields, & some became good botanists. There are still (near two herb shops, where wild native herbs are sold (not garden ones) perhaps.)

Continued also. H. 100

242 Hay (See clover &c p. 238)
 Prices 25. E. Hunt's Hay 4f. Cwt. 1738 & 1740 (about 1/4 & 1/6 l. c)
 25 do " 14ft 20f. 1750 Load or ton? 1000 T. / n Eng. Hay.
 62 Co. " 1/4. 176. 1/7 per cwt. in winter, spring. &c
 72 } Do. " 1/6. 1/8. 2f. once 25. almost 1757 to 1763.
 73 } of it 1/6 & 1/8 per - 1766. to 1775. some from field.
 74 } do. sold to his neighbors @ 1/4, 1/6, & 1/7 Cwt & 1/2 1765 to 1774.
 288, 291. Major Hawley sold hay @ 1/4, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6, 1751 to 1/60,
 287, 286. 1/2 per Cwt. mostly in spring or winter. also 1/7 1/2 English.
 288. do. English Hay. 2/8. Cwt. in April 1763.
 113. Shepherd Hunt June 1773, 30f. ton.
 3. 98. d. Shepherd, 1786. 2f. Cwt in April; 1/6 Cwt in May 1788.
 Prices 3/5. Hay knife & cart rope, common before & after 1700
 " 288. Rowen 1757. 1/4 Cwt & some 1/2 286f. Good hay 1/3. Coarse hay 7/6 load.

In Inventories.

Prices 223. Hay 1699. 12/ load (8f. money). 1710. 16 loads @ 8f. 1711. 3 at 8f
 223. do 1713, 2 loads @ 10f. 1712. 14 " @ 13f. & 14 @ 11f
 223. do 1710. 9 " @ 10f. - Load money be about 1/2 ton.
 223. do 1712. 2 " @ 6f & some at 8f. 1711.
 After 1750.

Prices 219. Hay, 1753. & 1755. 20f. ton 3 times. 11/6 & 9f. load
 " 1758. 12 Tons English Hay, Wintub. @ 26f. 8f. ton
 " 1765. English 20f. ton; 1762. English 40f. ton & poorer
 " 1762. 26f. ton. 10f. load. [15f. load.
 " 1754. 2 loads English + 2 loads bog @ 20f. ea. 8f
 " 1768. 10 loads @ 15f. 6. [average
 " 1769. 10 tons English Hay @ 30f.; 1771. 9 tons @ 25f
 " 1773. 11 tons at 5f. @ 26f.; + 1772. 4 tons hay @ 20f
 " 1772. 6 tons at Amherst @ 20f.
 " 1774. 14 1/2 loads at 18f.
 " Stock Hay 16f. 8 tons. Coarse Hay 13f. 1/2 tons
 " English Hay standing 1764. 7 loads @ 16f. 1/4 do Sedge @ 4f
 " Upland 13 1/4 loads. standing @ 8f. 1764
 " 1788. English Hay 30f. ton twice. 1790. some 40f
 " Meadow Hay 70f. ton (half)

English Hay & Upland Hay were distinct

Satnes G. and man 1744. had English Hay 36f. Upland Hay 10f.

Hadley 2. 219. Oliversmith sold hay 1783. 17 Cwt at 1/8
 Sold 1789. 6 1/2 Cwt. @ 1/3 - 1784 load of Rowen 34f
 1786. 8 Cwt. Upland hay @ 1/2. 1787. 16 Cwt. hay @ 1/8
 1788. 7 1/2 " Hay @ 1/4 - 1791. 6 Cwt. " @ 1/6
 At Oliversmith 239. Hay - 1789 Hay at 1/3 Cwt
 213. sold English hay at 1/6 Cwt. 2f. 109. also 1/2 loads 10f. 15f. & 18f.
 [Load of hay in grass 10f. 4 1/2 - 1765 to 1774. 1000 1/4 of 1/4.

Hay

- misc. 1. 102. Screwed Hay, from h. Island, kept in Boston, 1717.
 4. 128. Co do from Governors Island. 1713.
 "H. 1. 184. 117. Hay in Boston Dec. 1719. 4/1 Cwt. (about 2/6 l.c) 100/ per ton
 or 5/ per hundred. 1720. (about 3/2 l.c)
 Con. 5. 337. Hay on. 20/ load 1682: 10/ load 1700
 Con. 4. 58. H. Wolcott sold Hay at 1/2 + 1/4 Cwt. 1645 to 1652
 4. 50. do Hay at 1/3. - 4. 51. Hay at 1/ - 4. 52. 1/3.
 4. 54. 51. do " at 1/3. - 2 loads hay @ 10/.
 Prices 230. } DeWitt, sold Hay @ 1/ 100. 1675. 325 @ 1/ 100.
 231 }
 ready 3. 142. J. Pierce gave for Upland Hay 8/ per C. English Hay 1/4.
 p. 242 and other Hay 1/ per C. in Spring. 1765. 2/10 + 10/ of
 Upland Hay 20/ per C. 1764.
 3. 143. Upland Hay, April 1766. 1/ Cwt.: Upland Grass at Hockanum
 J. Pierce estimates his homelot hay, Haven, mowed at 2/ (wt. 1763
 do - do. in Eastern Hollow of homelot - 1/2 a. 8 Cwt. @ 1/4 " "
 do do in Gt meadows 1 1/4 a. 1 1/4 tons - @ 1/4 " "
 do do in Hockanum 1 1/4 a. 3 1/4 tons @ 1/4 " "
 do do, Rowen (in homelot app.) 2 tons @ 1/6 "
- "Upland" Grass or Hay includes that in Homelot hollows; in fields
 marshes & lowlands in the meadows - grass that is mowed
 but once in a year & that in August. Manned homelot
 hay is "English", usually mowed twice. I hardly know how
 the first crop of meadow hay, mowed in July, was designated.
- Con. 7. 118. Hay in Con. 10/ load. 1700. Con. 7. 176. Hay 11/ load. 1707
 141 do 310. S. Marsh. 12 loads "good hay" 11/ or about 6 1/2 l.c - so 10/ a load. Sept.
 Hampshire 247. S. Porter 1689. 25 loads Hay 8 1/2 or 6 1/5 a load. Sept. 1725
 Con. 8. 86. 89. Hay at Haven 1647. 22, 24, + 10 loads @ 10/.
 Mass. 6. 183. "Fresh Hay" 7 loads in Roxbury, April 1653, at 20/.
 Misc. 4. 188. All upland mowing called English Grass. 1743
 * Misc. 3. 91. Hay from England 1749. Kilm's acct. and from Pennsylvania
 [Cont. on page 376.]

Thatch on buildings

- Con. 4. 66. "The Thatch of the Barn" 20/ Wolcott. 1651.
 Con. 9. p. 127. The Thatch put with other mechanics in N. Haven.
 Fells. Salem. They got thatch for their houses on Beverly side of the river
 Duane's Estate. S. Titian's votes about Thatch 1668. Still used for roofs. [Con. 11. 12. 111]
 * Misc. 1. 228. Scarcity of Hay & reasons for it. Eliot 1749.
 1. 24. Douglass account of Hay in N. E. He uses the terms, "English
 or upland hay" as if this were the same. From imported grasses, he says.
 * 4. 20. Some hay imported from England, year of drought. 1749. Blake
 Mass. 3. 269. &c. Marshall's Diary. He was generally making hay
 the first week in July - or the first days of July.
 Con. 4. p. 7. 3. Salt Marsh and Fresh Marsh, the only kinds of
 grass for hay in N. Haven 1640. 41. Hay 10/ a load 1647
 9 p. 43. Hay, seed from Haverford talked about in N. Haven. 1651.
 m. 16203 } Hay, seed from Haverford talked about in N. Haven. 1651.
 4 p. 43 } Hay, seed from Haverford talked about in N. Haven. 1651.
 [Cont. on page 376.]

214

Corn Stalks

mus. 2 249 su m. 15. 176.

[but not highly valued ¹⁰ years ago, say 1780 &c
Stalks, below this never cut. Stalks make good fuel

Prices 3/11. First notice that I have seen that
cornstalks were cut - is in the Inventory
of James Goodenham, Dec. 11. 1744 - when are

Cornstalks, 20. (best Old Tenor - 5 for 6. U.C.)
1919. Yona Judd fr. cut stalks, Sept 14 to 19.

1977. Iowa. Juda fr. cut/stalks, Sept 14 to 19.

Deane Hunt, 1768 gave 1/6 acre for cutting 3 tall Ms. 14

'92. He notices cutting stalks in no other year.

Wm Clark of a revolution carted corn stalks for 2 persons.

Had 3. 148. 153. 156. — J. Pierce had 2 loads, Sept. 7. 9 H. B. p. 139

57 *grosch Pierre Esq. Cut stalks, 1762. Sekt. 6. to 10. 13.*

Co— finished Cutting stalks 1763. Sept 17; Cut stalks 1764

do Cent. Staffs 1750. Sept. 11. & 18.
Cent. Staffs 1755. Sept. 11. & 19. 1756. Sept. 17. 1757.

Out-stated in 1765 - Sept 9th 1768. Kelly Stat for Sept 17, 1766, 2nd day

4.3. 219. Ollensmith sold Cornstalks by the acre
216 - 3 acres @ 1/1 and 1 1/2 acre @ 1/3. in 1784. Same 1/6 acre 1784

- 3 acres @ 1/1, and 1/4 acre @ 1/3. in 1784. Some 1/6 acre 1784
 & 1786. 1/4 acre 1/3 acre & 1/6 acre & 1/3 acre & 1/6 acre & 1/3 acre

786 sold acres of Steaks to Rosemond 1/2 acre
half and 1/2-half

212. *Stalck*, mentioned on his book 1764.

June 10. 101. Temp. Jewett's account of corn stalks
Inces 212. To 194. To 174. one in 100.

once 219. Stalks, millerfield 1744 - one man had boards 7' or
about 11/8 a load l.c. one man had 1 load 60' - say 15' l.c.

about 11/8 a local i.e. The man had 1 boat 00'. - saw 13/4 i.e.
talks shucks, mentions about Boston 17/11.

these 3. 79
C. Hist. 2. 1/33.

and put in small stacks for fodder. Cal...
Douglas 1700 was the first cut.

Aug. 1, 23. Bought 1750 bags slacks, with cut.

Mass. 3. 3. 75. Marshall in Diary says he was "Cutting Sticks" Aug. 2. 1704

(Folts, Salem 1.185. the proprietors of a common field in Salem were not

to cut their "cornstorks" after they gather their corn. 1883
m. 14. 191. Slacks in Weymouth 1760 They feed the feed in the field

2. 253. *Fl. Enc. I. 2837. 287.*

Beans are rarely mentioned in the 1st century, and

ed are not plenty in the 18th century - in Mass. & Con.

"2) Stanley Co, Beaumont Co, 1705, 4/1 bushel

57. Being mentioned in Connecticut 1699:

1722 Beans mentioned in Suffield 1703; in Westfield 1712

3 bushels, in Suffolk at 5s. 1733.

• 18. Beans in small quantities are valued at 3/. 1754. 1772.

and 1774 - at 4th 1777. 1788. 1790. --- 1777 at Granby 5/

1741. at 10f. (about 3/2. c.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel @ 3/1. 1757.

67. 1765 + 1767. E. Hunt, Beans 4/1. p73. 4/4, 1767. 5/1. 1768.

1773. 4/8. - p. 143. 1773. 4/8. - p. 153. 1794. 5/.

162 1798. 4/5/.

377. *Silene maritima*, 3 bushels & 4/10. 1894.

1. Enc. I 334. Livingston says Beans are cultivated in U.S. only in gardens.

about 1812, their place being supplied by Arch. Coorn. He must have returned to Medals Italy, not to New England. Probably a card being not known in Med. State.

14. 1718. 1 burnt Bean 57. first bean noticed in St. 1st 1/2 or Medial sex

m. 19.337 In early days I have voted with beans, viz. "Indian beans
white and black." showing that Indians had white & black beans.

100

Con 5. 357. Chestnut Shingles. 3 feet Shingles; and
Shingles at Cedar Swamp 20/m. noticed 1682 & after
in Connecticut. 1300, 3 feet Shingles 30/m. Con. 7. 11. 1698.
5. 361. Chestnut Shingles 20/m. 2 Shingles 1705
Con. misc. 1. 441. Shingles in R. Island - 15 to 18 inches long & 4 1/2 inches wide on average. 1731

Prices 288. May. Hawley gave 16/m. for 8 1/2 m. Shingles (whether Pine
it is believed.) 1757.

25. E. Hunt, 1740. Shingles, 40/m. also 1742. (about 10 for 14).

62. do. 1757. 64. 12, 16/m. - once 17 1/4. once 15 1/4

Co 1772, called White Pine, 15/m.

67. do. 1771 & 73. Spruce Shingles 13 1/4. (about 10 for 14).

72. Co. 1773. 12/m. 1763. 16/m. 1772 15. 1769, 13 1/4 Hemlock?

72. Co 1774 Hemlock 10/m.

203. J. Dwight 1763. Shingles 16/m. & carting 1/4 m. all 17 1/4

213. do 1768 Shingles @ 16/m.

Hadley 3. 249 Oliver Smith, 5000 Shingles @ 15. 1793
also 5000 @ 10/m. and 5000 @ 11/m. 1793

3 142. J. Pierce, bought 2 1/2 m. Shingles @ 16/m. 1764

Prices 112. L. Shepherd, Shingles 1773, 15/m.

227. E. Pomeroy 17 m. Shingles @ 14 1/8. 1762

157. Cost E. Hunt 12/m. 1788.

153. do. in 1789. 9 1/2 and 9 1/4. Shingles 12/m.

p 4. 98. L. Shepherd, Shingles, 12/m. 1788. - 9/m. 1789. 90

p 154. Shingles for David Hunt's house 30 m. @ 12/m. 1800

155 Shingles for his shop. 1795. cost 12/m.

What were these Shingles at 12/m.?

260. Shingles 40/m. Hawley 1734 (about 16 for 18, lawful money)

223. Shingles in New. 1713. 14/m. 1720. 14/m.

Con. 8. 407. First Church of the Dutch at N.Y. 1642. covered with split Oak shingles.

Misc. 3. 97. Kalin found White & Red Cedar Shingles in Pa. & N.Y. (about 12 for 14).

3. 83. 99. " White Pine do in N.Y. No White Pine trees S. of N.Y.

3. 83. 99. Shingles in Europe. M. p. 264. in N.Y. 1682. (Con. 3. 330. M. 12. 388).

3. 83. 99. Shingles in N.Y. 1682. (Con. 3. 330. M. 12. 388).

M. 2. 292. Shingles in England M. 13. 307.

Prices 73. E. Hunt 5000 for his house @ 8/m. (They were split out, probably
a thousand means 1000 pieces - not 1000 feet) 1772

213. Th. Dwight. 3100 Split Lath. 1767, at 8/m. 24/9 1/2

112. L. Shepherd 1500 Lath @ 8/m. 1773.

227. E. Pomeroy 800 Lath @ 8/m. 1762.

154. Lath for David Hunt's house 21 1/2 m. @ 8/m. 1800.

154. do for Gnetty's house 1793, 8/m.

M. 3. Marshall's Diary. He split Lath. -

M. 1. 299. "Lathwood" sold at Piscataqua 1791 at 24/m. cord. Belknap

- Prices 288. Haulby gave 17 1/4 m. for 7 m Brick. 1757
 66. E. Hunt has Brick 1760 @ 24/ m. (prob. a few only)
 69. E. Hunt. had Brick for his house, 1772. 23,000 @ 18/
 Can 5 329. Brick near Hartford 20/ m. 1676 + 1679 m.
 Haddley 3. 213. Oliver Smith. Brick. 6 1/2 C. T. or 16/0 l. c. 1760
 221 @ Co. or House, 9200 brick @ 24/ 5360 at 20/ in
 and 170 at 10/ m. 1796. [m. 15. 59.
 3. 147. J. Pierce. Brick 20/ m. + 2/ c. 1762
 Can 143. Brick & Hunt. Brick 20/ m. Prices 147. Brick y. c. 1779
 " p 3. E. Shepherd. 1790. Brick at 16/8 m.
 p 119. Co - 1773. Brick at 1/4 C. or 13/4 m.
 24. E. Hunt bought 4000 Brick 1743 @ 58/ (about 15/ l. m.
 24. E. Hunt. " some Co 1743 @ 65/ (about 16/
 24. E. Hunt. " mixed do 1749 @ 100/ (about 13/4.
 151. E. Hunt. Brick y. 100 1788. 1792.
 154. do. 35000 Brick for David's House @ 20/. 1800
 155. do. for Freethy's house 20/ m. 1793.

Only 4 brick houses in Portsmouth N.H. before 1800.

- misc. l. 92. Randolph says, 1676, there were a few houses in Boston, of Brick
 covered with tiles." (Adam Annals)
 Tell, Salem } Brick house in Salem 1707. A few more subsequently.
 1. 414 } In 1805, there were standing 256 brick houses, 14 stores + 10 other buildings,
 and 12 more composed of brick & wood.
 misc. 15. 356. Massachusetts Brick 9. 4 1/2 + 2 inches 1713 - m. c. 1685. 9. 4 1/2 + 2 inches m. c. 344
 misc. 6. 223. Woodbury 1634 says there was good clay in N. E. of which
 tiles & bricks were made.
 misc. 11. 365. "Good clay from N. E." says stone & brick are made in same man-
 er. De Shuske's 1648
 Can 10. 107. Bricks about N. York 24/ m. 1689
 misc. 3. 406. They were setting up a brick kiln at Salem in 1679
 Can 31. There was an brick kiln on the Plains in New Haven
 in 1644, but there were more than one. 3 men concerned as brick makers
 Can 9. 12. In rates of labor in N. Haven, 1641, no mention of brick making,
 but wages of bricklayers are fixed, same used for plastering.

Bricks in the Eastern world, are generally sunburnt, or
 sun-dried. Some are cemented with lime.

- misc. 12. 260. Bricks for the fort 1800, cost 24/ m.
 Jan 1795. Fermun Wood was a brick maker in N. H. owned a house here
 Jan 1795. Brick in Boston 26. 32/ m.
 1803. Bricks in N. York \$5.87 to 6.00 + 6.12 per m. Hard & fine Brick
 in N. York, m. c. only \$5 to 5.25
 4 d. o. b. or sundried bricks, with which they build in Mexico, &c. are
 said to be 14 inches long, 9 wide & 4 thick, in New Mexico. all m. 30 built.

[Cont. in m. 15. 2. 58.]

p. 1946. *Lime*. White Waring. [see p. 321.]

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Barre 261. Lime sold in N.H. about 1726 at 2 1/2 bushel (about 1/2 c. m.)

Prices 14. E. Hunt called lime 7 1/2 bushel O.T. 1750 twice (H. L. C.)

86. @ - 1756, 1/2 bushel: 1761. 45 bushel, 2 1/2.

72. do. 1773. 1/2: 1765. 1/2: 1761. 1/2 1/2. Pt. 203. lime 1/2 c. m.

288. May. Hawley. bought 40 bushels for 29/4 1758.

203. Mr. Hitchcock sold 40 bushels to Healed Strong @ 30/ 1766.

223. Lime, T. Dwight 1/4 bushel 1766. 291. Lime 1/2 bushel. J. Hawley 1768

217. 14 Bushels 12/ 1763 - 1788 at Longmeadow of bushels, 2 1/2.

109. John King sold it at 1/4 bushel. 1773.

71. E. Hunt had 45 bushels (3 hhd) of 1/2 Moller W.S. 2 1/2. 1772.

(How could a hhd be 15 bushels?) E. H. had lime from.

71. Rocky Hill & Hailford, same season.

112. Lime, (L. Shephard) 36 bushels @ 1/2. 1773.

142. Lime for a public building in N.H. cost 1/2. 1773.

Springfield. End. Lime sold in W. Springfield at 11/2 and at 1/2. 1760-1764

Con 7. 186. Lime at Windsor N.H. 27 bushels, 27.

Lime before the Revolution was Oyster Shell Lime from Connecticut - in a slackened, loose state, and was sold here at 1/2 unslacked, or from 9d to 1/2

Stone Lime began to be brought here about the time of the Revolution or soon after - probably from Berkshire.

Prices 4. Lime 1785. 3/ per bushel. A hhd 36/ 1786.

do 1792 2 hhd @ 30/. (has seemed to hold 12 bushels or more)

149. Lime, small quantity, 4/ 1785

153. Lime, 1790. 91 and 93. 30/ hhd. (how many bushels?)

154. Lime 15 hhd, averaging 35/4 hhd, 1800, for D. Hunt's house

155. Lime 36/ hhd, for David Hunt's shop, 1795.

154. Lime 36/ hhd 1793. for Fretty's house.

Misc. 12. 240. Lime for the jail 1790-1800 cost 36/ hhd

Misc. 3. 20. Lime in Pennsylvania, 1749. was made of both Oyster Shells & Limestone.

Misc. 2. 16. Lime was used for Mortar in Virginia, made of Oyster Shells

in 1676. Glover. Houses plastered inside, or whitened

Misc. 3. 8. Inside walls in N.Y. "washed with lime" 1748. Rafon. Yet he says some places were wainscotted & painted.

Misc. 4. 240. Walls of houses formerly not papered, but whitewashed, N.Y.

Misc. 4. 110. Lime kiln & Lime House, adv. in Boston, 1723. (Oyster Shells, prob.)

Mass. 3. Marshall's Diary 1697 to 1710. He often "Whitewashed" - was a mason

He had a furnace where he evidently burnt Oyster Shells for lime. He was often "slacking lime at furnace".

Mass. 3. 374. He set a kiln of Shells for lime - twice in 1706

Con. 9. p. 8. 14. Lime in N. Haven from Oyster Shells 1640 & 41, was

sold in hhd of 8 heaped bushels, at 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 bushel; & in smaller quantities at 7 to 9d. It was sold unslacked.

Misc. 8. 114. Lime in Berkshire. 8. 113. lime made at Sheffield in early settlement - Canaan below Sheffield. Limestone is not.

Dwight's Travels - mentions lime in West Springfield, about 1810. cost 1/2

See also in England, London p 603.

Mass. 3. 157. Gosselyn's story about Wolcott's cider. - about fruit, &c

Princor. 28. Eider by Wilton in Northampton was 10f. v. 1678

Or from about 57.66 4/6 to 44. Lb. Stone 3/4 or less.

do - " 1753 to 1760, 5/4. 6/8. 3/1. 4/1. 4/1 - 1762 to 1768. 4/1. 3/4.

203 T. Dwight 1763. Cider 6/1750 Wm Calk made.
287 Mayor Hawley. Cider 4/3/4. 4/4/574. 4/6/3/3. 3/4/4/8. 6/6/8

to 28/11 3/8 1750 to 1766. — His father, pence 260, about 3/5 to 4/6 (m)

The price of cider from 1735 to 1775 averaged a bush 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in 1735

⁷ Aug 3. 212. / Oliver Smith. 4/6bl 1760. 35/6 O.T. on 4/8 lam. some 3/8.
¹⁷⁶³ [unclear] 29/6 + 25/w 3/a. 3/4.

3. 216. 50. 1782 to 1792. 4/6. 5/6. 6/6. camel

Con 5. 3rd. Spider (C. Stanley Jr) in Hartford 1704 to 1709. C. of a

barrel for cider only; 9/ for cider & barrel.

372. Cider (G.S.) 1701 to 1706, generally 8/8, some 9/10. New York

barrel was included.

257 *Siderin Inventories 1683 to 1694. generally 10% band:*

some 8/10 some 1/4 as pay. (as cash 6/8 or 7/8)

1793-1795 5/10 1796 1/10 1797 3/10 1798 1/10 1799 1/10

rec. 223. In 1703, 5/11. 1709, 4/6. 1712, 7/6. - 2 filamentous species, commonly
4/9. 2 246 1708. 1722, 5/11. 1723, 5/11. 1724, 5/11. 1725, 5/11. 1726, 5/11.

Handl. 3. 206. (T. Eastman, 1733. 566b cedar, sin., 310'. (about 4/6 l. m.

Musc. 8. 792. Cicad. 5. J. Hawley in N.H. 1674 to 1682, 10/ & 14/. 9³ Gallon.

1885 G. 744 Cider 168.5 near Boston, G. 66. Salt-

1893 3. 17. *Pyrenopeziza Populi forficidis* in E. C. 1893 3. 17.

1850 2. 4. Pounding Apples for Cider in England. 10. 30

course to do. Douglass says 18th century yield not our legation spirit. [p. 20]

44 Gilling's account of cider, 1724
1. 293 Gilling's Cider in New York, 1755

1. 233. "Lighter" Cider in New England 1775 in "American Husbandry,"
containing a recipe for cider, also for a brandy 1784.

supplied Newbury 171. oddier of a barrel 1704

1000. 1100. 1200. 1300. 1400. 1500. 1600. 1700. 1800. 1900. 2000. 2100. 2200. 2300. 2400. 2500. 2600. 2700. 2800. 2900. 3000. 3100. 3200. 3300. 3400. 3500. 3600. 3700. 3800. 3900. 4000. 4100. 4200. 4300. 4400. 4500. 4600. 4700. 4800. 4900. 5000. 5100. 5200. 5300. 5400. 5500. 5600. 5700. 5800. 5900. 6000. 6100. 6200. 6300. 6400. 6500. 6600. 6700. 6800. 6900. 7000. 7100. 7200. 7300. 7400. 7500. 7600. 7700. 7800. 7900. 8000. 8100. 8200. 8300. 8400. 8500. 8600. 8700. 8800. 8900. 9000. 9100. 9200. 9300. 9400. 9500. 9600. 9700. 9800. 9900. 10000. 10100. 10200. 10300. 10400. 10500. 10600. 10700. 10800. 10900. 11000. 11100. 11200. 11300. 11400. 11500. 11600. 11700. 11800. 11900. 12000. 12100. 12200. 12300. 12400. 12500. 12600. 12700. 12800. 12900. 13000. 13100. 13200. 13300. 13400. 13500. 13600. 13700. 13800. 13900. 14000. 14100. 14200. 14300. 14400. 14500. 14600. 14700. 14800. 14900. 15000. 15100. 15200. 15300. 15400. 15500. 15600. 15700. 15800. 15900. 16000. 16100. 16200. 16300. 16400. 16500. 16600. 16700. 16800. 16900. 17000. 17100. 17200. 17300. 17400. 17500. 17600. 17700. 17800. 17900. 18000. 18100. 18200. 18300. 18400. 18500. 18600. 18700. 18800. 18900. 19000. 19100. 19200. 19300. 19400. 19500. 19600. 19700. 19800. 19900. 20000. 20100. 20200. 20300. 20400. 20500. 20600. 20700. 20800. 20900. 21000. 21100. 21200. 21300. 21400. 21500. 21600. 21700. 21800. 21900. 22000. 22100. 22200. 22300. 22400. 22500. 22600. 22700. 22800. 22900. 23000. 23100. 23200. 23300. 23400. 23500. 23600. 23700. 23800. 23900. 24000. 24100. 24200. 24300. 24400. 24500. 24600. 24700. 24800. 24900. 25000. 25100. 25200. 25300. 25400. 25500. 25600. 25700. 25800. 25900. 26000. 26100. 26200. 26300. 26400. 26500. 26600. 26700. 26800. 26900. 27000. 27100. 27200. 27300. 27400. 27500. 27600. 27700. 27800. 27900. 28000. 28100. 28200. 28300. 28400. 28500. 28600. 28700. 28800. 28900. 29000. 29100. 29200. 29300. 29400. 29500. 29600. 29700. 29800. 29900. 30000. 30100. 30200. 30300. 30400. 30500. 30600. 30700. 30800. 30900. 31000. 31100. 31200. 31300. 31400. 31500. 31600. 31700. 31800. 31900. 32000. 32100. 32200. 32300. 32400. 32500. 32600. 32700. 32800. 32900. 33000. 33100. 33200. 33300. 33400. 33500. 33600. 33700. 33800. 33900. 34000. 34100. 34200. 34300. 34400. 34500. 34600. 34700. 34800. 34900. 35000. 35100. 35200. 35300. 35400. 35500. 35600. 35700. 35800. 35900. 36000. 36100. 36200. 36300. 36400. 36500. 36600. 36700. 36800. 36900. 37000. 37100. 37200. 37300. 37400. 37500. 37600. 37700. 37800. 37900. 38000. 38100. 38200. 38300. 38400. 38500. 38600. 38700. 38800. 38900. 39000. 39100. 39200. 39300. 39400. 39500. 39600. 39700. 39800. 39900. 40000. 40100. 40200. 40300. 40400. 40500. 40600. 40700. 40800. 40900. 41000. 41100. 41200. 41300. 41400. 41500. 41600. 41700. 41800. 41900. 42000. 42100. 42200. 42300. 42400. 42500. 42600. 42700. 42800. 42900. 43000. 43100. 43200. 43300. 43400. 43500. 43600. 43700. 43800. 43900. 44000. 44100. 44200. 44300. 44400. 44500. 44600. 44700. 44800. 44900. 45000. 45100. 45200. 45300. 45400. 45500. 45600. 45700. 45800. 45900. 46000. 46100. 46200. 46300. 46400. 46500. 46600. 46700. 46800. 46900. 47000. 47100. 47200. 47300. 47400. 47500. 47600. 47700. 47800. 47900. 48000. 48100. 48200. 48300. 48400. 48500. 48600. 48700. 48800. 48900. 49000. 49100. 49200. 49300. 49400. 49500. 49600. 49700. 49800. 49900. 50000. 50100. 50200. 50300. 50400. 50500. 50600. 50700. 50800. 50900. 51000. 51100. 51200. 51300. 51400. 51500. 51600. 51700. 51800. 51900. 52000. 52100. 52200. 52300. 52400. 52500. 52600. 52700. 52800. 52900. 53000. 53100. 53200. 53300. 53400. 53500. 53600. 53700. 53800. 53900. 54000. 54100. 54200. 54300. 54400. 54500. 54600. 54700. 54800. 54900. 55000. 55100. 55200. 55300. 55400. 55500. 55600. 55700. 55800. 55900. 56000. 56100. 56200. 56300. 56400. 56500. 56600. 56700. 56800. 56900. 57000. 57100. 57200. 57300. 57400. 57500. 57600. 57700. 57800. 57900. 58000. 58100. 58200. 58300. 58400. 58500. 58600. 58700. 58800. 58900. 59000. 59100. 59200. 59300. 59400. 59500. 59600. 59700. 59800. 59900. 60000. 60100. 60200. 60300. 60400. 60500. 60600. 60700

Shattuck 622. Indians at Nashobah had ornaments of wood & silver

and got drunk on it - upon Gookin wrote, 16
 1885

1000 10. 13. 5. 7 Plenty of oysters at Newark &c N. J. 1885. & good.

Feb 28 - 1874. Bieder gradually took the
 away, not very plants till after 1874

10. b. Fisher Crane sold a "Elder Press" at Braintree 10/68.

Boiled Cider

Miso. 2. 292. 243.

- Con. 4. 62. H. Wolcott sold boiled cider at 9^d a quart 1651 or 3/4 gallon, when other cider was 1/8 gallon.
- 4 62. He sold it by barrel 1651 at 75/ when other cider was 40/ a barrel: — some boiled sold 1652, 65/.
- 4 63. was 2/6 gallon for 1652, or 2/6 by 6. 1651.
- Prices 998. D. Wilton sold Boiled cider at 16/ barrel and at 1/ a gallon 1678, when other cider was 10/.
- Con 7. 998. 2 barrels boiled cider (T. Farail) 15/ 1691; more in 1701.
- Con 5. 355. John Allyn 1696 had boiled cider 15/ bbl. Other cid 10/.
- Miso. 2. 292. Phillips in England has boiled cider.
- Con 10. 104. Boiled cider on Long Island 1705 at 39/ barrel.
- M. 3. 352. Boiled cider mentioned by J. Stedje (other cid. 13/6. Miso. 102 in England 1681.

Making Cider - the price.

M. 12. 361. m. 15. 200

(perhaps by bounding)

- Prices 230. Joshua Pomeoy made cider at 1/8 bbl. 1675.
- Prices 252. E. Hunt gave for making 1737 to 1748, 1/6 to 3/9. about 6 Pence a unit.
- Prices 260. Making Cider 1778 to 1783, 1/20 to 1/10 at 1/4. Some at 1/3. & some at 1/4. (say 7d to 9d useful cur.
- Hadley 3. 213. Making Cider in Hadley about 1760, 6/ O.T. or 9 3/5 C.C.
3. 147. Making Cider in Dof. Pierce. 1762 6/ O.T. or 9 3/5 C.C.
- Prices 260. Making Cider 8. 1771. — Prices 143. 1765. 10 c. barrel.
- Hadley 3. 149. Sam. Gay made cider at 6/ O.T. or 9 3/5. 1762.
- Prices 150, 157. Making 1785. 6. 7 & 8, was 8 per barrel. Dr. Hunt 156. C.D. 1799 & 1801. 1/2 = bbl. E. Hunt

London p. 603. Cider is made in England, by grinding the apples in a circular trough with a bruising stone, moved by a horse, as tannery grind.

M. 12. 361. The pomace is made into a cheese on the press, with sweet straw or reed, or hair cloth between the layers. — some white have fluted rolling working in to each other.

Phillips. M. 2. 292. has the same wheel, hair cloth; also Water cider. Water Cider M. 11. 564.

S. Judel paid E. Gee for making cider 1801. 8 barrels; from 1802 to 1810 gave 1/4 per barrel.

M. 2. 243. Cider Brandy. M. 12. 350. 35 M. 11. 705 M. 19. 398. Cider Brandy. Cont. m. 11. 15. 12. 200 m. 16. 284

Con. 4. 30. H. Wolcott, distilled cider. Brandy 16. 5. 1. 6th barrel (or 4 cask).

1786. A. Allyn had 170 gallons C 2/4. 1708 as same. Some at 4/ gal.

1781. 6. Macmin had 18 do C 1/4. 1699 as pay. 12/8 cask

Morse 1805 } 12 country stills, 1792 in Mass, distilling domestic materials.
p. 383 } Are the cider stills included?

Morse mentions cider & peach brandy in Maryland & Virginia, but (1805) cider brandy is not named as a production of any northern colony.

M. 12. 351 Cider (brandy) advertised in Boston 1765 & 1766 & 1773. Some adv. 1765 was 2 years old. See my note. 1773 is 1770.

M. 1. 20 (front page, Dr. Douglass mentions spirits from cider 1750).

250. *Ap. M.C.* in N.E. 5 *Apples in England* at 2. 292. 246. 230.
mis. 2. 230. *Uss.* 3. 39. *Nat Hist.* 2. 177.

Con. 4. 56. *Woolcott* sold Apples apparently in 1647 - perhaps before
In 1648, he has 75 charges of Apples from a peck to a
bushel to a person - only 1 man had as many as 2 bushels.
Began at 1/3 a peck & 5/ a bushel - advanced to 5/6. to 6/ &
to 7/. In the Spring of 1649 was 2/ a peck - some sold to distant places
all came to £ 11. 6. 11. Some called *Pearmain*.

4. 56. 1649 - began at 1/ a peck, 4/ bushel; advanced to 5/0, 6/ &c.

4. 62. 1650 - ~~Export~~ sold at 4/ - advanced to 7/ & 8/. many at 4/9.

4. 62. 1657 - *Wool* at 3/ & 4/ - ^{100 bushels at 3/6 & 4/5} - came to 5/ & 6/. 6/ in Spring of 1652.

4. 62. 69. 1652. at 2/6. 3/ and 3/6. 100 bushels at 4/.

4. 62. 69. 1653. 2/6 and 3/ bushel. 1654, 2/6 bushel

Prices 228. Apples in N.H. by D. Witton - many about 1677

Pr 234. 1675. *Went* Apples @ 1/7. Apples @ 1/6. at 2/ and 2/6

Had. 3. 119. 62. *Went* Apples @ 1/7. Apples @ 1/6. at 2/ and 2/6
119. 62. *Went* Apples @ 1/7. Apples @ 1/6. at 2/ and 2/6
119. 62. *Went* Apples @ 1/7. Apples @ 1/6. at 2/ and 2/6

216. 4/10, and 1/ bushel. And Apples @ 8/ and 10/ at

Prices 15. 25. *Went* Apples @ 1/7. Apples @ 1/6. at 2/ and 2/6
151. Dr. E. Hunt Apples Feb. 1788. 2/ bushel; Jan. 1793. 1/2 bushel

153. Co - Apples Oct. 1788. 1/3 " ; in 1789. 1/4.

223. Apples at 8/ Nov. 1711. (8/ a pretty common price formerly)

Misc. 8. 292. Jos. Hawley 1680. &c. sold Apples 10 bushels 1/2. "Tree of Apples 8/

Con. 8. 392. 20 bushels Apples at Guilford Oct. 27. 1671. at 1/ each

Misc. 3. 137. *Wool* in assertion about Apples & Pear Prices. 1639

Misc. 2. 47. Swine fattened on Sweet Apples. P. Dudley, 1772

Misc. 1. 20. *Wool* says 10 to 12 bushels of Apples make a bbl. of cider

2. 44. *Dudley* says 7 to 9 bushels of Apples make a bbl. of cider

6. 299. Apples about 1677

Misc. 1. 144. "It is said Apples & Turnips were 1/ at 4/ in 1677.

The common drink of all rich & poor in N.E. than in any other country. Cider is

Misc. 1. 177. "It is said in a winter evening.

Misc. 4. 485. Virginians took no care of their orchards. Very few engraff. *Wool*

Book of Rates 1660 has *Peppins* & *Rennet*, & other Apples, imbed 3 bushels bbl.

Apple Roasters. One 1706 at 6. 365 - one 1717 at 6. 372. *Wool* 1694.

Con. 1. 234. *Wool* 1702 - 1773. 14. 198. Apple Roaster. *Wool* 1702

Cont. in Misc. 12. 241

Cont. in Misc. 11. 373.

Dried Apples. see Misc. 40 - Dried apples 49 bushels at 4/ E. Pomery. 1762

Hadley 3. 216. 1780. D. Smith dried apples 1 peck 1/ (4/ bushel)

Hadley 3. 213. Dried Apples 1/ peck & 1/2 peck 2 5/4 bushel. D. Smith 1766.

Prices 315. Dried Apples 1717. 1737. 1733 - very low price.

315. Dried Pumpkin 6d. in 1747

Con. 1. 2. 236. Dried Apples & Pears in Book of Rates. 1660. in an imbed 10/ bbl.

Apple Cellar. *Wool* 10. 186. *Wool* 18. 91. Hadley

Misc. 2. 47. Account by Paul Dudley. 1722.

Misc. 1. 207. *Wool* says 1748. *Wool* says only 20/ bbl. but made into Apple Cellar 60/

M. 2. 296c } *Quinces*
M. 2. 296c }
M. 2. 296c }
M. 2. 296c }

Con 4. 62. H. Wolcott. 1/2 bushel 4/ 1650.

4. 65 - Co 1 bushel 5/ 1651. - 4. 66. Quinces 5/6. quantity near 1653

{ Prices 228. D. Witton sold Quinces at 1/2 a peck. 1675 }
do. 235. Dr. E. Hunt bought at 3/ bushel 1785. at 1/2 a peck. 1677 }

Misc. 3. 151. Joselyn 1671 mentions Quince, Pear, Plum & Cherry Trees, growing in New England - from Europe, & bearing fruit. Quinces grown in Calabria & Persia

M. 3. Quinces were first brought over by English, & Dutch got them of English 12. 4. 6. peck
in 4. 50 he sold at 7. 9. 1/2

Prices 14. Vinegar 2/ 4. gal. 1745. (about 6d. or 8d. - Con 4. 54. H. Wolcott sold Vinegar at 8 1/2 1648.
M. 4. 161 Vinegar for white Wine for pickles adv. 1739. Vinegar 20/ in cask by E. French 1640.
M. 4. 158 White Wine Vinegar adv. 1736; & Wine V. by 3.

Vinegar. Misc. 2. 212c

Misc. 8. 292. J. Hawley about 1680, Vinegar at 1/2 a gallon.

Con 5. 371. C. Stanley Jr. 1701. 1/2 Gallon. 1702 + 1707. 1/4 gal.
Misc 6. 366. Vinegar 1/2 gal. 1707. M. 4. 152. 1736 1/2 gal. (say 1/8. L. C. Dorin

True Vinegar adv. long after cider was plenty
Beer Vinegar, noted 1629. Misc. 8. 401. Had 3. 212. 5/ 1/2. & 8 1/2 gal. refined
Only Wine Vinegar in Book of Rates Inwards & outwards. 46/8 tons outwards
S. J. sold sold Vinegar 1791-1793 at 1/2 gallon. (Con 4. in M. 13, b. 84

M. 2. 296b } *Pears & other fruit*
M. 2. 296b }
M. 2. 296b }
M. 2. 296b }

Con 4. 54. H. Wolcott. Pears 1/6 peck.

Prices 728. D. Witton sold Pears 1677 @ 3/ bushel. 234 Pr. 1/2 bushel 1/5.

Con 5. 371. C. Stanley bought "Wardens" (Pear) at 2/ bushel. 1702

Misc 8. 292. Jos. Hawley, sold bushel Pears at 2/3 about 1680

Misc. 2. 44. Dudley's Acc't. of Apples, Pears, Peaches, & cherries, &c

Misc. 3. 236. Will of Apples, Pears & Quinces, people 1724
had before 1657. - called Tarts, also.

Misc 3. 137. Marmalade of Quince & Preserved Damsons before 1671, Jos. Lyn
3. 150. "Store of Sweetmeats," in A. E.

Mulberries - for silk worms - noticed in Felt's Salem. Some effort 1763, 1768

M. 11. 172 Fruit Tree & Nurseries

Felt sold from the Nursery - Apple ungrafted & grafted.
Hearties, some quince. See Wolcott, Accounts, Con. 4.

Con. 4. 50. 57. Prices 67 - E. Hunt bought Apple trees - 1 quince, & 1/2 pear. 1757
do. 83. do. Engrafted Trees at his pasture 1768.

26. do. Apple Trees were 1/2 each. 1744 & 1746. (about 3 L. C.)
26. do. bought two Elms 1750.

Misc. 4. 188. 500 grafted apple trees for sale in Woburn, 1743.

Misc 3. 240. Fruit Trees ocean more care now than when land were new.
Felt's Salem 2. 144. Fruit Trees adv. for sale in Salem 1796.

Prices p. 7. Edward Yeomans of Westfield sold trees in A. H. 1795

do. 235. John Strong sold Witton 2 pair grafts 6/ 1777. (Con Misc. 11. 172 - about 1677.)

252. Wheeled Carriages, besides Carts. | Con. 9. 349.
p. 316 | m. 1. 313
w. 2. 239. | w. 2. 239. p. 316 of this

Prices 286. Elijah Lyman, Hadley br. M. had a Wagon, 1767.

Prices 76 Chair. Joseph Cook had a Chair 1768. Charged
for horse & chair to Deerfield 6/1. (probably 2^d each. 18 miles

76 Chair. Oliver Lyman one 1767. Deer Hunt had
it to Turkey Hills 30 miles @ 2^d. 5/1. also for
Hawley had it 1768.

143. Chaise. Dr. Eliza Hunt had one, sold it, 1773.
Charged 5/1. to Springfield - 3d a mile.
Guaranteed, he calls it 1782. Several hired it.
Price to Hartford 12/6 - 150 miles 3d.

Chair. Robert Brück of Sp. rode about in something
called a Chair, 1763. 6/1. See Springfield, near E.

Con 7. 20 "Horse Cart" in Windsor 1697. - and a 200 or 250 wheels.

Prices 321. John Williston Jr. Sp. 1747 had horse cart wheel, band 40/

321. Nath. Ashby had Chair body, &c. 1763.
Abner Hurdale. ing. had a riding Chair.

321 Waggon, appeared at Long Meadow 1788.

321. Jonathan Hall, of Thompson. 1776. had
a Chaise, Wagon, Single Horse cart.

Chair, after the revolution

321. Josiah Dwight. ing. 1768. had Chaise & harness,
Chair & Harness, 1/2 Wagon & Horse Cart.

321. Robert Webster of Chesterfield had wagon, 1779.

See more on 321 p. prices.

See Boston.

2. 4. 13. Galash. adv. Feb 1720. - Cash & bridge. Chaise adv. 1724. m. 1. 113.
m. 4. 132. Galash. wanted. May 1717. Stage Coach to & from Bristol Ferry m. 4. 133. 1720

Misc 4. 84. Coach & 3 Horses. May 1728. Stage Coach to & from Newport. 1716. m. 1. 101.

Misc 2. 148. French Gentleman from Canada in Boston had "Coach hire". 1711.

Felt. In 31. Chair (a chair body without a top) known in Ipswich 1730. of size 1735.

Misc 1. 65. 172. Stage Coach to Newport began June 1737. 6/1 - each way. 14 lbs baggage

" 1. 108. Stage Coach from Boston to Newport Oct 1716.
do from Boston to Bristol Ferry April 1719.

Misc 2. 132. Tax on Carriages 1737 and 1750. - Misc 4. 202.

Felt. Statistics. Tax on Carriages 1753 to 1757. - pages 347 to 361.

Misc 1. 107. A "Road Wagon" from Boston to Bristol &c. 1721. P. Boston

4. 136. Another A & S. of Peter B. Stow. He let horses, &c. for Newport. 1721

4. 175. 1730 "Common Carriage to Newport. (has the opening covered? Comes up a horse.

Misc 2. 157. The Carriage for War purposes, 1696, is a Cart, & 2 Horses,
with a carting, no other noticed. He had 5/1 a day for him up, cart & horses of riding

Misc 1. 47. War 1675-6. Man & cart & Oxen 5/1 day. Man, cart & 3 Horses 1/1 day

Misc 2. 171. "Horse Cart & 4 horses" to carry a load to sea on. July 1676.

See page 316

143. In 1781 he had fallen to 6d per mile for horse & sleigh, & 3/ for horse.
 { Prices 143. Dr. E. Hunt had sleigh for one horse 1779. 1781 &c.
 It was hired to go to various places around
 to Hartford. He charged Dec. 1778 & later 6/ per
 (24 for one) miles - perhaps 3d l. & c. To Hartford £15.
 Prices 303. Josiah Dwight, sleigh & harness 33/ 1788. per sleigh runner 24/.

Prices 321. Several sleighs appear - one in Hadley 1759
 one in Springfield 1760. Slay & harness in Sp. 1768.
 Westwood Cook, "slay & slay crous" 25/ 8/ 1748.
 Rev. T. Woodbridge, Hatfield, had a sleigh 40/ 1770.
 Several others in & after the Revolution.

321. Timothy Eastman's "Horse sled with seats" 5/.
 is the first notice of anything approximating
 to a sleigh: 1733. He had 2 hand sleds, 3/

321. John Brown, NH had a team-sled 2/ and
 a pung 1/3. 1774. (was not the latter a cheap
 horse sled for one horse, or sleigh?)
 [See others in Price p. 321.]

Con 5. 350. "A Slay & harness and shafts", 1682, being 6 or 8 room

Con 9. 168. Madam Knight's Account of the Dutch Sleighs. 1704-5.

else 3. 83. Sledges used in N. York, as in Sweden in winter, 1749. but are
 too bulky, Kalm.

3. 91. Slays not used in Raccoon Settlement N. J. 1749. Kalm

Sleighs were called sleds for a time - probably had sled or
 plank runners (see Eastman's above) & partly had been cut on

Mass. 4. 173. a "sled" from Boston Dec 1738. No sleighs alluded to in newspapers

4. 178. 182. No mention of sleighs. 1741. but men, horses & "sleds" crossed
 on the ice from Dorchester, Cambridge, &c. to Boston. Jan. 1741.

182. A pair of "slay runners" advertised in Boston Jan. 1741

Mass. 1. 113. A Slay adv. in Boston 1724. with a Chaise, &c.

Mass. 2. 314. } Sleighs loaded, passed from Sheffield to Westfield 1738. Dec.
 else 1. 161. } Also Jan. 1737.

Porter p. 114. The Early Sleighs had plank runners - Tim Dwight had such
 an one. Solo Stoddard had a sleigh (and runners) 1761. But four before his.
 Old Case had a pung.

CH. 1. 104. Only 6 or 8 sleighs in 1765 or 1770, in N. Hampton. names
 of owners given.

Pen. mag. Sledges, not wheels, formerly used in Bristol, to convey heavy goods from the quays.
 Sledges, so called, were used in England in 17th century, on
 the ground. Had they runners or low wheels? Macaulay mentions them.

Felt's Ipswich 31. Sleighs in Ipswich 1740. (and doubtless before.)

N. Hamp. 2. 390. Ebenezer Hunt & Josiah Clark Jr had each "a small sleigh called a pung"
 in 1763 and 64. value only 5/ each.

Sledges of all sorts & sizes are used in Germany. one even has 12 runners.
 are covered with cloths stretched all over with stilted wheels, Stollbachhausen the
 sledges. Even for ashies sled sledges on the hill sides. A horse or the sled
 a different children are seen in sleds or children find a word of sleds in their
 with vehicles. [See more sleds in] Fourt. 2. 5. 7. 2.

254
use. 2. 11] Tea in Hampshire, before Revolution.

Tea is not named in the books of Joseph Hawley, 2^d, who was a trader, and died in 1735.

First Tea sold in Hampshire, that I have noticed is on Major Hawley's book, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ came to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ O.T. & is charged to Elisha Hawley about 25. 1749. (Prices 1740 Prices 289. Major Hawley Sept 1755. got 1d Tea in Boston for Capt. Wm Lyman 54. + 1d for brother Clarke at 54, both in n-keepers.

289 In 1756 he charged all to Noah Strong 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ for further Lyman 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Madam Stoddard, which Mr. Hawley got in Boston

285 In 1758, June, he sent to R. Island for a pound of Tea at 1762, resented to Boston by John Wier for all 6 of Tea In 1764 he had a pound of Tea of brother J. Lyman, 7/6

203. Timothy Dwight sold Tea 1762. 3 and 4. at 8/8 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb mostly by $\frac{1}{4}$ lb some by $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb.

203 In 1766 he sold Tea at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 1/4.

211 In 1767 he sold Tea at 5 1/4 and 5 1/8. Rev. Jonathan Gould had 1d Sept: + another 1d in 1767. 5 1/4 Tea is in his Boston by chest 4 1/2 per lb. He had in Boston 1767 for New Port 105 lb Tea at 3 1/2 O.T. (4 1/3 lawful (m. 18 97).

67. Isaac C. Hunt had 1d Tea 1767 at 8 by way of T. Dwight.

87. He sold Tea 1767 & 1768 at 4 1/2 per lb.

123. Capt. C. Hunt sold Tea 1768 at 4 1/2. 1770 6 1/2

131. S. H. sold Tea to several 1764 @ 4 1/8.

134. S. H. sold Tea 1782 at 10 1/4 + 9 1/4, and 10 1/8, not same as below

133. S. H. in 1776 had 2 lb Tea at 9 1/2 Aug. 15. 1776. at Hatfield.

136. 137. Capt. C. Hunt had in Memorandum, Nov. 1771 100 lbs Tea at 3 1/8. They bought of Luke Bliss of Springfield, July 1773, at 262 1/2, at 4 1/2 currency (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. currency).

140. 141. They retailed Tea 1771 Oct. @ 4 1/6. 1773 at 4 1/4 + 4 1/4

142. Rev. John Hooker bought of them, Sept. 1774. 6 lbs Tea @ 5 1/6. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

143. They retailed Tea 1773, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. - next 5 1/4. Feb. 1774, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

134. In the Revolution, C. Hunt & R. Shepherd sold Tea at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1781: at 9 1/6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 1/8. 1782 (max in 1782 above).

R. Osbeck sold Tea at Springfield 1761. at 6/6 (ounce) and in 1760 at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rev. Robert Sweet had 8 lbs. 1760 and 7 1/2 lbs in 1761. - same at 5 1/6. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 10 1/6. (3 sorts apparently) and 6 lbs in 1764 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

11. 2. 245-
11. 11. 1044.

Coffee in N.E.

I find none in Connecticut River in the 17th Century nor for many years after 1700. - not much if any before 1740 or 1750. But some people have coffee dishes earlier.

Joseph Hawley I find who died 1735, was a trader but kept no coffee.

Prices 203. Timothy Dwight, 1762 to 1764 sold some coffee. many persons bought a little. - at $1/2^d$, $1/4^d$ & $1/6^d$

Springfield, Conn. Dr. Breck sold coffee at $1/4^d$. 1760 to 1764. $1/4^d$. and Dr. Breck bought 7 or 8 lbs in a year for a time.

Prices 131. Sheppard & Hunt sold coffee at $1/6^d$. 1769; $1/8^d$. 1770; Pr. 134. $1/9^d$. 1782;

Prices 143. Breck & Hunt sold Mr. Hooker, 1775, 10 lbs coffee $1/4^d$ 141. Do sold coffee, 1774, @ $1/6^d$.

98. Lewis Sheppard, coffee $1/6^d$ & $1/8^d$. 1788

164. Dr. E. Hunt. Coffee cost in market $1/6^d$, 1801; $1/7^d$. 1798

D. H. sold at 2^d . 1797 and 2^d . 1798.

191. Coffee cost 10³ lb. 1773 (in Boston)

Mass. 4. 93. Coffee in Boston 1730, 6³. M. 4. 149. Coffee 7. 1729. (prob about $2/6^d$ L.C.)

4. 118. "Coffee for sale by pound or ounce" adv. at a Coffeehouse. 1713

4. 131. 132. Coffee & Levant Coffee. adv. 1716. 4. 143. 8³. d. 1728. about 3³ 4

4. 126. Coffee first advertised June 1722.

4. 172. Coffee adv. at $2/6^d$ by hundred, $3/6^d$ by 16, must have been very soon 1738

11. 154. Coffee in England & France.

4. 153. Raw & roasted Coffee adv. 1731.

Felt's Ipswich p. 28. Coffee was little used in Ipswich till 1700, and not much till after the revolution

Coffee sold to Country Readers in Boston (Stebbins & Snow
1790 "10 lbs only @ $1/1^d$, and 18³ chocolate at same time) Nov. 1, 12³ & $1/1^d$
1793 May 12³ @ $1/1^d$ - 1793 Oct. 1³ & 2³ coffee @ 10^d (S. & S. bought at same time 50³ chocolate
1794. Mar 18³ @ $1/1^d$ - 1794 Oct 22³ @ $1/2^d$. 1795. 35³ @ $1/2^d$ 4 chocolate
1796 April 12³ @ $1/5^d$ - 1796 June 25³ @ $1/5^d$ - Aug 24³ @ $1/6^d$.
1797 April 36³ @ $1/6^d$. Oct 20³ @ $1/6^d$. - 1798. 43³ @ $1/6^d$. 20³ @ $1/8^d$ H
1799 May 12³ @ $1/10^d$ - 1800 @ $1/6^d$

Jonathan Need's book, 1791 to 1793, very rarely has a charge for coffee. Sometimes $1/2^d$ lb. sometimes 1³. The farther back 2³ of coffee in Oct 1791 @ $1/6^d$. S. Judd had 1 lb.

Robert Breck at 8³. 1760 to 1765 sold coffee mostly @ $1/1^d$. some as high as $1/5^d$ In Philadelphia, Coffee 1793 was 15 to 17³.

Coffee is in none of the price currents of N. Y. Philadelphia or Boston for a long period - perhaps not before the Revolution.

It was first adv. in Boston 1712 again 1713. - same time with Tea. Chocolate was a d. 1706 & Cocoa. "Coffee Powder by pound or ounce" adv. 1713
Coffee in no price current Philadelphia before Revolution
Boston in current 1722

Cont. in Aug. 11. 1044 to 1045

*Coffee Houses-

- u. 2245. m. 4. 103. "Coffee & other public houses" noticed 1718
- Thomas. Hist. Printing. mentions Gutteridge's Coffee House in 1690 - Misc. 1. 198
- Misc 4. 127. Gutteridge's Coffee House, Cornhill, Boston. 1713. also 1716
- 4. 129 Crown Coffee House, King St. u. 1714 also 1716.
- 4. 128 Great Britain Coffee House, in Queen St. 1713.
- 1. 103. M. Selbys Coffee House, King Street. 1718. (perhaps same as above.
- Misc. 1. 198. London Coffee House was in Boston 1691. and
 (Don't know. 1690 - perhaps some years before. So 2 in Boston 1690;
- Mass. 2. 166 Widow Campbell kept a Coffee House in Boston, near
 the Post Office. She died or gave it up 1704 & Nicholas Boon
 petitioned for the place. She sold Coffee, Tea, Chocolate,
 beer, ale, cider, rum, & mead. - This was
 probably the London Coffee House of 1691.
- Mass. 4. 119 London Coffee House, next door to Post Office Nov. 1704.

M. A. A. Chip III. Coffee Houses in London were places of great
 resort by the upper & middle class; all who paid a penny
 were received; they went to hear the news & discuss it,
 and to talk & smoke, as well as to drink coffee.
 Coffee was not the principal attraction to many.
 This is in reign of Charles II. or before 1685, and after
 Every rank, profession, & every religious & political
 party had its coffee house. In that of the 10th & 11th
 perfumed smoke was used, but no tobacco; but
 in general the rooms reeked with tobacco,
 and people sat in eternal fog & stench. There
 were jurist's coffee houses, where no oath was
 heard. There was great smoking at the literary
 coffee house. Pamphlets about coffee houses were pub-
 lished 1673, 1674, 1675

Chocolate

- u. 2242 m. 6. 368, 1711. Chocolate 2/ lb.
- Misc. 4. 125. A man guards COCOA Smokes Chocolate in Boston 1712
- 4. 128. Chocolate, Coffee & Tea adv. at a Coffee House in do. 1713
- 4. 117. Cocoa in Price Current. £5 to 7/6. (with 1720 say 6/4 to 8/4. w. l. m.
- 4. 172. Cocoa & Chocolate advertised 1705 - before tea was adv.
- 188. Chocolate 1743. 12/ + 10/ lb. 3/ + 2/ 6. d. in hamper currency
- 4. 143. Chocolate 8/ lb. about 3. 6 m. 1728. 41-13. 302. Chocolate £5. 140.
- 14. 174. 1742 Chocolate 10/ lb. Cocoa 30/ cut. 1755 Chocolate 1/ lb. m. 172.
- M. A. A. mentions a Chocolate House, the resort of the fashion. 1837.

II. 314.
 Fells Search pig. was sometimes used in Ipswich in 17th century but was
 rarely used then and since. produces hungry feeling.
 1790 chocolate in Boston 8/ & 10 countrymen. 1791 8/ 11/ 1. + 8/ 1793 Oct. 50d 2/0.
 1795 50d 0/11. 1797 11/ 1798 50d 0/16 1799 11/ 1800 18 to 20.
 1774 11/ 1779 40d at 8/ 0/ 1784 11/ 1788 13/ 182 13/ 0/ 1844 13/ 0/ 1845 13/ 0/ 1846 13/ 0/ 1847 13/ 0/ 1848 13/ 0/ 1849 13/ 0/ 1850 13/ 0/ 1851 13/ 0/ 1852 13/ 0/ 1853 13/ 0/ 1854 13/ 0/ 1855 13/ 0/ 1856 13/ 0/ 1857 13/ 0/ 1858 13/ 0/ 1859 13/ 0/ 1860 13/ 0/ 1861 13/ 0/ 1862 13/ 0/ 1863 13/ 0/ 1864 13/ 0/ 1865 13/ 0/ 1866 13/ 0/ 1867 13/ 0/ 1868 13/ 0/ 1869 13/ 0/ 1870 13/ 0/ 1871 13/ 0/ 1872 13/ 0/ 1873 13/ 0/ 1874 13/ 0/ 1875 13/ 0/ 1876 13/ 0/ 1877 13/ 0/ 1878 13/ 0/ 1879 13/ 0/ 1880 13/ 0/ 1881 13/ 0/ 1882 13/ 0/ 1883 13/ 0/ 1884 13/ 0/ 1885 13/ 0/ 1886 13/ 0/ 1887 13/ 0/ 1888 13/ 0/ 1889 13/ 0/ 1890 13/ 0/ 1891 13/ 0/ 1892 13/ 0/ 1893 13/ 0/ 1894 13/ 0/ 1895 13/ 0/ 1896 13/ 0/ 1897 13/ 0/ 1898 13/ 0/ 1899 13/ 0/ 1900 13/ 0/ 1901 13/ 0/ 1902 13/ 0/ 1903 13/ 0/ 1904 13/ 0/ 1905 13/ 0/ 1906 13/ 0/ 1907 13/ 0/ 1908 13/ 0/ 1909 13/ 0/ 1910 13/ 0/ 1911 13/ 0/ 1912 13/ 0/ 1913 13/ 0/ 1914 13/ 0/ 1915 13/ 0/ 1916 13/ 0/ 1917 13/ 0/ 1918 13/ 0/ 1919 13/ 0/ 1920 13/ 0/ 1921 13/ 0/ 1922 13/ 0/ 1923 13/ 0/ 1924 13/ 0/ 1925 13/ 0/ 1926 13/ 0/ 1927 13/ 0/ 1928 13/ 0/ 1929 13/ 0/ 1930 13/ 0/ 1931 13/ 0/ 1932 13/ 0/ 1933 13/ 0/ 1934 13/ 0/ 1935 13/ 0/ 1936 13/ 0/ 1937 13/ 0/ 1938 13/ 0/ 1939 13/ 0/ 1940 13/ 0/ 1941 13/ 0/ 1942 13/ 0/ 1943 13/ 0/ 1944 13/ 0/ 1945 13/ 0/ 1946 13/ 0/ 1947 13/ 0/ 1948 13/ 0/ 1949 13/ 0/ 1950 13/ 0/ 1951 13/ 0/ 1952 13/ 0/ 1953 13/ 0/ 1954 13/ 0/ 1955 13/ 0/ 1956 13/ 0/ 1957 13/ 0/ 1958 13/ 0/ 1959 13/ 0/ 1960 13/ 0/ 1961 13/ 0/ 1962 13/ 0/ 1963 13/ 0/ 1964 13/ 0/ 1965 13/ 0/ 1966 13/ 0/ 1967 13/ 0/ 1968 13/ 0/ 1969 13/ 0/ 1970 13/ 0/ 1971 13/ 0/ 1972 13/ 0/ 1973 13/ 0/ 1974 13/ 0/ 1975 13/ 0/ 1976 13/ 0/ 1977 13/ 0/ 1978 13/ 0/ 1979 13/ 0/ 1980 13/ 0/ 1981 13/ 0/ 1982 13/ 0/ 1983 13/ 0/ 1984 13/ 0/ 1985 13/ 0/ 1986 13/ 0/ 1987 13/ 0/ 1988 13/ 0/ 1989 13/ 0/ 1990 13/ 0/ 1991 13/ 0/ 1992 13/ 0/ 1993 13/ 0/ 1994 13/ 0/ 1995 13/ 0/ 1996 13/ 0/ 1997 13/ 0/ 1998 13/ 0/ 1999 13/ 0/ 2000 13/ 0/ 2001 13/ 0/ 2002 13/ 0/ 2003 13/ 0/ 2004 13/ 0/ 2005 13/ 0/ 2006 13/ 0/ 2007 13/ 0/ 2008 13/ 0/ 2009 13/ 0/ 2010 13/ 0/ 2011 13/ 0/ 2012 13/ 0/ 2013 13/ 0/ 2014 13/ 0/ 2015 13/ 0/ 2016 13/ 0/ 2017 13/ 0/ 2018 13/ 0/ 2019 13/ 0/ 2020 13/ 0/ 2021 13/ 0/ 2022 13/ 0/ 2023 13/ 0/ 2024 13/ 0/ 2025 13/ 0/ 2026 13/ 0/ 2027 13/ 0/ 2028 13/ 0/ 2029 13/ 0/ 2030 13/ 0/ 2031 13/ 0/ 2032 13/ 0/ 2033 13/ 0/ 2034 13/ 0/ 2035 13/ 0/ 2036 13/ 0/ 2037 13/ 0/ 2038 13/ 0/ 2039 13/ 0/ 2040 13/ 0/ 2041 13/ 0/ 2042 13/ 0/ 2043 13/ 0/ 2044 13/ 0/ 2045 13/ 0/ 2046 13/ 0/ 2047 13/ 0/ 2048 13/ 0/ 2049 13/ 0/ 2050 13/ 0/ 2051 13/ 0/ 2052 13/ 0/ 2053 13/ 0/ 2054 13/ 0/ 2055 13/ 0/ 2056 13/ 0/ 2057 13/ 0/ 2058 13/ 0/ 2059 13/ 0/ 2060 13/ 0/ 2061 13/ 0/ 2062 13/ 0/ 2063 13/ 0/ 2064 13/ 0/ 2065 13/ 0/ 2066 13/ 0/ 2067 13/ 0/ 2068 13/ 0/ 2069 13/ 0/ 2070 13/ 0/ 2071 13/ 0/ 2072 13/ 0/ 2073 13/ 0/ 2074 13/ 0/ 2075 13/ 0/ 2076 13/ 0/ 2077 13/ 0/ 2078 13/ 0/ 2079 13/ 0/ 2080 13/ 0/ 2081 13/ 0/ 2082 13/ 0/ 2083 13/ 0/ 2084 13/ 0/ 2085 13/ 0/ 2086 13/ 0/ 2087 13/ 0/ 2088 13/ 0/ 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Remittances from Hamp. County.
 M. 2. 296. 15. 288. Surplus of the Farmer.

Musc. 8. 292. The first Joseph Hawley 1688 to 1693. sent to Boston
 8. 295 (to pay his debt probably) Peas, wheat, Pork in barrels
 and money, some Flour.

Prices 229, 237, 239. &c David Witton sent to Hartford, Boston &c.
 Flour in barrels, Pork in barrels - chiefly Pigs.

Prices 275. &c The 2d Joseph Hawley, paid in Province Bills;
 and much by Fat Cattle owned by himself & others.

Prices 275. Tow Cloth & Bags were sent to "the Island", (Newport)
 and probably R. I. Bills. Some Cloth & Bags may have
 been sent to Boston.

Tar & Turpentine were sent to Boston

Com. 5. 364. Flax was sent from Hartford to Boston - at 6 M.

Mass. 3. 284. Drovers of Hogs were sent to Boston. Deerfield. 1751.

Prices 262. Fat ~~sew~~ (driven to Boston (with others) 1734 - J. Hawley
 Cattle were driven to Boston, grass fed, more than stall fed.
 "Crovers" were on the Road to Boston in 17th Cent. See p. 326.

M. 13. 210. In January 1766-7, great quantities of provisions
 were carried to Boston by "sledges", including over
 20 tons of wheat flour, of which 8 tons were from N. H. &c.
 much more expected (Feb. 9.)

M. 13. 215. Fat Hogs were driven from Walpole to Portsmouth N. H.
 & killed Sat P. March 8. 1768. &c Sold at 3d lb.

Removes from the Colony.

Felt's Salem 2. 631 - 1641. A person. had travel out of this patent by sea
 or land without leave from Gov. Dep. Gov. & Assistant.
 This law did not continue long.

Virginia a law against leaving the colony - Musc. 2. 101. 121

Printed law of 1641 page 91. c. 1. that "Every man of this jurisdiction
 shall have free liberty to remove himself & his family at
 their pleasure out of the same, provided they be no legal imple-
 ment to the same way". - There must be some error in Felt's edition.

Children's Sports.

Pierpont in his verses on the Pocket Knife of the Yankee Boy, 1852, begins:—

"The Yankee boy, before he's sent to school,
Well knows the mystery of that magic tool,
The pocket knife."

m. 2. 2144 He learns to whittle; makes a chestnut ^{11.12.275} whistle;
a shingle dart; an elder popgun with a hickory
rod, and sharp explosion and rebounding wad;
a wasps' nest fiddle; a pumpkin leaf trombone;
& when older, a bow and arrow; windmill;
waterwheel.

We may add to children's plays — the Whirling '9,
top, smoke mill, sling, heads & joints; Drawing
cuts,

Con. 8. 408 Throwing up coppers, guessing head or tail — (old cross & pile
betting) coppers, & a mark.

Sliding down hill in the winter & drawing back the sled.
Hitting & skating on the ice.

Snowballing & rolling up snow. Playing truant.

Gathering Chesnuts, Walnuts, Butternuts,

Gathering whorlberries, Dewberries, Briarberries, Shawberries,
Checkerberries &c. Gathering flowers & branches, and birch,
and checkerberry leaves.

Lecture day, on 2. 11. was a play day in mission, ^{Letter 623}
as the schools were let out when the lecture began. Did
not vacate on Wednesday P.M. page 380. grow out of this?

Prolicking on green grass; making holes in sandy loam with
fingers and the quills, finding birds' nests.
Making houses with cobwebs.

11. 108. Sliding down hill in Albany. Mr. Grant; & skating & Sledge Races

11. 11. 353. Throwing bars of wood, &c. upon each other's garments.

Catching Butterflies

Catching Grasshoppers, saying "give snolasses or I'll kill you".

Viewing their shadows in the water.

11. 11. 353. Throwing bars of wood, &c. upon each other's garments.
To make each other's touch with the tongue, a piece of metal exposed to
open air. To make each other's touch with the tongue, a piece of metal exposed to
open air. To make each other's touch with the tongue, a piece of metal exposed to
open air.

Children make or find riddles & propose them to others.
11. 11. 353. New M. Mag. 11. 96

Children used to play with garget berries (poke) & paint each other's
Girls colored their dolls' garments with the juice.

Guessing Riddles, Charades, &c.

11. 11. 353. Throwing bars of wood, &c. upon each other's garments.
To make each other's touch with the tongue, a piece of metal exposed to
open air.

262 Aug. 1852

[See p. 172, 173.]

Dressing Skins in Oil, &c Rec. Engr.

Buff - is leather prepared from the skin of a Buffalo. It is dressed in oil after the manner of Shammy or Chammois leather, & called **Buff-skin**, & anciently much used by military men for a kind of coat or doublet. - Skins of Hks, Oxen, &c are dressed in oil, prepared as the buffalo skin, and called **buff** and used as buff. Manufactured in France.

2203 Moose of America makes good buff, & Indians use the skin for snowshoes. Dress in the moose's brain.

Shammy or Chammois. Skins are dressed in oil or tanned, soft & pliant. Chammois is a wild goat.

It is counterfeited with goat, kid & sheep skins.

Mode of dressing Sheepskins in oil is given. Lime is put on the flesh side and the wool taken off. It is soaked in lime, lts - scraped, soaked in brine water - lime all taken out - dried, sent to the mill with oil - stockfish oil the best - soaked - laid in the mill though & full till soft, then oiled with the hand - then milled & dried - oiled again - dried & again - then scoured in ley, worked & beat & all the oil got out - softened.

The Kid & Goat skins are chammoised as sheep skins, only the hair is not taken off by lime as sheep skins, but after soaking in ley. They are milled, oiled, &c.

Shammy leather is not only soft & pliant, but bears soap without hurt.

Dressing skins in Oil - They are soaked in water; then in a lime pit, then pulled & delivered to the frier, (?) then struck with oil & sent to the mill - milled - then scoured & dried. - other operations - Skins of Deer, sheep, lambs, &c. are dressed in oil - usually cod's liver oil. Oil is the principal ingredient. Stockfish is codfish.

Wash Leather. A merchant says this means leather that may be washed without harm - I conclude it is the same that "bears soap" above - that skins dressed in oil may be washed. I may be in error.

2203 The same tanning may have the same effect. The squares sent the deer skins in a leather & brains, marrow & soft fat of the animal skin & dried & smoked by the fire; then steeped & washed in warm water; worn, rubbed, stretched, dried, scraped. Are then very soft & beautiful, almost equal to Shammy leather. Hadron Dec.

"Oiled leather" & "oil skin leather" much used in England & for doublets & breeches, & for lining leather doublets. 1629.
2. 246. Gov. Winthrop 1630 sent to England for Oiled calf & sheep skins.
2. 246. Do " 1634 " " for Wash leather stockings.

2. 246. Duty in Leather in England - each kind mentioned - 9 Anne 1712
3 ways of preparing leather as on next page.

210 C
m. 13. 64. 66.

Tanning, &c

from Rees Encyclopaedia.

1 Tanning leather, is preparing hides & skins in the ooze of the Oak & other barks, or in sumac.
m. 13. 64
Cm. 1. 180. Oak bark used almost entirely in England, except Sumac. No very great improvements in tanning for 200 years or more. Quooze in English Law 1712.

2 Dressing leather is Dressing skins in white for gloves and other uses. For skins of sheep, lambs, kids, goats. Wool & hair are got off by aid of lime, or lime water. There is soda hily, scraping, fulling with pester in water, drying, soaking in water and bran. Alum, salt, wheat flour, and yolks of eggs are all applied to some skins; alum & salt, or alum & wheat flour to nearly all.

Some are tawed with the hair on. Skins of horses, cows, calves, kips, dogs, wolves, bears are tawed for some purposes. [Beaver skins also. q. d. d. m. Buck & Doe skins are also tawed or dressed in alum and salt, or alum & meal. They are "struck" with alum &c.]

3 Dressing in oil - is another way of preparing. See preceding page. It is making into leather in oil or oil is chief ingredient. Hawg Remedy

Indian Dressing of Deer's Skins. The squaws in Virginia & Carolina take buck & doe skins, soak them, free them from hair with an old knife &c. when wet; then put them in a Kettle with Deer's brains dried & preserved - & after they are scoured wrested & twisted, then spread out & dried. 9. women will dress 8 or 10 skins in a day, begin & finish.

Indians dress moose skins in the brains of the moose, for snow shoes.

Morocco leather is made of the skin of the goat & other animals, dressed or tanned in Sumac. Galls also used. The leather is colored red, blue, green, yellow, &c. First made in Morocco.

Now made in Barbary, Spain, France, England &c.

They are pounded, scraped, sowed up & filled with liquor, &c.

Turkey leather is about the same - but dressed variously. Sumac, galls, alum, salt, bran, olive oil, &c. are used.

That is, one or more of these things, is used on some kinds of skins.

Morocco not used for shoes in England or no allusion to shoes used for lining coaches, book binding, &c. [See Morocco shoes from England. page 134]

Wise 3. 429. R. Williams says, the Indians' shoes & stockings were made of deer skins, well tanned and oiled.

Mass. 5. 2. 3. Boston Dressed 30,000 skins into Wash leather 1746. 7. 8. for summer wear. 1746. 7. 8. from a year later. Sold 1000 dor. gloves yearly to the colonies 1746. 7. 8.

[see m. 13. 64]

[Cont. page 314]

p. 267.
Nov. 2. 2086.Mass. 4. 284. Those of Virginia in Beverly. 1705. Nov. 2. 258. 230

Card playing not allowed — see Nov. 9. 70. as to N. Haven.

Card Playing at Springfield 1662. Hampshire p. 147.

do- at Hartford.

do at N. Hampton, or "Coving". Prices 291. 1768.

2208. Packs of Cards.

Cards & Thanksgiving (Fell-stumps) were adopted as substitutes for Lent & Christmas.

Salem 1662. Law against keeping Christmas Aug. 11. 1658. Repeated Feb. 15. 1682.

Mass. 3. 246. Law against Cards, Dice & Tables in Mass. March 1631.

Printed Laws, p. 57 (1640, 47, 51) forbid the game of Shuffle Board

and (Borwick) at Ordinaries, "broth play or game" Jan. 5

Dancing in Ordinaries forbidden also. Keeping Christmas forbidden.

Games or Dice not to be played at any place — Penalty 5/

Salem 1670. When did play cards & dice. A fine of 5 £ to be required

of one who brings playing cards or dice into ellam, or who has cards or dice in his custody, or courts may impose corporal punishment.

Nov. 2. 1735. Nov. 2. 1735 Pope's Day, Nov 5. Substant.

Salem. Nov. 5. a Pope day was observed by some — not religiously.

Disorder at Charlestown, Nov. 5. 1662.

Nov. 5. 1685. a bonfire on the common.

Nov 5. 1686. Day religiously observed and a dusky protestation

Noisy demonstrations on this day & Disorders. (See against them 1753

1755 another act. 1769 another act. (See against them 1753

the doing, but against some. Bonfires were also kind.

1767. Nov. 5. there was a great Display in Salem of the pope

the devil, &c ending in a great bonfire.

Felt says the custom of a bonfire (but no image) was

kept up in Salem & other places till about 1817. When

not used to order nor honesty.

Nov. 50. Birth of Washington celebrated at Salem Feb. 22. 1793, 1797. &c

52. Charles II. proclaimed in Boston Aug. 6. 1661. Parade, guns, feasting,

James II. his accession, 1685 observed with much parade in Boston.

Birth of George II. also then observed under the name of St. George's Day.

William III. & his accession. Coronations birthday &c

observed under him & successors — to counteract the

newer the republican spirit (these things not

general in colony but in many places)

1730 King's coronation — charges for bread, cheese, pipes, wine &c &c, punch,

wine & candles.

1782. June 12. the birth day of French Dauphin celebrated by some

4th July. Independence. [Felt's S. 2. 635] Great day in Boston July 18.

77. 784. 1779 first notice of its celebration in Boston. (See Nov. 12. 1779)

787. 1793 first celebration at Salem, that he finds. A feast. So 1797. 98. &c. Nov. 12.

1804 Each party celebrated the day. Federalists & Democrats

in Salem for first time. Each an oration — first he notices

1799 Dec 14. Washington died. Belosted, minute guns, &c at S. Dec 24

meeting 30. (Washington was at Salem Oct. 29. 1789)

L. 1. 154. Nov. 5. 1735. Pope Day. Guns at Castle fired. Rejoicing & Bonfires in evening. Nov.

4. 198. Nov. 5. 1745. Guns at Castle fired. Rejoicing & Bonfires in evening. Nov.

- Con. 4. 407. Shooting at Turkey before Christmas & New Years in New York. seems before revolution. Each paid for shooting, and if one drew blood he had the Turkey. *Salmon. The B. Knickerbocker. 1888*
- Hunting quadrupeds. Game abundant.
- Howling. Fishing. Hunting Bears
- Skiing.
- Sleigh Riding - "Sledge Riders" - *See p. 110 of Grant's. 1840*
- Hunting Raccoon - (my own experience, &c. - *Warner. p. 75 of this.*
- do. mentioned by Kalin.
12. 3. 77.
- Page 26 of this. Hunting of various kinds, p. 75.
- Page 74 of this. Hunting Bees. *War. 8. 357.*
- Hunting Musquash in my Note Book
- Misc. 1. 27. Hunting & other field sports, but little used in America. (a single)
- Misc. 1. 122. Pigeon shooting by Rev. Th. Smith. 1000 at a time.
1. 124
- Felt's. Jan 2 495. Shooting at marks on Salem Common 1685. It was done every when
- Crapping for woodchucks & other animals
- Catching wolves in pits, & in other ways.
- Felt's. Spanish. Catching them with meshnets & nooses.
42. 43. Catching wolves with hawks
- Mar. 1. 168. Barbecues. An ox was to be roasted Oct. 1, 1689, at Roxbury but authority prevented it. [A Barbecue p. 85. in 1793.]
- Con. 9. 53. Shooting at a mark. Common, & encouraged by authority at New Haven. 1649.
- M. 1. 173. Shooting at a mark, an amusement in Mass. 1738.
- Con. 9. 73. Running Horses - complaint of it at N. Haven 1665
- Hadley p. 132. Running Races in Hatfield 1672 &c. in streets & meadows by children & servants. Fine & forbidden. - *See Salem. p. 357*
- Con. 9. 74. "Gathering Nuts" in time of Indian Harvest
- Coffin Newbury p. 224. A Barbecue at Newbury, after taking
- Smith & of Quebec 1759, or an ox was split & broiled on a
- Misc. 1. 126. "huge gridiron". Public Thanksgiving, Oct. 25.
- Rejoicing at final conquest of Canada 1760. Thanksgiving Oct. 9.
- Misc. 1. 165. Raisings - were times of merriment. Supper on a fat moose after raising Keene M. house, 1737.
- "Raisings are with us times of festivity" says J. Fred. p. Diary June 26. 1771.
- Coffin N. p. 261. Skinning Males. 1787. at Newbury. 236 skins spun. *See p. 140 of Town Hist. II. p. 48.*
- p. 380. Vacations in Schools - showing some shortive days.
- Hunting Rabbits still common, when were not hunting
- Rabbits early in March 1852.
- Misc. 2. 22. Amusements in Berkshire Co. and Seasons of Amusement and Relaxation.
- It is not uncommon to play tricks on the first of April (Mar. 1852)
- Even ladies now in past years have sometimes made cakes with cotton wool inside; & visited with sawdust as an ingredient.
- Town Hist. II. Ball playing, Wrestling, Foot races in Farmington. 17th 115
- Field Middlesex p. 31. Horse & Horse racing not infrequent formerly. Have ceased. Gambling rare. & is declining.

266. Diversions, &c

Mass. 1. 293. Belknap's account of Diversions in N.H.

Mass. 4. 169. "Evil Customs" connected with Ordinations, Weddings, Lectures, Trainings, Huskings, Commencements, Courts. These evil customs were evil diversions. Boston ministers.

Mass. 1. 293. Belknap mentions Trainings, Courts, Raising Houses, Launching Ships, ordinations, as serious concourse, and a amusement for young people. Dancing accompanis. Eased shooting for wagers. Firing at marks. Huskings concluded with supper & dance.

Mass. 4. 115. Plate of 30 £ value to be run for at Cambridge. July 1722. In house money 29/

Mass. 4. 130. Horse racing. A 20 £ plate to be run for at Cambridge. 1715

4. 136. do do. A 10 £ silver Bowl to be run for at C. 1727

4. 163 Horse Race from Boston to Swansey 55 miles 1735. Wager 100 £.

Mass. 3. 372. Marshall's Diary mentions 3 Holidays in a short time. in which his work was hindered - viz. 1 Training Day, Election Day, & Proclaiming the Queen; - May 1702.

usually went from Braintree to Boston to attend Election, and sometimes attended Artillery Election.

Bonfires Enig. 2. 235. See next page

Mass. 5. 230. Bonfire on Copp's Hill, & Fort Hill, for the 4. 177. 177. Summ. of Quebec. Cost with liquor £ 25. 12 1/4. 1759.

4. 205. The sum of charges £ 40. 7. 7 for final reduction of Canada 1760. First 4.

Macaulay } Says Country gentlemen in England, in time of Charles II. were often attracted to the County-town by business and pleasure - by assizes, quarter sessions, elections, musters of militia, festivals and races. The markets, fairs & shops were in County towns.

Some of these attractions drew men to country towns in N. England.

Mass. 4. 87. Bonfire & rejoicings at Portsmouth similar to Boston. Oct. 1. 1759

Bonfires were common in rejoicings in England. - Many in London - "streets in a glare" - "piles of faggots".

The burning of the Pope - lighting of windows, the noise of rockets, squibs & fire arms. "Crowds drank good health to their friends & confusion to their enemies around piles of blazing faggots." Popes were made of wax. 1714.

Some of these modes of rejoicing unused in New England.

Rejoicings Days in England, which were observed in Boston, &c after the liberation of 1692. King William's birth day Nov. 4. Queen Mary's April 30. Their coronations April 11. Not much regard to these things until Queen Anne's time - Her birth day Feb. 6. see line 8. 136. More done under George I & II

b. 76. Huskings - see Huskings above.

Conn. 9. 74-5. Huskings at New Haven 1666. occasions of frolics & disorders.

13. 42. & jolly ordination, and a frolicsome ordination

Trappenberg, v. i.

Woodchucks caught in steel traps by themselves in all the towns, or most of them, caught many, got off the hair brushes on the flesh side & then tanned them & made something soup band. Sold them to my father, hired men who made whips of them.

Whip lashes were made of wood about 50 years ago. Streams were cut round and round, beginning on the south - sides were white & bent round. I believe some turned in a turn and in other ways. Old story about Egremont Churchman's.

Musquash were caught in traps near Broadbrook
in E. Hants. & in various other places. The bait was sweet apple.

Mincks were about Ground Brook, but were too shy.

FOXES were caught in trap. by some - but it was very difficult to get one into a trap.

Skunks sometimes get into traps set for other animals.

Raccoons were sometimes caught in traps, but it was rare. I once caught one in a trap set in a small creek for muskrats, and baited with vegetables.

Bonfire at Brookfield on repeal of Stamp Act. 1766. "Revolution's" letter
p. 266 Bonfires &c on repeal of Stamp Act.

Admiral }
Portsmouth } Stamp act was repealed March 18. 1766, and the news
reached Portsmouth April 14 (some say perhaps 17,
he means May 14) Bellringing, Everest celebrated May 22
by bells, cannon, ships' colors, drums & military music
drinking toast, procession, eating & drinking. In evening
a bonfire on windmill hill. A great way
the centre of the bonfire, and a stage built round
it filled with combustible materials; the flames ascended
to the top, where was a bomb, which made a fine explosion.
There were fire works, & illuminations.

Birth of the Dauphin of France celebrated on P. June 26, 1782

Celebration of Peace with England, at P. April 28, 1783.

all in opening.

celebration of the Adoption of the U.S. Constitution June 26, 1788

General Washington at P. Oct. 30, 1789 - great rejoicings, sent
to Kitting no farther. A splendid ball given to him.

Smith, Derry at Falmouth

Mass. 1. 1. 17. Great rejoicing at Falmouth at repeal of Stamp Act.
 many 100 people mad with drink & joy. a deluge of drunkenness.
 Public Thanksgiving for the repeal. July 24. A bonfire.

Feltz. Salem. Rockets discharged at Salem after capture of Burgoyne 1777.
on visit of Washington, 1784. &c.

Shuckwell & Legendre in 1784. Baillon in Boston 1784. Salem 1790

Madam, her great mentioning of Haven Amusements 1704 - Riding from town to town on lecture days; shooting at target on training days; Day of St. Election 1621. In Mass. 10.3.135

D weight. 1. p. 81. Pleasures of Winter. In Mus. 10. p. 135

ut p. 67. *Pinus resinosa* & *Quercus macrocarpa* in the island

m. 4. 188. 1943. Fishing Deberghans, Decoume of Riv. of Seconche at Old market falls.
Cm & Hille. 11. 6. 74.

Cont. *Ullrich*. 11. p. 74.

Mar. 2. 202

SNOW SHOES.

Musc. 6. 125. Chaplain's notice of them in Canada 1603.

Musc. 3. 146. Josselyn's Account of them in Maine. 1673. They
 " 3. 138 ^{were used by Indians - not English.}

Ed. Enc. V. 247. Canada Indians have snow shoes, "made
 of a kind of network fixed upon a frame, above 2 feet
 in length, 18 inches broad & shaped like a paper kite."

Ed. enc. X. 6. 8. Indians lowlands Hudsons Bay have snow
 shivers for each foot - a large curve on the outside,
 but nearly straight in the inside. Made of birch
 wood, & at the pressure; and a netting of those
 from deer skin fastens the toes & heels to the bottom
~~of the~~ sole. They are 4 1/2 feet in length & about 13 inches
 broad.

Page 262. 263. Snow shoes said the made of Moose skin,
 Not the external shoe, but the moccasins; that cover
 the foot. I conclude.

Musc. 3. 147. Josselyn 1671. says the Indians go on snow shoes
 in the winter

Musc. 3. 163. Lechford calls the winter feet clothing of the Indians -
 "boots, or a kind of laced tawed-leather stockings".
 These were moccasins - not snow rackets.

Musc. 3. 296. Vanderdonck says their shoes & stockings (moccasins) are
 made of deer and buffalo skins.

Musc. 3. 303. Belknap's acct. of snow shoes

Gen. Reg. 77. 29. Helt's account of snow-shoes. He thinks they were
 used by early settlers - he found one pair 1651. They were very rare
 then and until after 1700.

" 15. 3. It was in 1703, that King's men pursued the Indians
 in snow shoes & killed 5, and brought snow shoes into repute.
 winter of 1703-4. See Pukallow, Mass. 2. 14. N. H. Mass. 2. 14

Musc. 4. 70. "Our people do not use snow shoes, which never did before."
 Feb. 3. 1705. Referring to citizens towards Portsmouth - not to soldiers.

Mass. 2. 164. Order for Snow Shoes, March, 1703-4. ^{the snow was deep.}

Mass. 2. 170. Snow Shoes in Philip's War. Treasurer charged
 1675-76. for "making Rackets & Snow Shoes £27. 18. 0.

Mass. 2. 30. Many in/out ordered 500 pairs Snow Shoes March 13. 1703.
 125 for Hampshire - rest for other frontiers; many more for 1704-5. Mass. 1. 205

Mass. 4. 290. House voted snow shoes Nov. 19. 1702. but Council did not.

" 1. 411. 714 pairs snow shoes paid for 1705-6 @ 5/ per pair [see Musc. 9. 144]

Mass. 2. 169. Governor says: "the enemy cannot outmatch our snow shoes" 1708.

2. 53. Snow shoes & moccasins went together - only 3/ for both the winter
 at first. 5/ voted for both Nov. 1704. men said they cost with bands 10/.

2. 63. "Snow shoes & moccasins" 7/ pair 1711-12, & 2/ a year to keep in repairment

Mass. 1. 204. Some snow shoes were paid for in acct of 1698-9.

1. 175. 1709. 500 allowed in H. for yearly repair of snow shoes at 2/ pair

3. 90. Snow shoe men in Hampshire, 240 in 1724 - many of 30 in Hatfield. Mass. 2. 220
 10. is price of snow shoes and moccasins, & 3/ yearly for repairs.

Mass. 2. 61. Council ordered snow shoes. Dec. 1704 [Cont. page 302]

46. Lightning Bugs. [Misc. 3. 145. Misc. 6. 260. M. 2. 13]

Ed. Enc. V. 245. "Fire Fly or Lightning Bug, which has a very effulgent appearance at night" is a common insect in Canada

Misc. 3. 101. noticed by Kalin at Albany, 1749. June. M. 3. 99. abundant at Albany

Con 8. 404. Fire flies surprised the first settlers of Pennsylvania

Misc. 3. 98. Fire flies abundant in N. Jersey, May 31. Kalin, 3. 96. Fire flies appeared April 26. 1749. Philad. Co.

Howitt (Germany) found hosts of fire flies near Heidelberg - had never seen them before.

"Cuban Lightning Beet" described by a writer in Gerbe 1855. opubs. in Drew's Natural Hist. The whole formament is in a glow with them in the evening through the wet period. They are a hard-shelled beetle 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, rather slender. They have warts on the upper side where light rays shine; & they emit brilliant light at intervals from posterior lobes, the venter.

M. 11. 142. Horned Bug

Ed. Enc. V. 245. "Horned-Bug or Stag Beetle, flies about in the evening" is Canada.

Described in Harris's Insects of Mass. p. 340. 440. "Horn-bug" He calls their horns, "upper jaws." Appears in July & begins of Aug. H. B. Putnam says the Horn bug is produced from the grub found in the rich earth of old chipyards & in rotten wood. It is a day in summer evenings.

Misc. 2. 236. Bull Frogs.

Their croaking not noticed by Jomelyne nor Wood nor other early writers who mention frogs.

Misc. 2. 14. Dr Bullivant mentions them with a "cry just like a bull."

" 3. 97. 98. Linn. notices it in Pa. & N. J. "an enormous noise." May & June, "a hideous noise."

Misc. 2. 178 mentioned by Clayton in Va. 1688. "Noise like bellowing of a bull." H. B. Putnam says "This frog that by a leg, will imitate to great perfection the crying of a child."

Misc. 9. 376. Mrs. Jameson saw one in Canada "at least a foot in length." 1837.

Whippoorwill [Misc. 2. 2146. Nat. Hist. 1. 19.

Misc. 3. 96. Kalin heard Whippoorwill at Philad. or about there. " 3. 98. April 22. 1749. In the morning later. 4. 9. Albany. M. 1. 17

Who mentions them earlier?

N. Hist. 1. 19. Indian name Weocacis - its sound

Misc. 9. 376. Their cry melancholly. (M. Jameson)

" 8. 10. Whippoorwill, called the "lousy", "fading", "bird of night". " 4. 95 4 lines of poetry on the Whippoorwill 1731

M. 2. 211. 30. Tree Frogs or Hylas. many species; or Tree Toads

M. 2. 269. M. 2. 19. Green frogs on Trees in Va. Misc. 3. 83. M. 2. 19. "numerous & noisy."

H. B. Putnam says Everts & Leards saw the Whistling. found in the air during g.

M. 6. 327. Clayton account. M. 2. 19. - for 22 days well mounted from ground with red eyes. M. 3. 139

270. Shade Trees. in 2. 207 2986.

Misc. 3. 76. Button Wood was a shade tree at Philadelphia
3. 83 in 1748. ~~Alum.~~ ~~New York~~ ~~subulow.~~
Con. 8. 406. Button Wood & Willow principal shade trees in Philadelphia
m. 13. 332 before the Revolution
a Lombardy Poplar introduced in 1786 or 7.

Misc 3. 83. Locust (*Robinia pseudo acacia*) and Button Ball
" 3. 76 were the principal shade trees in New York 1748: There
was a few Elms and Limes (Bass.) ~~Kalm~~

Misc 3. 96. Red Cedar was first shade trees at Gentlemen's Seat in Phil.

Felt's Ipswich p. 66. says Lombardy Poplars were set out
in various parts of Ipswich, 1798. Became unfashionable
in 10 years. — Weeping Willows had preceded
them; and some Pine & Spruce. — Elm & Mulberry were
ornamental trees about 1670, & have continued. Horse
Chesnut and mountain Ash followed the Poplar. The
Catalpa came later. Locusts not mentioned, but
probably were in.

Cowley took great care of ornamental or shade trees in
Early days (see page 360) and then continued, on some
of them, until a recent period, were preserved with care.
All gone, 100 young elms were set out in 1839. [Gage]

Felt's Salem? He says, ornamental trees were chiefly
Elm, Mulberry, Pine, Spruce & Willow
until about 1748, when Lombardy Poplars were
introduced — was suspected of breeding insects. It
was rejected in less than 20 years — Weeping Willow
planted. Horse Chesnut, & Ash came in. Catalpa
1. 197. He mentions Poplars set out 1801, and taken up & Elms set out 1817
1. 201. Locusts were set out on one or more of the Common
in Salem 1748; at least 5¢ was offered for each tree that lived,
in Old T. Common had become denuded of trees.
1. 578. Button Wood was used for a century before some houses
began to fail about 1840

Misc 3. 271. Lombardy Poplars were planted in some places 1799. Hist. Col
m. 13. 323. Lombardy Poplars introduced into Providence about 1748.

Shade Trees in Boston Misc 6. p. 12 In Reading p. 15

" " in Watutown p. 48. Cambridge 50 p. Plymouth p. 58
" " in Brewster p. 5. Salem & p. 22

Berkshire Hist. 89. Ornamental Trees & shrubs in Berkshire
Faircliff, Spruce, Lilia, purple & white, Pine, Spruce, Fir, & Cedar,
mountain Ash, Weeping Willow, Yellow Willow, a Locust, ~~Robinia~~
Lombardy Poplar is yielding to more beautiful ~~Robinia~~ & Elm
Robinia hispida is rare. ~~Robinia~~ Chesnut some, ~~Robinia~~ & C.

Shade Trees in Concord. Shattuck p. 199. Elms, Poplars & fast growing ~~Robinia~~
Buttonwood, Horse Chesnut, & Fruit Trees.

Shade Trees in Guilford. Con. 10. 484. in Faircliff m. 13. 412.
Lombardy Poplars in Portland Hist. m. 1803. [Con. on No. 11. p. 88.]

M. 2. 232. Indian Barks or Boxes.

- These "Barks" which so often appear in the inventories of Hampshire in former years, are noticed by Posselton in 1671. He says they are made of Birch Bark. Prices 3/6 3/5. 332
- Muse. 3. 147. They make Dishes which they sew together. They make Buckets, to carry water. They make Boxes - all of this bark.
- Their "Carks" were of various sizes, some large & some small and by the English to store & deposit articles.
- Ed. Care. & 67. The Northern Indians boil their food in vessels made of birch bark; they put hot stones in the water.
- Muse. 1. 304. Indians make Dishes, boxes, canoes of white birch. Birknap.
- Con. 10. 109. "322 packs Indian Boxes" in N. York.
- Hadley Barks - Prices 3/6. John Marsh, Barks 1725. V. 4. Deakington Pr. 307. had as to 1729. - Prices 3/6. Wm. Marsh Barks 1731. and Rev. E. T. 1731.
335. John Alvord, S. Hadley 1758. 2 Barks, one with meal.
334. Two meal Barks at Northfield 2/1. (Barks) were much used for meal.
- M. 2. 290 Knot Dishes & Bowls.

- M. 3. 147. Josselyn says the Indians made spoons and ~~knobs~~ out of knots - These "knot dishes" or some made by the English, are frequent in inventories.
- M. 3. 87. Kalin says the Swedes used to make dishes, bowls &c. of the knobs or excrencencies of the Ash - but when he was there, 1749, they had earthen dishes, & those of other wood. He mentions knobs, great & small, growing on Oak, ash, and red maple.
- Prices 3/5, 332. Knot bowls & dishes very common in Hampshire. Also called "knot ware" - 1719 to a time the Revolution.
- In Hadley 3. 64. James Kellogg had Knot Dishes 1759. do Prices 300. Moss, Poole Knot bowl. - Prices 32/6. E. Hubbard. Haff. had Knot Dishes & Dishes. - Prices 333. Stephen Kellogg Knot Dishes 1739.
- Prices 333. Cotton. L. M. Knot dishes. 301. John Pyncheon 1721. 6 Knot Dishes 6/3 Knot Skimmer 3

M. 2. 232 Indian Baskets & Mats. See M. 18. 163

- M. 2. 294. Muse. 1. 276. They made Baskets of flags, rushes & hemps. Piquins 1670.
- Muse. 6. 250. Wood says the same 1634. Mats made of the same. Women do it.
- Muse. 3. 413. Gookin calls the birch bark articles, Baskets - great & small. Some of rushes, beuto, maize husks, wild hemp, a kind of silk gr. 10. - some of bark of trees. Mats of several sorts.
- M. 14. 371. 1729 Rugs & Mats 10/1
- M. 17. 146. Pyncheon had Baskets of whites & Indians. Also trays & mats.
- M. 10. 255. 250. . . . had a Clove Basket, & a Basket.
- M. 6. 250. Indian Women gather flags & make mats, and lamp & rush wood. with dyeing stuff make curious Baskets. [See M. 18. 162] with intermixed colors, from 19 quarts to 8 bushels.

Vermin, so called, or mischievous animals,
birds, Insects, &c. [Misc. 8. 30 3. 35 5 158]

Those noticed by Kalin. 1748 & 1749. are:—

Misc. 3. 77. Raccoons destroy chickens — ~~also~~ Eggs. Trapped by dogs, &c.
3. 90. They eat grapes, maize, apples, plums, & chestnuts.

3. 77. Striped & grey Squirrels destroy maize —

3. 79. Musktoes buzz about the bed & bite. Like gnats of Sweden.

3. 79. Great Woodpecker (*Picus pileatus*) said to destroy ripe maize.
3. 79. and other woodpeckers. Red headed W. p. eat maize.

3. 84. Skunk noticed — not said that he is mischievous.

3. 84. Foxes, Grey & Red. Both said to kill poultry, & red ones
kill lambs. Indians say, there were no red ones
till Europeans came. Reward in Penn. old fox 24. young 14.
Skunk about a bout 2/6. Pa. Cur.

3. 84. Wolves formerly plenty — not plenty 1748, except in
interior. Reward 20 sh. Pa. 30 sh. in N. J.

3. 84. Blackbirds devour maize; & pull it up, when
planted. 2 species, the purple or crow blackbird,
and the Red winged Starling. They appeared in Penn
and N. J. 1743. The reward for killing them in those 2
colonies was 3d a dozen — Story about New England.
Some soak seed corn in a decoction of the roots of
white Hellebore. (Poke-root. — same p. 92.)

3. 84

Birds & waterfowl much diminished, Kalin says; the
Indians seldom disturbed the birds, but the Europeans & of
Starlings etc. in the woods, have killed & scared them away espe-
cially the eatable birds. — Fish diminished too from so many
be caught, from mill dams, &c. Kalin

Blackbirds, Squirrels have increased — they live on
maize part of the year. Some other birds not eatable have
not diminished much. 16.

3. 84. Squirrels. The reward for killing in 1749 was 3d each &
maize. There to 8000 £. in Penn. [470,000 Squirrels. 3 = 8000 £
to make for grey & black ones, he o. (Kalin. Penn Cur.
Striped Squirrels plenty, but no red ones. Flying Squirrels p. 81]

3. 84. Grasshoppers — make a great noise. 1. 98. "deafening song".

3. 84. Caterpillars — strip trees of leaves. 3. 97. were abundant in May
3. 84. grasshoppers in fields & meadows.

3. 84. Moths, eat clothes

3. 84. Fleas in about, Indian huts & dogs full of them.

3. 84. Crickets. in fields, some come into houses — they are
3. 84. from Penn. to Canada. Their noise causes pain
in the ears.

3. 84. Beetles are plenty, but none among the Indians.

3. 84. Woodcoaches — a plague in some provinces
in the every house in N. York. as in woods & about grain

3. 84. Woodlice. in Penn.

27.1 Vermine [In Mass. 8. 158. 355
[In. Injury to Crops. p. 350. 351.]

Misc. 1. 230. Hens & other birds pulled up Corn in Corn. 1751.
Eliot would soak the seed in Skunk cabbage liquor (I think
he means poke root, as Kalm. p. 272.

Misc. Con. 2. 119. Crows pulled up Indian's Corn June 1621. Indians complained

M. H. 2. 188 Grasshoppers abundant 1798 & 1799. Caterpillars & small toads 1799
Misc. Hon. 2. 99. Hot, damp season good for silkworms - Flies want hot dry air.

Misc. Hon. 2. 98. Locusts appear in N. H. 179.

Misc. Hon. 2. 98. Webster says the Canker Worms began their ravages
in 1791. Does not allude to them before. Continued 1792, 93. High dry orchards, deformed.
ravages, suc. by down 1793. R. H. says they appeared 1728 & 89. H. 2. p. 100

Misc. 3. 172. Canker Worms - ravages in the country about Boston - in
N. H. 2. 94. June 1738. He alludes to their ravages 20 years before. (Perhaps
it is only the caterpillar.

Mass. 1. 138. Ravages of Worms - devouring corn & grass June
and July 1687. in Hampshire. Letter from John Pycheron.

Mass. 2. 169. "Great number of Insects devouring the fruits of the earth"
June 23. 1708. First described by Lewis G. Ross.

Mass. 2. 83. Corn in Deerfield destroyed by the worm &c. in 1692.

N. Hamp. 1. 25. Locusts. E. Hunt says - "The year 1733 is the
year when the locusts were here".
[H. B. says and mentions locust & caterpillar. p. 290.]

Whitney's Worcester County says Canker worm was
P. 146. in Lunenburg, 1793.

Felt's Ipswich. 42 43. Various ways of taking wood-voes.

Misc. Hon. 2. 185. Wolfhounds, & in Felt's Ipswich p. 42
Felt's Ipswich. 1. Beans, Foxes. 1778. Woodchucks 1734. 1/2 doz.

Misc. 8. 155-158. Rewards for killing Vermin. Also Misc. 8. 404
Shattuck. 1. 45. Concord, 1672 took measures to destroy black birds & jays.
1792 game law ordered 1/2 young ones & 6 eggs.

Con. Misc. 2. 119. Lice & Fleas & Mosquitoes at the tent of Menasoot, 1621.
Misc. 8. 317. Account of Lice.

Coffins & Newbury 46. "Innumerable armies of caterpillars". 1646.
Their ravages from Roxbury church records. Prayers & fasting
delivered the people from them. Noted by Wadsworth - 6th worm the last long

in Newbury p. 70 Caterpillars & drought, & mildew, & Canker worm 1666
Canker worm said to have first appeared in 1666. Pres. Dwight 1. 76.

148. Worms ate up trees, grass, &c. 1687. S. Wall's Journal
205 Caterpillars very numerous & devouring 1734. 1735. 1736 mostly.

b. 213. Worms devoured corn & grass. Listed 8 or 10 eggs. 1743

p. 218. Caterpillars & other insects & drought - in 1749. Same in Felt

b. 238. The worm or caterpillars of 1736 came again 1770. Described
by Dr. Dwight. Drought also. - 1770 see next page

elt alludes to Canker worm, as a b. ending 1665, 1686 and
p. 194 1769, and later. Came 1824 & increased after that year

Grasshoppers in great numbers usually accompanied a drought.
Felt says Canker worms spread through a large section of N. E. 1770. & appear
1. 246. A. Salem in June. The regenerated corn where - courses, worms, &c. &c.
2. 128. A. Salem in June. The regenerated corn where - courses, worms, &c. &c.
Penny about Salem 1822 to 1834. Worms after 1834 - see P. 100. Worms.

6.240 Rattle Snakes Thred. logs p 99

M. 1.119 3 persons bit by rattle snakes in Conn. about Sept. 1730.
" 11.115 1 died; 2 recovered. Boston Paper

Misc. 2.32. Cotton cloth & letter to Royal Society about Rattle Snakes, & their Gall.

2.53. Fascination of Rattle Snakes.

Pers. Dought. 1.1.1. 56. Hist. acct. of snakes & fascination.

Dwight III. 302. "The Canker worm has never any considerable Depredations more than 40 or 50 miles from shore - has been in the country 150 years or more. (1809 p. 109.)

Pers. Dwight. Hist. acct. of the Canker worm its ravages 1770. See Vol. 1. p. 175. and the General. 12. 304

Hist. B. & H. in. 1.1.1. 11. "The expression in 'Canker worm or Apple tree Caterpillar' which does he mean? He uses the term as if it were a single species, apparently meaning Canker worm.

1790. Summary 1789 from Sermon of Rev. Thomas Prince. Feb. 2. 128. Salem.

Ann. 2.20. Innumerable swarms of grasshoppers; millions of little worms, on leaves of orchards; multitudes of large worms cut off the roots of garden corn, ground covered with a redish soil; crooks, springs, & many walls & fences away; with grass burnt so as to appear irreparable; remaining corn holding up & trembling at the prospect of losing half our stock; obliged to leave cattle alive; no seed want of bread & nothing to buy it with.

Worms.

Loffins Newbury. 1646. "Armies of caterpillars filled the plantations" devoured grass, & corn, barley, Roxbury. 14. Newbury. 1666. An army of Caterpillars, Drought, muldew, Cankerworm, 1667. Worms did much mischief to trees & grass.

The preceding are on opposite page.

Rowley. 1661 Wolf Pens were made to catch and in later years. Town paid a bounty. These pens are not described. 1666. Town paid 2, 6 a head. Kill 9 roxes. Wolf hooks described by Josselyn - & account copied by Gage.

Fall. Salem. Grey Squirrels devoured corn in West Salem or Danvers 1711.

1.246 Said to be millions of them in the village.

1.247 Salem ordered Barbary Bushes Destroyed 1747. A. L. 1. 1758.

1.269. Wood. 1633. says Squirrels spoiled the grain, & they carried cats into corn fields.

Misc. 3.252. An army of Caterpillars 1649. made trees bare - & a cart wheel seen Felt. Salem 2.127. Cankerworm in Boston 4 years. 1658, 59, 60, 61. Hull.

" 2.127. Caterpillars, Palmerworms, flying caterpillars, in June. 2. F. 1. 1655. Hull, & the flying caterpillars seem to us.

2.127. Caterpillars in Boston - past had devoured apples. But few 1666. Worms in corn & grasshoppers & caterpillars in the fall.

2.127. Worms threaten a famine May 1686. in Salem

2.127. Insects devoured trees. 1708. Fast June 23. 1758. Gen. Fast. July 15. 1741-4

2.127. Palmer worms most abundant 1736. & destroyed the

2.147. Caterpillars of worms eat almost every grain in ground. 1743. June 27.

2.127. Grasshoppers did much damage. August 1750. 1754

2.150. Worms very destructive to grain. July 1756

Cont. Misc. 2.96. "A great multitude of Caterpillars, devoured the grass in the fields at Northampton. Mass. 1768. Summer hot. Worms.

in above. 2.96. Canker worm 1760. around grass & corn. 1791

2.96. A heat insect spread on 2. 1775. M. 2. 98. Ravages 1780-1792

[Con. Misc. 11. 114]

76. *Shovels, Spades, &c*

The Old Shovels had a wooden frame and were shod with iron on the edges.

Muse. C. 146. 1624 } A shod shovel cost in England 1/6
" 3. 136. 1639 } sterling.

" 3 135. The wood of shovel cost 6^d in Eng.

The wood of a casting shovel cost 10^d.

Spades (on same pages) cost 1/6 - probably all iron but the handle.

Muse. S. 401. 1629. 10 doz Shovel, & Spades cost 18/ doz. in E.
Muse. C. 182. 183. Both Shovels & Spades an in early New. 1646 and 1653. 1668. M.C. 210
London p. 362. Says "the Carn shovel has the blade generally of wood, sometimes edged with iron". He refers to the shovel used for grain here. The more common shovel had a blade all iron, though formerly found shod with iron.

London p. 363. has Spade & Spadelet for cutting upwards, waterpout shovels, &c.

Prices p. 320. A shod shovel 2/ 1710. Wooden Shovel not shod 6^d.

Booke Ratio. 1660. Shovel, exported, Shod, 4/ doz. do. unshod 3/4 doz.

Continued 2. 242 } c/o Iron Shovels.

2. 232 } Here Shovels imported. 13/4 doz.

Continued 2. 246 } Gov. Wentworth 1634. wanted "Steel Spades, and Shovels."

" Iron Shovels," bought in Boston 1794. 3/ ea. 6 shovels @ 2/6 ea (S. S. S.)

1792. Shovels 42/ doz. Spades 42/ doz. - 1793. 6 shovels @ 2/6

1793. Shovels 42/ doz. 4 Shovels @ 5/9 ea. 1795. 6 shovels @ 4/6 H.

1794. "6 Iron Shovels" @ 4/ B. - 1796. 6 Iron Shovels @ 4/9: 6 at 5/3, 6 at 5/8

1796. 1 doz " " @ 4/ H. - 1797. 6 Spades @ 6/.

1791. J. Judd & sold Shovels 5/8. Spades 5/.

1794. Iron Shovels & Spades; Steel Shovels & Spades; American Shovels & Spades, ad.

1758. "Indians shovels & shod shovels," ad. in Boston. in 13. 187

Continued in Con. 10. 434.

Scythes. Continued 2. 247. Con. 10. 414

1728. John Buck, Salem apparently asked for a license to encourage him in manufacturing scythes. Not granted. Fell Salem. 2. 178

1748. Scythes & Axes made in Tiph hammer and iron water by J. Orr. Mus. 3. 270.

1744. Scythes said to be made by Hugh Orr at B. about 1740, & Axes.

Eight Vol. II. 15. Says Hugh Orr, from Scotland 1717, came to Boston 1737, and in 1738 settled in Bridgewater. He set up a trip hammer, the first in this region made scythes; afterwards Axes. was many years the only maker

1738. 1744. Orr's best scythes ad. in 13. 187.

Continued 2. 246 } Gov. Wentworth 1634. wanted "grass scythes & British Scythes."

1791. J. Judd sold Scythes at 6/

175. H. Webb, 1660, had 36 scythes cost in E. 27/6 doz. or 2/7 1/2 ea. add for expenses &

undercharge, 100 per cent - makes 38/ doz. or 3/2 ea. so inventoried.

M. C. 144. J. Atwater 1676. had 22 Scythes @ 3/ - in 14. 1. 15. Stub Scythes cost in E. 23 doz.

165. 168. W. Putnam 1652. Scythes @ 4/8. (most retail. " " 1745 long Scythes cost in E. 26/ doz. St

168. 1688. 1 doz Scythes 27/ sterling.

1713. 1680. Old scythes & axes 3/

1722. Con. 9. 1704. 33 Scythes @ 2/10 (wholesale price at N. Haven

Cent. in Con. 10. 434

278 p. 279. Posts, Rails, Fences. — [Con. from page 137.]
[General Colonization, Cont. & misc. 1. 326] Misc. 4. 65

Misc. 1. 305. Stumps of White Pine turned up for
fences — have lasted 50 years. Dr. Bethune
See Dr. E. Farmer p. 92.

Misc. 4. 134. Cedar Posts advertised in Boston.

4. 188. 1100 rods of Stone wall on a farm in Woburn. 1743.

4. 177. A Log Fence in Concord, had a top stick called "rider"

Hadley 2. 119 (182). "Holing 20 Posts" for fence, about 1683.

124. 5 Posts at 5.

Misc. 1. 143. Sharpening of Rails & Holing of Posts. Rails rived. My Law
1664-1691

Con. 9. 1. 13 Posts were "mortised" at N. Haven. Was it done with a chisel?

p. 331. See Pale Fences.

Con. 9. 1. 13. about Indian Corn Fields — Towns to pay damage done to Indian fields by
their cattle. "When they have a right to plant". Towns, Farmers & persons
to help Indians fence their corn; "and felling trees, riving & sharpening
rails, and holing of posts." To draw the fencing into place, and towards
pulling up the fence, & "sell or lend them corn to finish it." What loss?

1852. Whootaw fences are by law 10 rails in height. N. Y. Evang. Sept. 1852

Misc. 3. 77, 89. Worm & other Fences in Penn. & N. Jersey. Ralm.

S. Hadley, p. 1. Hedges or fences on South Hadley plain near Springfield line made of rails & posts.

Misc. 1. 131. Hatfield allowed 1/2 a rod for post & rail fence 4 feet 4 inches high. 1663.

Making Fence.

Hadley 2. 119 (182). 1683, making 7 1/2 rods @ 9/6.

1696. 13 1/2 rods 5 rail fence @ 2/6.

1699. 7 1/2 " 5 rail fence @ 1/6

1705. 7 1/2 " 6 rail fence @ 3/4 + 2 rods @ 3/4

This at old
Ward's place
or Bethuel lot

New Haven Fences & 1640 } These fences were made by posts,
about hornelots, &c. } 1641 } mortised set in the ground, then
Con. 9. 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 } rails from post to post, & then upright
pales were nailed to the rails.

Another kind of Fence was made of posts & 5 rails,
and another of posts and 3 rails, and no pales upright.
Posts, Rails, &c. described in N. H. records. See references.

The fences were to be secure ^{against} cattle, goats and pigs.

For well Fences, 1653, one of pales, nailed or pinned, or of 5 rails
well fitted, or of stone ^{weight} 3 1/2 feet high at least, or with a
ditch 3 or 4 feet wide and a substantial bank having
2 rails or a hedge or some equivalent.

Rowley Street Fences were to be 4 feet high 1643. Fences were
to be in order from March 1. to Oct. 31. — In 1660 a strong
3 rail fence ordered between Newbury & Rowley, to prevent cattle
coming in. Col. Newbury mentions a fence between
Pentucket (Stratford) and Newbury, 3 rails high, 1640, p. 51.

Misc. 8. 120. Fences in Berkshire ()

Our fathers were used to gates in England, across lanes and highways. — see Con. Mus. 2. 221.

Gates occurred formerly in N.E. wherever there were common fields with public highways through them, especially in Mass. 4. 244. A road through Sheffield from N. to S. 1754 near the H. River, had several gates on it, where were corn fields.

Coffin p. 59. many gates across highways in various parts of Newbury. 1834. "Travelers who usually went on horseback were obliged to dismount every few miles and open a gate."

Penalty for leaving gates open, generally 1/6 in Rowley, ordered.

Complaint about gates & law regarding them, 1847. Con. Mus. 1. 161. "Many old gates across highways in England existed by a sort of prescription". To cross a gate across one with a mischance.

London, 1845 to 449, has several English gates, and farmers, some the "slip-car gate", which seems like our N. England 1845.

At. Brum. Peasantry of China have no fences, no gates.

Con. 3. 76. "Common gates" mentioned in Windsor, 1657.

1278 Fences

1669. Bradford (part of Rowley, cut by Merrimack) ordered fences to be either a sufficient five railed fence the rails well placed, at least 3 feet 10 inches high; or hedge, pale or ditch equivalent to such 5 rail fence.

Printed Law. Fences by law were to be sufficient, but might be made "of stone, fence, rails, ridges, creeks." Page 56. men were not obliged to fence against Goats, apparently.

Field, p. 6. Fences in Middlesex County, Con. are 1. wholly of stone; 2, stone with 2 or 3 rails & posts; 3. post & rails; 4th of rails only. The expensive fence is generally about one dollar 1 rod. Hedges, hardly known.

Dwight III. 219. He mentions fences of stone many in old settlements of rails & boards. Hedges none. In recent settlements, fences are made of logs, raised upon each other. He notices brush fences, & those made by falling trees along the line of fence and piling on branches, &c.

House on 324. Parliament has in several instances limited the height of hedges to 5 feet, to prevent their shading the road, but this limitation is disregarded.

N. E. Fanner 92. says Virginia fence is so called from its being much used in Virginia. Bush fences, (i.e. brush fences) he notices. Also fences of stone & rails. (From the 2nd stump turned up. D. Jones.)

1700's, Boots, &c (Cont. from 134th page)

P. 134. Mens Shoes in England seem to be of the sizes 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13, and from 2/5 to 2/7 pair, sterling at wholesale.

P. 148. Mens Shoes 11s + 12s - medium or common sizes - an attempt to fix the price at 5s. in Mass. 1670.

P. 148. Women's Shoes, 7s + 8s. - there seem common sizes. an attempt to fix the price in Mass. 1670 at 3/8.

What is the meaning of these Nos.?

Em. 5. 366. Women's wooden Heels were 1/2 doz. + some 1/4. 1706. 1707 also Heels at 3 + 4 a pair.

5. 373. Lasts were 8 each. 1702.

Handy 3. 221. Elvord Smith sold a poplar log to Jos. Beck for heels, 1783, at 5/.

Misc. 1. 306. Belknap says poplar was used for heels + lasts of shoes.

1700's

Gen. Reg. 5. 25. Robert Turner of Boston 1651. - 12 children's shoes 3: 11s at 4/4; 12 at 4/8; 13. 4/10 pair; and wooden heels at 9d a doz. 20 doz.

" " p. 27. Ladies wore wooden Heels until after 1800.

" " p. 27 Right & Left, revived about 1814.

" " p. 27 Buckles continued to about 1795

Pattens, Walker says, are wooden shoes with an iron ring worn under the common shoe. (What was the ring for?)

Glog. An additional shoe for women, to keep them from wet. Some of wood.

Goloshoe. An overshoe, to keep the foot dry. Webster says there were of leather - & all three. is open at the heel - and all in use until 1795. Cork soles followed.

India Rubber, Webster says, began to be worn 29 years ago (or 1823). Cork in Book of Rates, first shoe-makers rated at 4/4 doz. places and then when 1 a doz. to far in the cork.

Mass. 2. 100. In Philip's War. 1075. 1000 pairs shoes 2 3/4. £37. 10. 30 pairs shoes, 2 3/4. 102/6.

Misc. 3. 54. Chamblayne, 1692, says the poorest people in England wear leather shoes - not in some other countries.

W. H. Salem 2. 145. India Rubber shoes advertised 1823. See above Flint's Reading. Shoes were little worn by farmers & their families in summer, formerly, except on Sabbath & holidays. Misc. 6. 16

Felt 2. 11. A quote from Dr. Kitchin that some of the shoes were sold of 1737. 38. And Buckles instead of strings began to be worn at same time.

Handy Paper 1797. Jonathan James with offered "Ladies Stuff Shoes" at 4/4 to 7/6.

Women's Shoes, among New England yeomen, seem to have been made of leather, calfskin, &c. colored black, and not of silk or worsted, or Morocco, until the middle of the 18th century. I mean their best shoes. The wealthy in large towns, had other shoes, from England; and occasionally the farmers (any) may have had such, especially at her marriage.

Joseph Hawley, 1715-1735, did not keep shoes for sale, nor did other traders before him, or contemporary with him, in Hampshire. The shoemakers made shoes for women as well as men. All traders sold shoe buckles. — Timothy Dwight sold cloth shoes made here, and at Lynn, & probably some shoes made in England.

Musc. 4. 134. Men's shoes & Boots, came imported from England - 1719

1 100. Shoes of various kinds were constantly imported, as well as clothing & eatables.

4. 157. Pump for women seem to be common low shoes; that cut low about heel & instep, & soles thin. Pumps were imported.

4. 157. Newfashioned lasts & newfashioned wood heels ad. 1742

4. 145. An runaway Indian woman had "leather heeled shoes". 1728

4. 152 Runaway men, 1730, some had "leather heeled" shoes and some "wooden heeled" shoes.

India Rubber Shoes. Mr Webster in his plea for Charles Good-year, March 1852, says India rubber is the product of the *Ficus elastica* in Brazil - first carried to Europe 1736, but not used. Doct. Priestly says it was used 1791 to erase pencil marks - hence its name. India rubber first known in U.S. about 1820. In 1823, 500 pairs shoes were imported & sold at Boston. Experiments to make a plastic, as to spread it on cloth began 1828 or 1829. Roxbury Factory commenced 1832 - others in 1834, '35 & '36. All failed but one, at Providence. Charles Goodyear began to manufacture 1834; but did not make his important discovery till 1839. Got his patent 1844.

Goodyear to wit F. says Startups are rustic shoes with high tops, or half gaiters. See also p. 208

Athenaeum III. 13. Boots, in time of Elizabeth, were made of russet cloth or leather, long in loose ruffled about the leg, with immense tops turned down & fringed. Some made of fine cloth, unbrided.

III. 13. Shoes then often made of velvet; some with high cork soles or bottoms - stitched, & wound with bands of ribbon, right & left

III. 1. 233. In Scotland on Sunday, the peasants, well dressed, wash their parish church barefooted, & carry their shoes & stockings in their hands till they reach some downy bank by a stream, not a great distance from the church, where they sit down, wash their feet, put on stockings & shoes, & let loose the bottom of the gown which had been pinned up, & appear respectably in the pews.

Musc. 2. 288. Warner's notion of shoes.

Right & Left. M. 2. 208.

Continued in M. 2. 12. p. 67

Misc 2. 205 Coals or Sea Coals from Gr. Britain.

Misc 4. 125. Coals adv. in Boston 1711. — M. 4. 93. Coal from Newcastle 1730
4. 127. Newcastle Coals 30 chaldrons. ad 1. 1713. ^{Apr 1730} Some adv. almost every year

4. 135. Kitchen Grate for coal adv. — (perhaps charcoal) 1712

Misc 1. 20 Douglass speaks of "rit coal" in Boston 1750. Seems
not much used then, but more or less was consumed.

1. 107. "Sea coal" from Glasgow. adv. 1721.

4. 131. Sea coal from Ireland adv. 1716.

4. 144 Newcastle coal. 1728. M. 4. 155. Coals ^{brought direct from} Newcastle 1732.
Macaulay } says, 280,000 chaldrons, or about 350,000 tons [$1\frac{1}{4}$ cha. to a ton]
Chap III } were brought to the Thames 1684. Not all consumed in London, but as
much in London as in all the rest of the Kingdom. Used for fuel, not for
manufactures, or very little for the latter. In 1845, 3,460,000 tons
were brought to London the annual consumption of E. & W. 20 millions
of tons. — Macaulay says the cost of conveyance, 1684 &c.
was so great, that coal could be used only near water navigation.
Always called "Sea coal" in the South of England, & in the West.

Misc. 4. 154. Welsh coal at 110^s per chaldron. adv. 1737.

Pelt. Salem 182. Hard coal began to be commonly used in Salem about 1825.

Misc 6. 35^r. At Boston Blacksmith had 7 chaldrons Sea coal 26^s 11^d.
In 1693.

Misc 1. 143. 1732. Newcastle coal adv. in Boston at 4. 10^s per chaldron
on board the ships.

Misc 1. 118. In price current, Coals 5^s 1^d per chaldron, Boston 1719.

M. 4. 117. Same in B. Curr. 1720. or 5^s (about 3. 6. 8. or 11 dols).

Henry Miller } and Droitwich Salt works in England used wood or charcoal
in England } to boil their salt until 1662, & after. Used to use 6000
loads of young pole wood yearly. Coal was used a few
years after 1662.

Boston Ev. Port. Nov 1774 Newcastle Coals. adv at 12 dollars a Chaldron.
Adv. by others. Some at 10 dollars a Chaldron.

Wood 1634 } Recommends to carry Sea coal to New England — apparently
Misc. 6. 242 } for the blacksmiths

Smiths used more or less, but less now, of the Sea coal formerly.

1. 13. 1573 "Smiths Sea coal" Adv. 1. 49. Often advertised for Smiths, Also for grates, 1767

M. 13. 144. Sea coal, Sunderland coal, & Newcastle coal, Swansea coal
(all are sea coal now) adv. in Boston, 1745 to 1747

Sea Coals are sold by Chaldrons of 36 bushels, heaped
(when brought to weigh 2000 lbs. Net weight) Ed. Enc. makes 36 bushels
to a chaldron, each bushel holding 33 Winchester quarts.
36 bushels for 2000, makes 56^d to a bushel: Ed. Enc. Vol. 569
a bushel weigh 87 lbs. So they are sold.

Coal imported into Boston in 1853, from foreign ports, 5137 tons and
46,144 chaldrons. From ports in U.S. 363,143 tons & 4539 bushels.
about as preceding years for Baltimore. — Price here 8^d, Newcastle 7.5. cts.
Sedney & Boston 1st Chald. Pennsylvania 7.50 to 8^d, New.

1665. M. 13. 277. A trader in Boston had Sea Coals, to amount of 2. 6^d. he had
a Smith's shop, & owned part of a ship. First Coals I have noticed.

[Cont. m. 15. 173.]

84 Potash Works. [Ellis. 2. 296. 6. n. 15. 80]

Also 4.20 ~~lb~~ set up at Charlestown Ferry, Boston, Dec. 1704
Gd offered for Ashes per bushel. [This enterprise must
have failed, I think.]

1736. English Potash, adv. in Boston 1736.

4. 204. Potash advertised 1760 - perhaps American

3. 231. Potash + Pearl ash works in Haverhill about 1760-

"among the earliest in the country!"

Amos. 1. 59. Potash works set up at Middletown. 1743 - probably failed.
Potash works set up at Middletown. 1745.

58. Potash works in Colchester & Norwich. (on 1765.
probably set up in 1664. Some of the first in Con.

c Misc. 8. 31.32. Gov. Belcher refers to manufacture of Potash. & to
see opposite. a gentleman from G. Britain, who proposes to set up the
business. Dec 1-35. Grants 1500 acres of land to him on
conditions, & to lend him 800 £. 1736. — It is presumed he
did not succeed. Name Thos. Plasted. [

Whitney (Hist. of Worcester Co. 1793) says "the first complete ton of Potash carried into market was from Ashburnham".

see m. 13. p. 80. He gives no date, but says Potash works have been in A. from its infancy. No date of its infancy given. (hurst gathered 1760. Whitney says Caleb Wilding Lancaster first discovered the method of making potash in Keittly. (How was it made before? P. Wheeler made potash 1755. See m. 13. 80

Names } Daves were employed in making potash in N. Hampshire
 (at least) } in 1631 sent out by Mason, to saw & make potash.

P. 26 of this. Potashes in Vermont.

1764, Potash said to have been first used in Boston to make soap
 in 1767, by Wm. Frovisher. This use of it said not to be known in England in
 1785 Potash works in Ireland: - 5 mile Co. Limerick & 10 miles, 4 to a point. ^{not so great} Springfield
 + 12.5 d. ft. crop at 20. d. a barrel.

175 *Valeratus* made at Salem from Pearlash, soon after 1788. Supposed first in U.S.

Jan. 279. Con. Gov. Winthrop wrote to Royal Society about making
pretask. about 1662

James Deming, master of the Harlequin, received on board at
Rocky Hill, Oct. 2. 1767, 6 barrels potash brewed R. Webster
Grafton, and 6 barrels, M. Phelps, Northampton, and half a
barrel land brand. T. D. N. H. all the property of Timothy Dwight of N. H.
To be delivered to Royal Tyler, Esq. Boston, "dungen of the sea, excepted".

S. o. merritte

| | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|----|-------------|-------------|
| 1792 | Potash Kettles bought in Boston at | L ^y . | 3. | 25 dollars. | S. & S. |
| 1795 | " " | " | " | Merritt's | 8. 0 or 169 |
| 1798 | " " | " | " | " | 30 dollars. |

1789-90.91. do. do. sold by James Byers of Springfield at 7.15. + 8¹/₂ m. 8¹/₂ £ s.
1774 Polaski Kettles adv. in Boston in 1762 (alt.) 1 Price p. 2

1774 Potash Kettles adv. in Boston (and before & after!) Price p. 2
1765 Potash Kettles, adv. in Boston m. 4. 207

M. 6 202. H Shumpton. 1666. had "2 potashes 100/". what were these?

Potash:

Ed. Enc. } In 1780, there were 40 manufactories of potash in Austrian
18. 538 } Galicia, Poland.

Ed. Enc. mentions Potashes as an export of Russia
and Prussia; but it is not said to be exported from
Sweden & Norway.

Nov. 4. 1796. Postilthwait, 1751, says attempts to make potash in English Colonies
have proved unsuccessful, & laid aside, North & Europe supplied England.

Book of Rates, 1660. In this are potashes, wood or bark (ashes).
Wood ashes — & under 11 m & 1/2 lay, 1/10, Pearl Ashes.
Wood as has an annual export, 1660.

1762. 1430 acres of Province Land, partly in Princetown, Worcester
is offered for sale. To be sold at auction. First bid not to be under 5000
M. 13. 196. It is called the "Potash Farm". It is probably the farm
opposite

M. 13. 196. There was a potash in Cold Spring (Belchertown) before 1761.
A large building. Firm said to John Hadley, John Macomber
seemed to be the owner. (Probably joined S. Hadley, now Grants)

M. 13. 196. Cash first offered for Potash in Boston 1763. + 4/10. 1765
offered for ashes per bushel. Potash in Hardwick 1767.

M. 14. 38. Gen. Court say Potash & Pearlash can be made well. 1755.
"Some already engaged in the business", not very skilful, & none were
shipped till in 1756.

Pearl Ash. Sep. 1796. bought only 2 ds @ 9.

1797. Oct do do - " bought 6 ds @ 9. 4/6

M. 13. 184. "Potash Works" mentioned in R. Island, in an adv. of a
farm, Dec 1756.

Dickinson's Mass. pub. 11 long, solash made in Hampshire 1810. 65 tons in 3 lots
+ 43 tons in Worcester Co. Price in 1780 + 1/2 sh. is now 1/4.

M. 13. 129. Potashes said to have been made in Boston as early as 1742. Probably
not permanent

M. 2. 230. Ashes.

Prices 5/12. Put in an inventory as if a bushel. 1768.

Con. 9. 47. Mr. Westerhouse offered 4/6 a bushel for ashes at New Haven
at house, and 5d at the water side. 1648

M. 1792 + 93. Jona. Fudd Jr gave for ashes for potash 8d per bushel
1785. He gave for ashes 8d. In 1787 some bought at 5.
He bought at 1/2 m & 1/2 lay, 1/10, 1/2

Con. 10. 268. Thomas Oviatt of Milford had liberty to set up a house
1668. by the water side to put ashes in. What did he do with his ashes?

M. 2. 224. Potash Kettles offered for sale in Boston 1766. Part in
M. 13. 126 Massachusetts. In 1771 there was at Salisbury, Con. a
used, said to be better than those cast in Mass.

286 Flax, Hemp, Tow, &c. from Page 117.
sup. 199.

Mass. 2. 121. Hemp was rec. for Taxes 1738, at 4^d per lb. as cash
2. 124 Flax was rec. for Co 1738 at 6^d per lb. as silver at 6/83
2. 121. 122. 1742. 1743. Hemp was 4^d and Flax 5^d.

III 2. 132. The Premiums on Hemp & Flax in Mass.
Hemp seems to have been sold at 4^d 16. in 1701

officers Newbury } Hemp at N. 6d. per lb. 1676. (as pay, doubtless.)
p. 140.

(Helds Salem } 2 men in Salem sowed in 1764, each 10 acres
p. 252 of hemp; they state that it yielded from 7 to 10 Cwt. an acre.
Not much hemp raised in those days.

Mass. 4. 108. Londonderry people sold 9000 £ worth of Linen Cloth in 1733,
besides making for their own use.

German Ladies have a great passion for wearing
linen & stockings. Spinning & knitting are always
going on. Linen is made up in immense quantities
among burghers & others. Nov. 17th Germany p. 94

"Among the rich in Sweden, one apartment is ordinarily full of more
linen & and clothes than a family can use in our age." Mallet. 1739
Vol. 639

Mallet. Flax & Hemp may be raised throughout the greater
part of Europe. Flax thrives best in northern climates. Hemp
is raised from Calabria to Russia. Flax & Hemp are exports from Sweden, Russia
Norway, Denmark. are cultivated in Hungary,
are raised in Barbary.

Ed. Enc. Flax is raised in India merely for the oil; & Hemp to make
an intoxicating liquor.

Ed. Enc. Linen is not used at all in Japan.

Flax & Hemp are raised in China. p. 9

They grow in Persia, seem not much used.

Enc. 462. "The Persians hardly wear any under linen". Women wear shifts of
silk or muslin in summer.

Enc. 466. In China they sell the lower oil shirts, silk & cotton are mostly
worn. Some linen.

Enc. 468. In China hemp is raised, not for cloth, but they mix leaves & seeds
with tobacco for smoking. They make hemp leaves.

Enc. 465. "Manilla rope" is made from the fibres of the wild *Manilla*
or *Musa textilis*, or *indica* of the bark. much used for cordage, & for
ships. Is it not this the Manilla hemp?

Enc. 469. Cables are made from the fibres of the cocoa nut in Ceylon, and
elsewhere, where these nuts grow.

Enc. 463. Flax sold linen in 1735 to amount of 9000 £, besides what they used
Enc. 464. Flax, & some of London, & some of the West Indies, & made much linen, and
sometimes hemp and large quantities of Flax in Connecticut.
In 1776, 2 men wanted 5000 lb. Flax in Conn. & one man wanted 2000 lbs.

Enc. 469. Flax from the brackles was, when singled flax was used, & Cuckles were
Ed. Enc. 463. Flax in 1735 to amount of 9000 £, besides what they used

Flax cloth & Tow Cloth E. Contin. M. 12. 342.
Flax Hemp &c Contin. Mass. 12. 298

Flaxseed & Oil 287.

cont. from page 277.

Misc. 1. 230. Eliot & Killingworth - Jan 1757 - says there is not flaxseed enough raised to supply the oil mills. The oil mills in Conn. cost £10.00 O. Tenor. He does not say how many there were. Flaxseed was also sent to Ireland. oil adv. by Dr. Gardner - 143/9. Gal. O. I. (5/9. l. m). 1750
 Misc. 4. 159. Linseed Oil was imported 1757
 Misc. 6. 14. John Hitch requested liberty of town of Hatfield to build an oil mill near Church Bridge 1734 March. Conn. appointed. He did not build in that place
 Had. 1. 237 David Storkbridge built an oil mill at Dr. Hudley's before 1801
 Dought. Vol. II. p. 15. Says Hugh Orr (see p. 276) "originated the business of exporting flaxseed from this part of the country, no date given. Orr. died 1798."

Con. 10. 101. Linseed Oil 18/ New York. 1697. Con. 10. 94. Linseed Oil by barrel 1747.
 Con. 10. 105. Linseed Oil & Olive Oil £5. 1705. Long Island.
 10. 107. Linseed Oil 7 gallons cask 18/ 1789. N.Y.
 10. 140. Linseed Oil 22 Gals. @ 6/ £6. 12. N.Y. 1701.
 m. 4. 117. Linseed Oil in N.Y. P. current 1724. 8/ gal. £6/4. E.

1852 Dec. Both Flax & Flaxseed were selling in Egypt for shipment to England. - Flaxseed was shipping to the U.S. by the ship "Salubra" in November. Flaxseed is shipped from Odessa on the Black Sea.

Book of Rates 1660. has an export, linseed 7/6 bushel. Rape Seed, same 3/4. Hempseed 5/ bush. Rape cakes 10/ 1000. These outward.
 241. 242. &c. Linseed 5/ bush. Hempseed 5/ bush. These inward.

du. p. 236. &c. 1660. Oils, Rape & linseed 7/6 ton (about 574 gallon). Train Oil. 1/2. These inward.
 Seville, Provence & Allet Oil. Call Olive oil prob

Ed. Enc. 7. 713. The Drying Oils, are used for Painting & Varnishing, as Linseed Nut, Poppy. Hempseed. Fat Oils, gradually become thick & opaque & do not dry, as Olive, Almond, Rapeseed. These are used for making candles & for other purposes.
 v. 754. Fixed oils come only from seeds. Volatile oils, comprising other parts of the plants, root, stem, leaves, flowers, pulp of fruit, &c. &c. are obtained from the oil of the plant, & are used for other purposes.

u. 11. 184. Other Oils. u. 11. 185. Poppies for oil in France

Oil of Olives, Oil of Poppies, u. 11. 112.
 Oil of Walnuts, of Beecannts

London 78. &c. Rape seed, Cooles, Cobra (Brassica campestris - not B. napus. London is much cultivated in Flanders, Heswick, Germany, &c. Oil of Rape is very common. Rape seed is sown in beds, in August & Sept. In October the plants are transplanted to a foot apart. Seed is raised in France. Rape Seed 1852. is oil pressed from Gal. seed.

London 106. Hempseed - the oil is used in Russia in fast time. u. 11. 106. Hazel nuts. The oil is used as food in Karam.
 E. Co. 12. 420. Beech nuts in France, after the oil is extracted, are used for food for men & animals.

In India, oil is made from the poppies; & the seeds are used to make intoxicating liquor & to mix with sweet cakes.
 Sesamum cultivation in Persia - 1852. Also in Syria &c. in Arabia. Oil used instead of Olive oil.
 Pinus communis & Pinus christi, a London oil plant, is cultivated in India.

The Oil burnt in lamps in India
 Cocoa nut Oil is an article of Commerce.

Prices of Oils in England, Jan. 7/1853. Olive 65 to 70 £ (Yorkshire much?) Palm 33 1/3. (Cust?)
 Coconut 35 to 40. Foreign Rape 36 to 38. Linseed 31 1/3
 1853. See also Oil 88 to 90 £. (Cust?) Rape 36 to 38. Linseed 31 1/3. Palm 33 to 35. (Cust?)
 March 8. 1853. Palm 35 to 36. Cast. Oil 34. Seed Oil 35 to 36. (Cust?)
 u. 11. 184. u. 11. 185. u. 11. 186. u. 11. 187. u. 11. 188. u. 11. 189. u. 11. 190. u. 11. 191. u. 11. 192. u. 11. 193. u. 11. 194. u. 11. 195. u. 11. 196. u. 11. 197. u. 11. 198. u. 11. 199. u. 11. 200.

p. 120 Misc. 2. 267

[See page 190]

Conn. 4. 197. Great Flood in Connecticut River, at Windsor, &c.
 Conn. 3. 382. in March 1638 9-5th to 22?

3. 382. Great Freshet at Connecticut. 1642

Nov. 4. 71. Excessive Rain & great Flood in Conn. River. Oct. 3. & 5. 1706.

Hadley p. 188. Flood at Hatfield May 1699. Damage to bridge, &c.

Misc. 4. 13. "Great Flood at Connecticut" in 1680. mentioned in
 Mass. Fast Proclamations 1681.

Hadley 2. 119. (1682). Flood in 1683 in Hadley. mill, &c. injured. Crops
 sub below. 2. 123. injured, & rents exacted.

Northampton 132. Great Flood (greatest before 1801) was in Feb. 24 (begin)
 1691-2. Hadley mill seems carried off. Rebuilt 1692.

Deac Medad Pomeroy's acc. of this Flood. N. H. 1. 132.

Page 170 of this - notice of this Flood - also Misc. 3. 271.

Misc. 4. 123. Great Flood in Merimack, Piscataqua, &c. 7000 logs carried away, 1708

Northampton 1. p. 23. } Great Flood in Mill River, &c. April 22. 1733. from
 Great Flood in Conn. River. Oct 17. 1741. "

p. 120. Great Flood in Rivers. Dec 12. 1748. "

Great Flood in Conn. River. Jan. 23. 1754. "

Great Flood (like Dec 1740(?). Highest April 1. 1753.

Nov 8. 289. Great Flood in Conn. River. Jan. 1. 1767. Thaw.

1. p. 25. Great Flood first week in December, 1740 (supposed to be a
 Lyndin. "greatest in 35 years." [What flood does he refer to 35
 years before - was it 1705?

Mass. 1. 159. Injury in Springfield by the Flood in 1683. [See above

Hampshire p. 180. Great Flood of 1692. Damage to S. end of Street in
 Hadley. County Road injured. Damage in Hatfield see Hadley p. 152.

Mass. 1. 334. Flood in Westfield River. Cart Bridge 94 rods long
 Feb. 1764. carried away. and the mill dam above it. Rev J. Fidd says
 the rain & bridge carried away was Feb. 13. 1764.

Conn. Misc. 2. 26. "Annals Thaw after a cold winter 1767. Flood,
 and almost all bridges carried away in Connecticut Streams Webster.
 Mass. 2. 268. "Judgments mentioned May 1670 were, 'Extraordinary Floods
 this last summer,' viz. 1669, with other things."

Mass. 4. 108. long Rains & great Floods E. & W. Dec. 1740. in paper
 much damage done.

Coffin Newbury 3. 1740. Wet summer. Snow fell a foot deep Nov. 15. Rained,
 Nov. 22 near 3 weeks. Greatest freshet in Merimack
 for 70 years. Rose 15 feet at Haverhill. Houses floated off
 Cold again Dec. 12. & extremely cold rest of Dec.

Great Freshets in Merimack. March 12. 1771. Dec. 28. 1773.

Fields. Middlesex. He says there is usually a freshet in Conn. River about
 15. of 17 years & a larger one a month later, from N. H. & Vermont.
 He mentions a great flood Dec. 1703 & April 1801.

Northampton Floods in years in Dec. May 3. 1850. & Misc. 10. 165
 [See page 190]

u. 2. 108. Storms of Hail & Wind; Ice on Trees, &c

Misc. 4. 177 } Great Hail Storm in Hatfield July 2. 1740
Hamp. 1. 23

Misc. 1. 162. Damage by ice frozen on trees, & breaking them down. An extraordinary load of ice on trees at Springfield Jan. 30, 1737 - 1000 £ damage.

Misc. 2. 33. Cotton Mather in Letters to Royal Society, 1712 notices this loading of trees with ice & icicles, and the limbs broken & trunks split by the weight.

2. 33. He notices Whirlwinds or Gusts that strow down every thing, in their way - narrow.
He notices our Hail storms also.

Felts Salem. 1000 Trees loaded with ice Jan. 3. to 13. 1826.

" " His storms of wind, Hail, &c. Misc. 7. 269

Misc. 4. 110. Terrible storm of Rain & Hail in Hatfield July 2, 1740. Grain destroyed, & Cows crooked &c. Damage £4000.

Ed. Enc. 1. 583. Ice on Trees, in Southern States.

Feb 9. 1854. During the night ^{rain} loaded all the limbs & twigs of the trees, to at least 10 heavily as sometimes. They shone resplendent in the sun like glass, like polished silver or clear glass. The day after than, a. 2. 11. 2. gradually fell, making the usual falling noise on the crust or top of the snow, but not such a rattling as I have heard.

m. 4. 92. Hail & storm & violent wind at Saybrook June 13. 1730

4. 93. 1730. Hurricane at Brimfield, &c. July 14. went as far as Marlboro.

4. 96. 1731. Hail storm & high wind at Norwich, Aug. 25. much damage.

m. 4. 100. 1716. Hail storm that broke windows in Mass. July 16.

4. 103. 1738. Hurricane at Voluntown - did much damage.

m. 4. 190. 1743. Violent Hail storm at Killingly, Woodstock & Pomfret; 2000 barns destroyed, glass broken, crops ruined.

Great Flood in Ware River preceding to March 5. 1768. Dams & mills & bridges were carried away in Hardwick &c. In Worcester water rose 17 feet & did much damage. A great rain.

1762. Jan. 10. Great Flood at Westfield. Bridges & dams injured. (Boston Chronicle)

Floods continued.

A. H. 3. 72. Great Rain Jan. 7. Sunday. 1770 - ice broke up - great destruction of bridges, &c. See J. Ingersoll Jr. Diary. See also Mr. Ballantines Diary

Misc. 1. 302. Freshets in New Hampshire. Belknap.

Con 4. 7. Unexpected high flood at Windsor, April 23. 1669 carried away fences, &c.

Misc 4. 70. Great Flood in Ohio River &c. Jan. 5. &c. 1767. see p. 288. Great Rain, Nov. 13. 1853. Great damage in Connecticut especially to Rail Roads, & more or less in this vicinity.

Misc. 4. 148. 89. Great Flood at Norwich. Con. Feb. 8. 1729.

M. 13. 225. Great flood in some places. Jan. 6 & 7. 1770. (see m. 4. 190) Great flood at Simsbury, carried off.

" " Great Flood in Connecticut river in April 17. &c. Great at 20 years.

290
Dec. 2, 210. Drought & Short Crops, &c. [Cont. page, 350.
Nov. 10, 138f Scarcity.

Healy 2. 111. Great Drought in Hadley &c. Oct. 1686.

Mass. 3. 306. Sore long Irought in summer of 1697. Many fasts, &c.
The English crop of wheat &c. were light. And corn &c. maddling.
The year was short.

class. 3. 156. There was a short Harvest (the first harvest) in 1646
+ Malting Barley was forbidden. It seems that the preceding
harvest 1695. was short. Two short harvests 1695 + 1696
made grain scarce in 1697. Expectation restrained in
1695-6 + 7. This was 3 years of crops. "A plentiful
harvest in 1698 after years of great scarcity". Illus. 4. 18.

Nov. 4. 18. } Severe Drought in towns about Boston. Fasts (always
Mass. 3. 370 } followed by rains). July & Aug. 1700. "Rain in
answer to prayer" is in Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Class. 3.36. "Sore Drought" in summer of 1704. Hay & Indorn cut short some.
1704-5. Grain followed Poaze vs. Hay scarce in Feb. 1704-5

class 3. 270. Drought in 1708. Grass & grain crops small. See opp. to

The Hastings Wheat, as in 1664, 5, & 6 - see also 3, 2/2, 2/3.

16' In 1884, 'Taking away the fruits of the earth', he in (2nd) Primer, Sch. Div. 1. Mar. 3. 107

18. Jan. 1865. "Winterhillar & E. A. Kershorn", Hornet. Fresh Nov. June, 1865. Mass 3.107
1865. Tolerable throughout by seasonable rains. (Hornet, Nov. 1865. Mass 3.109)

1666. Drought, blighting, mildew worms, & insects killed the vines so
not enough spruced to sustain us

There were other crops by drought, &c in 1662 see Prov. time 10.2.8 years 3.107
The season of 1663 - not disclosed - notes of, thanksg. not found

1650-42958: Cotton Mather says in 1699, there have been short
crops, once again in the last 10 years, & the cry for
bread has been heard. (probably refers to 1675 & 1676 or so. 12.35)

Ann. 3. 34. 1676 was a season of Sickness, Drought & War.

Indian Harvest however came in well, & the other season
very deficient. Off some 200000, & some more in Oct. 14

class 3. 47. Rev. John Barnard, Nov. 1713, refers to War & Disceases
"Plagues & mildew, locust & caterpillars, in past yrs. as
there was "a great cry for bread". They had bread almost
a famine, seemingly in 1711, 1712 & part of 1713. Great scarcity in 1713 - 14.

See also 1750. In 1749, many cattle were killed, on account of shortness of hay. Butter, of 8 muttons high in 1750.

V.H. 115. Brought in 1738, but crop tolerable. See South Misc. 1. 131.

22. Blasting of Wheat & rye at New Haven, and all along the Coast.
They changed from Summer to Winter wheat & blast ceased.

Nov. 1/34. Severe Drought in 1761 & 1762 in N. Hampshire & Maine
1. 2442 1761 July Aug. - Riv. & Jud. - in May 1762. A Fast in S.H. in 1762.

Class 4. 22. Scarcity of provisions threatened in 1749, in Hampshire Co.
See above — in Feb. 1749, p. 11.

Doeright, worms, &c. 1749. 1/10 crop of hay. Hay imported from Pennsylvania and England. Many cattle killed, could not be used.

1. 24 Hay 4th a low in Spring 1750. In Douglas; for the next Spring crop 1st cut
1750 350 1st cut 9th of 2nd 1st cut

m. 2. 214. 6. Hard Winters. Severe Frosts, Sickness &c.
Misc. 10. 140. In Penn. Misc 13. 313 m. 2. 208 v

- Mass 3. 365. Frost did much damage June 15. 1697. (Marshall.
- 3. 366, 367. A tremendous Winter, that of 1697-8 (Marshall.
much sickness. Hay & wheat &c. all died.
"Very long, sore sharp Winter? Worcester Record. m. 4. 18.
See Misc. 4. 177. Misc. 3. 94. 95.
- 3. 277. Hutchinson describes this winter but always places
it erroneously in 1696-7. Grain scarce.
- 3. 374 Winter of 1703-4 - was long & severe. but provisions for
3. 395. men & beasts were plenty. a "sore winter month".
Deerfield destroyed. [See Deer. Hunt & H. m. 10. p. 23.

2. 169. Insects ravaging, June 1708. [See Vermin p. 274

- Misc. 4. 21. The tremendous Winter of 1740-41 - the coldest
since 1697-8. - Misc. 4. 113. 178. 179. 182. & Hamp. 1. 25.
4. 24. The season of 1740 was bad - grain high & scarce - 1741.
Wheat 30/ (7/6 l. o) rye 22/ (5/6 l. o) corn 20/ (5/1 l. o) 1740 was very wet.
At Hampton 1. 23 Winter of 1732-3 was very severe & long. E. Hunt
thought it coldest any man remembered except that of 1703-4
Misc. 1. p. 25 Dr Douglass makes it long & severe. Also the Newspaper.
Misc. 1. 144. Misc. 4. 156. Mr Smith died. Coffins Newbury p. 203.
{ N. Hamp. 1. 25. E. Hunt makes winter of 1736-7 long & tedious.
many cattle died. Spring most backward since 1704
Misc. 1. 161. Mr Cooper's Sermon on the Cold - of this winter. Second p. 10; a
162. 163. Delaware, &c. very extensive. long & hard &c.
At H. 1. 25 Long & hard winter, long spring flood & a blast, killed the wheat, 1737
{ N. H. 1. 25 Terrible winter of 1740-41 by E. Hunt. A scarcity in 1741.
Misc. 1. 27. Harvest of 1741 injured by the cold winter, floods, & frosts.

Mass. 1. 159. Great Sickness in Springfield in 1683. See Sprague. p. 23.

1. 296 Great Sickness in do in 1689.

- Misc. 1. 198 Sickness in Boston & elsewhere winter of 1713/14. Mathew's Sermon.
Coffins & Newbury Great Sickness winter of the 6. 1717. Webster, Conn m. 2. 94
p. 189
Same 269. 219. Describes the winter of 1740-41. and 1748-9. p. 219
Conn 5. 238. The severe winter of 1740-41 in the N. H. part of
Connecticut and other parts. Sickness in 1740. &c. 1741.

Conn. 5. 239. Great sickness at Woodbury & Watubury. m. 7. 49

Severe Winter & Deep Snows, in Smith's Dictionary. &c.

Winter of 1732-3, see above 1736-7, season 1740-41. see 2. 208 v - notice made

- [m. 13. 172 " of 1751. 2. " Deep snow 1756-7. - Severe winter 1762-3
- " of 1761. 2. snow very deep. - Deep snows 1764-5
- " of 1769-70. very cold. - 1775-6 very cold - 1779-80. not the coldest
- " of 1786-7. distinguished for cold & snow. - 1783. 4. see. cold & dry
- " of 1777-8 "severe & long" Gov. Talcott. m. 4. 143.

Misc. 1. 119. Greatest Snow Jan. 18 & 19. 1730, since Feb 1717, at one time.

Wells. Salem. Cold winter - 1638-9; 1642-3; Dec 1645. 1654. Jan 15.
2. 101. 1656. 7. - all very cold. Boston Harbor frozen over most of the winter.
1657-8. 1704-1704, 1717, 1740, 1745, 1748, 1749

Snow & Cold - see Misc. 10. 140. 141. Mild winter 157.

Misc. 4. 179. Connecticut overat Hadley & ice. April 1741

[Sickly Seasons. Cont. m. 16. 30 [Conn. Misc. 10. p. 140

29th

June 11. 68

Pork. Beef. Grain from 224. 228 &c

p. 149-154

grain & meats p. 388.

Mass. 3. 374. Marshall's Dia. says the crops in 1703 were good and the winter of 1703 4 long & severe. Provisions were cheaper than usual. (He lived in Braintree.)
 Beef 1¹/₂ d. per lb. Pork 2d for most, and 2¹/₂ for the best
 Indian corn 4¹/₂ d. Barley & Barly malt 2¹/₂ d. I suppose
 1/3 must be deducted from these sums to make them cash.
 3. 375. He bought a hog that weighed 260 lb for 63¹/₂ in Jan. 1703 4
 That is almost 3d a lb. not cash. He charged 4¹/₂ p day as a mason
 and boarded himself probably.

3. 376. Dec. 1704. He gave for hog of 148 lbs. 32¹/₂ (over 2¹/₂).

Mass 2. 173. Grain & provisions were high, not because of
 to 178 short crops, or depreciation of money, but owing to the
 demand for warlike expeditions. 1709. 1710. 1711 & after

1709. Pork 60¹/₂ to 65¹/₂. Peas 5¹/₂ to 5¹/₂ 6 bushels

Mass 4. 298. 1710. Contrast with Col. Partridge for 20 bbls pork 65¹/₂. 400 bush. Peas 5¹/₂

1711. Wheat 5¹/₂ 6. Peas 6¹/₂. N.E. Pork 70¹/₂. Rum 3¹/₂. Butter 7.

Mass 2. 178. 1711 Hampshire offered for pork 65¹/₂ & Peas 5¹/₂. delivered at Hartford.

Mass 2. 146. Pork & Beef "lent to the country," to be for Pork
 7 farthings (1¹/₄ d) and Beef 5 farthings (1¹/₂ d) in money.
 1746 prices

Mass 2. 152. Prices of produce for Rates Oct. 21. 169 12 Cash 73 as much.

Generally: Wheat 4¹/₂ 6. Barley, malt & Peas 4¹/₂. corn 3¹/₂. Oats 1¹/₂ 6. Pork 60¹/₂. Beef 36¹/₂

17. Hampshire - Wheat 4¹/₂. Barley, malt & Peas 3¹/₂. corn 2¹/₂ 6. Pork 60¹/₂. Beef 36¹/₂

Mass 2. 73. Hampshire prices to be the same as others on next Tax April 1691; all
 2. 153 grain to pay transportation. £ 24.000 £ as money.

Money (Prices of grain & meat in Boston - according to the prices
 of produce above, 1690: - deducting, "s. which those had a right who
 paid money. - Wheat 3¹/₂. Barley, Malt & Peas 2¹/₂ 8, Oats 2¹/₂. Pork 40¹/₂. Beef 24¹/₂.

Mass 3. 15. The money prices of 1742 differ but little from previous
 and those of 1729 & 1740, are due to money age and not the same

Mass 2. 144. The money prices of grain from 1675 to 1700, as set
 by a royal Court averaged about: for Wheat 3¹/₂ 4, Peas 2¹/₂ 8
 Barley & Malt, say 2¹/₂ 7; Rye 2¹/₂ 5; Corn 2¹/₂. Oats 1¹/₂.
 These prices are, probably higher than the actual money prices.

Barley was higher before 1675 than after about with wheat.

Mass 2. 194. Weight of grain in 1789 ordered by Selectmen.
 2. 194 Wheat 60 lb bushel; rye 58¹/₂ lbs; Ind corn 58¹/₂ lb.
 If ground 1/16 lb deducted for toll.

N.E. Farmer, 239 p. says When Pork is salted, "the lean parts are removed
 for use in the cold season"; & may be buried in snow & kept in
 perfection until Spring, p 234.

Law. Nov. 4. 1787. Barrels of beef to have 200 lb beef.
 a due proportion of fat & poorest - none to be culled out. In the
 white oak clear. — Barrels of Pork at least 200 lbs
 a due proportion of best & poorest. No barrel to have more than
 2 half heads & 10 legs. Barrels to be white oak, clear of sap, well bound
 say Barrels of pork & 2 skins of beef in a barrel. to be well trodden down. To be well salt.

Pork, Beef Grain &c.

Mass. 1. 188 "Country Bay even with 1/3 abatement is a great disparity from money", says Samuel Partridge, May 22. 1690. "Wheat was then as country pay 5/6. Peas 4/4. Barley 3/6. rye & corn 3/- or perhaps wheat 5/ rye & peas 4/ Barley 4/ I corn 3/6. Oats 1/6."

Mass. 3. 114. "wheat 5/ rye & peas 4/ Barley 4/ I corn 3/6. Oats 1/6."

Mass. 1. 288. Freight of grain to Boston was then 1/3 bushel.

in & Musc 2. 56 Contributions of Connecticut to sufferers in Massachusetts. May, June, July 1697. Indian corn was 4/ in Nov. in April and rose to 13/ and wheat to 7/. Freight to Mass. 6d bushel.

Musc. 2. 69 Pork in Virginia, whole hog, 1682, called 12/ per 100. Beef in Virginia, whole creature, 1682, called 40/ per 100. } see below for similar prices

Mass 3. 4. Beef cattle were bought in Boston for the army in 1755, called oxen, at 1 1/2 d per lb. or 13 1/4 per 100 lb. Pork called 53 1/4 in barrel at 200 lb (but not a barrel.) This is equal to pork at 2 1/2 d or 2 1/4 d per lb.

Mass 5. 291 Barrels of Pork & beef & flour are estimated at 220 d. 1755.

Mass 1. 193. Expedition to Maine Sept. 1689. Commisary was ordered to give for beef 12/ per c. and pork 16/ per c. [in money only 8/ and 10/8 - or beef 1 penny per lb and pork 1 1/2 d, or near that.] Higher opposite a few months later. About the same in Ply. mouth, p. 228.

P.S. This seems for garrison at Groton - not for Eastward. In New Jersey 1678 & 1684 Winter wheat was 4/6. Summer wheat 4/. Rye 3/6. and other years. Buck corn 2/6. Oats 1/8. Barley as Rye.

Con. 7. 218 Beef was 2^d alb. and pork 2^d and 3^d. They estimated for each penny in the pound 20/ for a barrel - that is, pork 2^d lb was 40/ a barrel. 3^d was 60/; 3^d 70/. Beef at 2^d lb was 40/ a barrel. 20/ is 240 pence, but there was some expense. Barrels did not hold 240 lbs probably 220 or 230. This leaves but little for expense & waste.

Pres. 2. weight reckons the average yield of wheat in Conn. (1810) at 15 bushels, and Ind. Corn 2.5 bushels. Hill's the latter 3 to 4 feet apart - hoed 3 times & sometimes 4. Beans yield 12 to 18 bushels; Buckwheat 15 to 25, rye even then about 15.

do. 74. 242. He says he never knew of bread made of Barley in N. Eng. S. he never knew Indian corn sold at less than 2/ a bu. bel. In 1795 & 96 it was 4/ & sometimes higher.

N.E. Farmer. 295, mentions the Winnowing Machine, invented by the Dutch; & he describes it from the Complete Farmer. He does not mention that he had seen one or that it was used in N. Eng. in 1790. It may have been in use about Boston. He mentions the Paris, London, mentions that the machine is used in most of the "improved districts" showing that it was not in general use. 1825. Farmers Ed. Nov. 1. 1846.

P. 49 to 157 of H. S. Prices of Grain in N. Hampton, &c. Mass. 3. 217. When Hubbard wrote, most of grain raised was spring grain. Winter grain was winter killed.

Chinese have always had a Winnowing machine. Pork continued at 11. 08. Grain continued at 11. 202. Winnowing cont. M. 19. 283. Beef continued at 11. 202. Grain continued at 11. 211 p. 100. Jan. 1896.

2914
p. 31
Mass. 2. 258. **Dogs in War** [all 10. 6. 119 + various references, then.]

Mass. 2. 168. Bill passed both houses, "for raising & increasing
Dogs, for the better security of the Frontiers". Nov 28. 1706
Mass. 1. 418. A charge for "Trailing of Dogs" on the frontiers, 1708
1. 109. It was on frontiers of Middlesex - £41.1.3. was paid.

Mass. 4. 257. Walter Filer's proposition about dogs. Oct 21. 1675.

4. 263. Another Man's Proposition about dogs. April 1676

Mass. 2. 109. Gileon Symon's bill for purchasing **Dogs**
for western frontier, 1746-7. 57/4. 72/6. + 423/4.

Conn. Mus. 2. 62. Connecticut voted 50 £. 1708, to buy up & maintain
dogs on the northern frontier towns of Conn. to hunt after the
Indian enemy, &c.

Mass. 3. 133. 50 men "range the woods on the Western frontier" with
50 large dogs". June 3. 1746.

3. 134. "50 men with dogs" to guard women & children from
3. 354. "not with a company of horse. Aug. 15. 1746 - Aug. 9. "men
with an to range the woods with dogs" mentioned.

2. 92. Col. Stoddard letter March 27. 1744. Recommended Dogs
at Fort Dummership. "By Indians, do not come". They may
answer our ~~bluffs~~ near as well; I think they may be
instructed to pursue an enemy and if they should kill an
Indian, it will more effectually prevent their coming
than the killing of 20 in any other way"

Dogs in England - Mercator Jan 3. 1644. "The parish
[in western counties of England in time of Charles II.] were required
[by law] to keep bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting
the freebooters. many old men who were living in the middle
of the 18th century [1750] could well remember the time
when these voracious dogs were common."

Mass. 3. 186. Mr. Holyoke proposes to Comm. to employ **Dogs**. [unclear] 1757

Conn. 9. 157. 158. Dogs ordered in New Haven Colony 1656-57. 1656

Hayt 6. 237. mentions "employing companies of large dogs". - War of 1745. &c. Page 236. Dogs again

Conn. 8. 353. Dogs used in war by the English. Recs. of the State 8. 353.

Conn. 10. 16. "Horse Dogs" ordered in New Jersey for the service, 1758.

Indian Prisoners, sold in Mass. in Philip's War.

Conn. 6. 75. 188 Indians sold - 397 £ 13. (about 42/ each - as silver

Mass. 1. 389. The Indian Prisoners sold amount to £. 399. 18 - not all paid
The 2 accounts differ but a trifle.

Mass. 2. 170. 2 Indian Papovers sold at 15/- 30/-

Mass. 4. 259. Gookins Remarks about selling the Indians as slaves

Dogs.

1692. Joseph Wolcott's large dog attacked an Indian - the Indian
rescued his gun at the dog & got rid of him. History of Brookfield.

Mass. 8. 273. Mrs. Rowlandson's acct. of 6 stout dogs - none would stir towards the Indians.

n. 2. 207. 198. Price for Scalps. &c. [Cont. 9. 347.
Cont. misc. 2. 343
Maguay's way of Scalping. Misc. 3. 415
1695. &c.]

War 1689-1698

Mass. 2. 143. Reward of 40^s. for fighting Indians slain or taken {June 27. 1689.

1. 187. 32. 143. Volunteers to have £ 10 per head for Indians. June 9.

2. 143. 8^s offered for an Indian (instead of 40^s. I think) & plunder. July 1.

2. 152. Volunteers to have 12^s for a live or dead Indian

and 3^s a week besides. Nov. 4. 1690.

June 1. 18. Douglass says Scalps were 12^s. in Phipps war; & 40^s in Dudley's war.

Mass. 1. 137. 10^s for Indian Scalps over 10 years old killed in fight. (Nov. 9. 1703. 14 months.

1. 137. 40^s for Indian Scalps over 10 years old to Volunteers who maintain themselves. Nov. 26. 1703. Capt. Tyng and Co killed five - had 200^s - on snow shoes.

Mass. 2. 164. 50. 100^s for Scalps - to Volunteers. March 1703 4.

" 2. 166. Proposition for Volunteers in an expedition to have 10^s for scalps & an addition to wages. Dec. 1704.

" 2. 168. 100^s for scalps to Volunteers without pay. March 1706-7
June 160 10^s still for scalps to enlisted men. June 1712

First Offer for Scalps recorded is June 15. 1677 - to a ranger & party. June 15. 1677 - viz. 20^s. for a scalp, and 40^s for each prisoner.

Mass. 1. 384. There is an "allowance" for Scalps to several for "slaying skulking Indians". No date. £ 21. 2. 0.

Nov. 74. In this account scalps are 7^s. (Those paid by Tr. Hull not in prob.)

Mass. 4. 286. 30^s for Indian men & 25^s for Indian women, or child of both sexes under 14 years, slain or prisoners, was granted to Volunteers; with provisions wages &c. June 1696

Misc. 8. 1102. 80^s allowed for 8 scalps to regular soldiers, Aug. 1704.

Mass. 2. 229. 40^s asked for a scalp taken at Deerfield. Feb. 29. 1704 by volunteers.

Mass. 3. 90. Indian Scalps to be buried by Treasurer. Dec. 1724 [Mass. 2. 204

Mass. 2. 17. Scalps in the War of 1722 267 were 100^s. for volunteers. Others had less - some 10 or 12^s. Pinkallow says 60^s.

Mass. 1. 217. About 50 scalps & live Indians were paid for 1724-5.

1. 217. 100^s was paid for the scalp of the Jesuit Ralle.

1. 416. 50^s for an Indian prisoner - Mass. 1. 223. 60. & 70^s for Indian Captives

Misc. 1. 7. Douglass says the Premium for scalps of males over 12 in 1744 was 100^s (new Tenor); male captives 105^s women & children scalped 50^s each; do. & do. Captives 55^s

1. 7 In 1745. 6. & 7. Scalps 250^s N.T. (or 1000^s old Tenor) to Volunteers; and 100^s new Tenor (400^s O.T.) to impressed men.

Mass. 1. 199. Scalps in Phipps War. 1694 6. £ 10 paid for scalps & Indian captives 1. 200. to those in service; & 50^s to Indians for scalps. 4 Scalps at 50^s each to Indians.

1. 204. Capt. Wm Tyng & Co. 5 Indians 50^s. Aug. of 1703 4

Mass. 3. 89. Noah Lishley of Deerfield. 100^s for a scalp. 1724.

Conomunc. 1. 323. In Jamaica. 40^s. was offered for a rebel negro's head, & 10^s 324. for a live negro. They had gangs of hunting dogs. (for new men?)

Scalps in War of 1744 to 1749 - see Misc. 7. 218. & 15. & not quite as well as before
Scalps in last French War - 300^s each was paid for 5 scalps. 1757 & 1758. Mass. 5. 132.
Cont. page 394.

Mass. 2. 294. The illagwas. Presents to Indians, &c

Page 297

Mass. 1. 107. 3 Messengers sent to Albany - 10. Troopers to go with them, with presents for illagwas. Reference to 169. 184. a, present to them by Andros, in 1688. Aug. 1689
1. 145. Capt Belcher returned Oct 2, & 9 illagwas with him.
1. 287. 4 illagwas sent home Oct 10.

Sur. 1. 402. 3 Commissioners to the illagwas with a present of 200 £ in 1694. Their expenses, & guard to Springfield & from Sp. to Albany, & back, &c.

2. 169. Present to Col. Peter Schuyler 100 £ to the illagwas 100 messengers to get aid of Iroquois. Feb. 1731. May 5. May 1708
Mass. 1. 359. 2 Commissioners to Albany 1704 with attendants to 1. 410. & servants, chaplain &c. Their charges £210 £ & Presents 132. 14. 1
1. 410. Presents were £100 rest for other charges.
Comm. 2. 37. The illagwas "a broken reed to depend upon".
Robt. Livingston. 1691

Comm. 2. 56. Other Indians (Mohicans &c). "There is little expectation of any considerable service from them", when in service.
Lt. Gov. Stoughton. 1697.

Mass. 1. 18. Couplan says illagwas were neutral in Deddinghar
1. 7. 1703 to 1713, and in the wars 1722, &c. in war of 1744, &c.
Comm. 2. 85. They had a profitable trade. (See Smith's acct.)

Mohawks & others at Fort Dunmore as soldiers in 1724. Mass. 1. 118
See them on muster roll Mass. 2. 239 - May 27. 11 Indians there. Gov. says
see letters about them Mass. 2. 91. 92. 93. 94. 66. 102. 68. 101.
See Mass. 3. 84.

Mass. 2. 218. All the Indians gone but 2. Oct 12. 1724, & these are River Indians
2. 218. more offered. The illagwas. In 1724. Oct 29. £54. Subsistence \$1.86.
Mass. 2. 217. Pensioners 3 Cagnawagas & 3 Scalpcooks. They seem
soldiers at the fort. Had 15. 40. 10. 10. 6. 6 £ a year, or all 59 £ a year
1735. 36. 37. 38. - In 1739 reduced to 1/3. New year or 19 £. Same 1740. 41. 42.
Were not there when war began again. 1744.

Mass. 2. 207. Indian Subsistence was almost equal to wages. for they
had tobacco, rum, &c. and all the victuals they could eat.
Mass. 2. 240. They seemed to travel from Albany to Fort-Dunmore & the reverse
by way of Westfield. See Westfield changes.
Squaws were sometimes supported -

Mass. 2. 204. 176. Tyrms, "mountainy severe illagwas, Squaws, whose
husbands were in the service £94. 11." allowed. 1725

Mass. 2. 03. David McIlwail & Bosker, subsisting illagwas & Squaws 29. 9. 3
Mass. 1. 264. 1689. July 2. Mass. voted to give the illagwas
1. 188. £1 for every fighting man's scalp or head
(not £8 £ for scalp & head). Voted to send messengers
but Cor. and expense of 50 £

Mass. 1. 402. 3 Commissioners to the illagwas from Mass & from
see above 3. 66. 67. 3-60 soldiers - Aug. 1694. Present 200 £. Expenses 169. 13. 6
Mass. 3. 415. Gookins account of the illagwas.
Mass. 1. 291. 40. Mohawks at N.H. & Deerfield. 1690. see S. Partridge.
Mass. 6. 184. A notice of the same as Thomas Wells 1690.
Comm. 2. 186.

The Maguags, Presents, &c

John Pyncheon sent to the Mohawks or Maguags
October 1680, to prevent their attacks on our friendly
Indians. - see Mass. l. page 39. 339. 340.

Presents £90. No expenses & services - uncertain. See 172.

Mass. l. 341. Present to the Mohawks 1684 £13.6.8. Mass. l. 397

John Pyncheon, Thomas Savage, Andrew Belcher
sent to the Mohawks - to try to engage them against
our Indian enemy. Massachusetts. l. 167. 169. 189. 191. 188
143. 282. 272. It was Sept 1689.

Presents & Expenses 303.10 + 94£. Connecticut paid that

Connecticut sent Capt. Jonathan Bull in May 1689 - no present noticed
Capt Bull went again with Mass. Comm. in Sept 1689 and again
with troops.

Mass. l. 170. Jos. Hawley & Jos. Parsons were sent to Albany by Gov. of New York
Dec. 1. 1698. Had 33.12.0 for expenses of themselves & attendants, and
£6.8.0 for services.

Com. Mis. l. } Major John Pyncheon & Mr. James Richards were
124. 125 } sent to Albany to make a league with the
Maguags. Arrived at Albany with their guard
Mass. l. 29. 112. April 17. 17th 169. All on horses. They made a present
113. the Maguags - amount not stated: Pease, duff, guns, powder.

This was the first regular embassy & present to the Mohawks
and the first league with them by New England.

Pyncheon's charges & expenses £128. & for 17 men with him 30£. Mass. l. 29.

Mass. l. 348. 50£ sent to Maguags as a present. Sept 1695. Gov. Delolme to
give it

Mass. l. 326. Subbards, &c. of Pyncheon. Richards treaty with Mohawks
in the Spring of 1677.

Mass. l. 27. Massachusetts letters to the Maguags Oct 12. 1677.

Mass. l. 337. 338. Massachusetts letters to Mohawks & to Robin Hood Oct 1667
letters to Maguags. &c. 1665

Mass. l. 194. Paul Dudley, Samuel Thaxter, John Stoddard were
delegates or Commrs to the 5 Nations in 1721. ("long and trouble-
some journey") Their services paid Nov. 1722.

2. 193. 194. 195. About presents to Maguags, proposed or given. 1720 Dec. 17. 1722 &c.

1. 425. Samuel Ashby was guide to Commrs. in Oct. 1721. Had 60£.

1. 215. A present to 5 Nations of 500£ 1721. apparently. See Mass. l. 1722

1. 425. Delegates of 6 Nations were in Boston went Eastward. 1722.

2. 194. Delegates left Nov. 22. or 23. - meeting at
1. 216. Deerfield proposed. meetings in Albany not useful. House, &c.

1. 216. Present of 1500£ voted Jan. 1722. 3. Conditionally. See Mass. l. 195.

Mass. l. 124. Complaints of the Maguags killing & capturing friendly Indians
in 1678.

Mass. l. 277. 1. 113. 3. Maguags at Boston May 1677. Peter Maguags had gone to St.

Mass. l. 219. Belknap's account of the Mohawks

Durgh's account of Mohawks or Iroquois IV. 126 to 215

298

Matchlocks. Firelocks. &c Flint. ^{Mass. 2. 294. 6.} ^{Mass. 2. 266.} ^{Mass. 2. 166.} ^{Mass. 2. 171.}

Mass. 1. 57. 1673. 500 Snaphances or Firelocks to be purchased in England

Called "Firelock Muskets."

Mass. 1. 387. "Powder, Ball & Match" - changed in Philips war: & Flint
 Conn. 6. 74

Mass. 4. 258. 1675-6. "12 Matchlock muskets" belonging to country
 to be delivered to Capt. Lat.

Both kinds were muskets - viz "Firelock muskets"
 and "matchlock muskets." Both used in Philips war.

Mass. 4. 255. Armor on breast, back & headpieces, called for
 Jan. 1675. 6. -

Mass. 1. 4. In expedition 500 men for 1 month require
 2000 flints, 6 barrels powder, 1200 shot, but
 no match - showing that they were all expected
 to have Firelocks. Feb. 1675-6.

Mass. 1. 192. For an expedition of 360 men, in 1689,
 1000 flints were ordered - no match.

Conn. misc. 1. 103. "A parcel of flints" to be sent up to Major
 Talcott at Northampton, June 1676 - no match.

Conn. misc. 1. 5. Powder, lead & "a stock of flints" were sent to
 New London for the Narraganset Expedition, Nov. 1675
 and "a stock of flints" was then at New London,
 showing that Firelocks were used in that Expedition.
 No indication of matchlocks.

Conn. misc. 1. 342. In Pequot War 1637, Capt Underhill says they
 had "both match & flint."

Mass. 1. 113. The Commanding the Quabaug garrison, March 21. 1676.
 wrote to Boston for bullets, powder and flints.

Mass. 3. 222. Fowling piece with a "rock & hammer". 1642. Was this a firelock
 and matchlock?

Mass. 2. 147. The Pilgrims had snaphances, fowling
 piece, & flints. 1640. Snaphance lock, &c. 1643.

Mass. 8. 400. The Company sent over to Gov. Endicott, April 1629, 80 guns
 that were snaphances, 10 matchlocks, & 10 fowling pieces,
 according to advice of Mr. Endicott. He advised them firelocks.

Conn. misc. 2. 185. The Arms sent over 1634 & 1636 contain no
 firelocks & no flints.

Printed Laws. only muskets & match in these laws, edition 1672.
 Flints in Salem war articles 1652 - Feb. 2. 491

Havey Dedham } He thinks matchlocks were generally used in Philips
 p. 61. War, & firelocks were rare. He is in error.

Match Locks, Fire Locks & Arms on this coast.
Marsel. 3. 416. The 5 Alaguas taken at Cum ridge in 1665
had each a Firelock, pistol, hatchet & long knife
and a knapsack with powder, bullets, & other necessaries.
Did the Indians ever use Matchlocks?

Adams & at Piscataway 1635, besides cannon, there were
Portsmouth 22 halfquebuz, 4 muskets, 46 fowling pieces,
67 carlines & pairs of pistols. They had 2 belts
match, but flints shot named. They had sword &
belts, head pieces, spears, flasks, bandoliers, powder,
bullets, small shot, Ormus, &c

New Haven 1639. men to have a musket, sword, bandolier, rest
con. g. p. 44 powder, bullets for musket, pistol shot or swanshot.
1643 to have 5 or 6 flints for a firelock.

g. p. 27. 1/4 of trained-band to come to place of worship with
arms complete. Their guns charged with match
for matchlocks and flints for firelocks
& 5 or 6 changes of shot & powder. Sentinels to have
6 Trainings in a year. Then Regulations April 1644

g. p. 23. Their matches lighted, when they walk the rounds.
[Then were Flint Locks in N. Haven in 1644.
g. 23. the two kind. of locks referred to 1643. Some sentinels had
matchlocks, probably short, & some fire locks, apparently
men with firelocks were fined for not having flints. 1643. 4

Arms on the Sabbath } See Coffin Newbury p 26. year 1638.
and on new years } See con. g. p. 8. 23. 25. 27. 43. &c. Begun 1640
Marsel 2. 110

Matchlocks are still used in China & Japan, but not
exclusively, I think, 1853.

M. 2. 292. Muskets to Indians

Marsel. 4. 63. At New York 1633. 1635 & in Mass. - allowed 1668.
Dutch & French sold muskets to Indians.

Marsel. 3. 255. Johnson 1657, represents them as using bow & arrow, not guns.
3. 399 Vanderdonck 1653. says, "now many use fire arms instead
of bow & arrow, & small axes instead of the war club."

Al. 13. p. 13. The Del. & Susquehanna Indians had no guns 1600.
19. p. 13. In 1615 they had no guns.

18. p. 15. The Dutch sold arms & powder to the Mohawks
before 1640: and this was seen with firelocks, powder
and lead in proportion! Dutch writers say the English
had previously sold them some guns & powder at great prices.
17. 231. Dutch would not sell to river Indians, they say
17. 232. 1643.

Al. 13. 34. Indians were expert in use of Snaphance before 1640.
Circumstances that they ever used matchlocks, resth. &c.

Al. 7. 225. D. Gullaghan under 1618 says the Dutch supplied the
5 Nations with arms & ammunition, after the treaty of 1618
as the French did those of Canada.

Felt Ipswich, 41. Tobacco yards common in Ipswich in 1682, & such places in 1783. Previous to 1783, most of the tobacco used in the town was raised there.

"Segars (Felt) were very little used till after the peace of 1783" in Ipswich. [Were they used at all before 1783?

"Pipes & a box of smoking tobacco were in extensive and daily use."

Adams' 1672 Portsmouth voted "that if any shall smoke tobacco in the meeting house at any public meeting he shall pay a fine of 5s."

Can. Misc. 2. 313. Roger Williams. Account "taking tobacco": of "Drinking tobacco", among Indians. Notices from Winthrop. 1621. 2. 306 Laws of Plymouth Colony against Tobacco.

2. 119. "Drinking Tobacco" by Indians at Plymouth 1621.

2. 341. Ferrazano 1524. Does not mention Tobacco among Indians. Hudson found Indian smokers in Mass. & on Hudson river 1607.

* Can. 9. 41. Law of New Haven against Smoking - only restricted its use 1646 in certain places - did not prohibit it. The smokers were afraid of setting grass, leaves & other combustibles on fire. This law was in April 1646. At the same session to carry fire except in a covered vessel was forbidden. 9. 33. 1645 March 31. Fires were not to be kindled in or about the town, in gardens or house lots, to burn leaves, straw, corn stalks, or any rubbish.

Jim. Norton. Newburyport prohibited any person from smoking a pipe or cigar in any street, lane or alley. 1794, penalty 2s. Felt Salem forbade smoking segars in the streets 1797, & 1812 to prevent one occasion of fires.

Co 2. 458 A man prosecuted 1652 "for drinking tobacco" and thus setting meadow grass on fire.

Printed Laws. Millicent's laws. 1638, & 1647

17. 146 Tobacco not to be taken "within 20 poles of any house, or so near as may endanger the same, or near any barn, corn, or haycock, & may occasion the firing thereof upon pain of 10s." Tobacco not to be taken in any inn or victual house except in a private room, so as not to offend the master of the house nor any guest; if any take offence, the smokers shall be liable. [Good reasons for the laws. No other laws appear after 1647.]

17. 70. Tobacco might be cultivated with advantage. It was the greater part of Europe, but it is prohibited in most of the subject of the nation in most of Europe, prohibited because it is a dangerous & large tax at the custom house than on people's farms. & it is a monopoly, out of the hands of the people. Before 1773 it was imported from the West Indies, but exported 82,000 lbs. duty being 8s. 6d. per cwt. & 10s. per cwt. for the duty.

* New Haven Law about Tobacco 1655. Denial of first incidentally, & a reason. Misc. 6. 2. 247. Gov. Winthrop smoked Tobacco in England, 1626, 1627.

309. SNOW SHOES - from page 268. Feb. 1852
Mus. 2. 208. a & b.

Mass. 8. 159. Hampshire Soldiers feed provided, April 1712,
4 & 3 pairs Snow shoes & moggins on at 7/6.
for a pair of shoes & moggins on - £162. 1. 0.

8. 160. "The marching forces with the new shoes" in
Hampshire, under several lieutenants, (Col. Puttidge, chief
were in service, Jan. 27 to March 10. 1711-12. £196. 8/7.

Mus. 1. 18 (Douglas (1704.5) says the Indians do less damage in the winter,
since the English have snow shoes. Col. Hilton went up to
Worridgewock (on snow shoes.

Mass. 3. 132. 300 Snow shoes to be sent to Hampshire. Jan. 1745-6

Mass. 2. 73. "Companies of Snow shoe men in Hampshire"
Their Officers appointed Jan. 12 1743-44 Companies
then W. Ransby rec'd of Nov. 1743. 150 men in Hampshire,
Each to have snow shoes, moggins & leather, & to
be paid 10/6. (Capt. Stoddard & others say 10/6 is not enough.

Mass. 3. 354. Snow shoes making for Western Frontiers in
March 1746-7. 50 pairs moggins on & 50 pairs
of Snow shoe strings were made, & 65 pairs snow shoes

Mass. 3. 356. Deer's Leather for snow shoe strings £61. 11. 3. G.T.
1747

Mass. 4. 7. Jacob Villard at Fort Dummer says he had to convey
provisions in winter of 1747-8 up to No. 4. "on Indian
Skips". Does he not mean snow shoes? Probably hard
shells. Snow was deep.

Mass. 4. 63. Snow shoes still used on frontier, winter of 1756-57
(Rangers & Scoutmen men to have snow shoes & moggins on
Continued, doubtless to end of war.

Newspapers say that Feb. 20 1852, there was a race on
Snow shoes at Montreal, by some soldiers of the garrison.
The first prize \$5 was given to one who ran 1/2 mile in 3 minutes.

Snow shoes are used by Hunters in the Adirondack Region
N.Y. every winter. Headley.

Snow shoes described in Litchfield Celebration 1851. page 35.

Mass. 11. 365. "Bracket shoes" used in winter in N.E. to hunt deer, 1648. What were they?

In winter of 1852-53. some travelled from Lake Superior
to Minnesota on snow shoes. Snow 4 feet deep in places,
on a level. They had dogs to draw their baggage. They
travelled in other directions from Superior mines in same way.

After the Snow Storm of Dec. 29, 1853, men used snow shoes
for some miles of distance from the mines, &c.

Crampions. When Mrs. Jamerson visited Niagara in winter (about 1838) she bound "Crampions" to her feet, (so she calls them) like those used in the Alps, to keep her feet from slipping on the hard crust or surface of the snow. [Were these what we call corks?

Ca. Enc. 21. 736. The Laplanders travel on snow-shoes in the winter, which are about 6 feet long & 6 inches wide in the middle tapering to a point at each end.

Musc. P. 3. 498, 1706. a pair of Rackets, appear in the collection here.

Antiquarian Socy. James Duanna Pohit left Wenimemet Jan. 20, 1876. He was an Indian spy sent out by the English. Gookin says he travelled on snow shoes, the snow being deep in the woods, "which is very tiresome traveling." Gookin calls the distance near 80 miles. He arrived at the Village (Cambridge, now Newtown) Sunday Jan. 23.

Hoyt page 94. describes the snow shoe or racket. Thinks Indians travelled faster with them on snow, than on dry land without them, & than travelers. He describes the moose skin as made from moose & deer skins gathered to the shape of the feet by the sinews of animals.

Mass 4. 63. 1757 } Snow Shoes & Deloggasons to be provided for rangers and scouts.

Packhorses — *same p. 86. 357*

Are often named, or horses to carry burdens. The river was used, & carts, where carts could go — but to go to Albany or Boston, only packhorses could be used for burdens for a long time after the 18th century began. In our wars of 1745, &c. & 1755, &c. all heavy things were sent to Albany by water or on horses. In the late French war, 1755 to 1763, I see no signs of waggons or carts passing from Hampshire to Albany, but possibly they did in the latter part. The waggons used North of Albany to

convey provisions, &c. did not go from Hampshire. many were hired. Battle & Deep were drove to Albany

Mass. 1.370. There is mention of 72 horses loaded with flour & bread for the army in 1755 — *perhaps above*
see below. Albany, 1755. Oct. 25 (with 72 horses. See empty &c.)

Mass. 3.42. Col. Stoddard, 1725, advised Capt Dwight at Fort Sumner "to send a packhorse to Boston" to get clothing for the men.

Conn. Misc. 1.10. Horses & 4 men were to carry in casks and pannels (panniers) from Windsor or Hartford to Northampton, 300 lbs bullets, 1 bbl powder, small cask wine, and another of liquors, and a parcel of flints, for Major Callcott's forces. 2 pannels (horse baskets) or 4 to be provided. 6 more horses & 4 more men, making 12 horses & 8 men.

[8 horses carried the articles — 2 panniers, two horse baskets — and 2 horses carried the 8 men. They went quick were not heavily loaded. The men, so many were a man.]

Mass. 4.20. Horses carried provisions & ammunition from

25. Marlboro' to Guilford. Feb. 24/675. 6 & after 50 horses

260 & a man for two horses first ordered. Another Order March 8, and

Mass. 1.88. another March 24 — 30 horses & 15 men, & 20 troopers as escort.

London 2.99. He says one messenger, 2, 3 or 4 packhorses, or single horse carts, in Britain — for horses follow each other steadily when when once habituated to it.

Mass. 5.124. Col. O. Partridge engaged in Hampshire Oct. 1755. 76 horses & men with them to convey provisions to the camp. They arrived in Albany Oct. 25, loaded with bread & flour. They were sent on to the camp. 72 horses above are the same. They were sent on to the camp. They were sent on to the camp.

11.13. 507. 221. Packhorses in Pennsylvania. Washon. See next page.

Packhorses & Horse Carts, Tandem, &c.

London { describes one horse carts and two horse carts,
 b. 399. 400 } - prefers the former. 1581. horses are one
 horse in before the other, & the chains of the forward horse
 are joined upon the shafts in the rear of the horse in the
 shafts.

Tull & in a Hoe (Plough with 2 horses has one before
 Misc. 2. 276 } the other; and the traces of the forward horse go back to
 the ~~whole~~ ^{the} ~~plough~~ ^{tree} in rear of the hind horse.

Con & Mus. 2. 221. In Britannia Illustrata 1749, some loads of hay are
 2. 215 } drawn by 4 horses tandem, & some by 2 horses tandem,
 on a two wheeled cart. The hind horse in shafts.
 Carts, with two & more all side by side, have oxen, not horses.

[Were two horses ever fastened to the rear of a cart, and used in this
 way, as now?]

Macaulay { says goods were carried by large trains of pack
 Chap. III } horses (before & after 1685) on by roads, and generally
 Page 341. } north of York & West of Exeter. This breed of horses
 Misc. 8. 373 } is extinct. The men who attended them resembled
 8. 410. } Spanish ~~musicians~~ ^{musicians}. Some travellers went on pack
 horses between two baskets.

Misc. 10. 118. Tin ware was peddled from Baskets on the back
 of horses, until after the revolutionary war (from Berlin).
 Meat was carried to Northampton some years ago
 in the back of horses, in panniers.

Ed Enc. VII. 59. In time of Elizabeth, he refers to 1570. "A journey of
 100 miles was the labor of a week (with a load) and
 performed with considerable hazard through sloughs, across
 mountains & over rivers without bridges. The principal
 method of carrying corn & other commodities in safety
 on horseback was much more common than in many
 cart or wagon carriage."

U. 13. 307. Pack horses were used many years in Pennsylvania
 to convey articles from the eastern part of the state to Pittsburg
 and the region around. 12 or 15 horses in single file with 200 lbs
 each, were conducted by two men, one at each end. Bells were put
 on when they were turned out to feed, so that they could be found.

U. 13. 324. The New Englanders that settled at Marietta, &c. 1788, had
 waggon with horses, and waggon with oxen, and not
 pack horses

20. Time of killing Animals for meat.
not fattened in winter formerly.
Fat Cattle &c.

Macrully says in reference to times of Charles II (1660 to 1685.)
that it was not the custom to fatten cattle in the
winter (he refers to tanning, but seems to include grain).
It was not easy to keep cattle alive during the
winter. They were killed in great numbers & fattened at
the beginning of cold weather; & during several months
the only ^{local} fresh animal food except
game & river fish, which were important. Under Charles
II families lived in their stock of salt provisions the beginning
of November, then called Martinmas beef. Sheep & oxen
were small compared with the present ones.

5. 3. 5. Guleb Stanley Jr. 1698-1711. common to his keep
beef & pork in November & December. He did his
pork in December or January.

Mass. 3. Marshall's Diary. He killed swine Dec. 26, 1698; Dec. 11, 1699.
Dec. 16, 1700; Dec. 19, 1701; - bought a new breed, Jan. 1704. 260 Dr. also Dec. 1704
Dec. 2, 1706 killed one.
He bought beef, recently killed, Nov. 15, 1703. He killed his Cow Nov. 6, 1708.

Mass. 3. 256. Ipswich feeds Boston the latter end of summer with
good beef - Johnson says. No allusion to winter feeding.

Mass. 7. 82. Formerly in England cattle were killed in autumn & the meat
salted. No more fattening till spring came again.

Mass. 7. 64. White's Salborne says the same. "There was formerly no but-
tling meat in winter - & fattening." - no enclosures & no hay, he says. See above.

Mass. 3. 48c. MacKham directs to kill swine in December -
appears to be the first half of the month.

Mass. 4. 233. Nov. 11 (Martinmas) the old season a time for killing ^{sheep}
swine & such in the winter. Old Style - new Nov. 22.

Stat. Hist. 2. 55. in 16th century, swine were killed in December in France.

A. E. Farmer, 154. Deane says grass fed beef must be killed as early as
the beginning of Nov. because grass will no longer fatten cattle; ^{that is}
he says, may be afforded at 2 1/4d per lb. (189 per. 100 Dr.). If kept till Dec. 1.
must have corn & vegetables; price then ought to be 2 3/4d per lb. &
3 1/4d in January. He would add had a penny a lb. per month
for rest of winter, if animals were well fed.

Stat. Hist. 2. 618. Time of killing for winter meat in Sweden. about Sept. if killed
meat is salted for the winter & spring.

Stat. Hist. 2. 93. In Turin in 18c, not much fresh meat was used by farmers. Cattle
& sheep had to be slaughtered before winter; could not be kept fat
in the winter. No turkeys. but some were salted.

Mass. 4. 233. Martinmas Beef (killed about Nov. 11 O.S.) was dried in the
chimney like bacons. Hall mentions, "dried, fitches
of smoked beef."

Mass. 4. 233. In Scott. meat was killed & cured between Nov. 11 & Dec. 25.

Misc. 2. 280. Highway Robbers.

See account of them in England - Misc. 8. 371. Miscel. 1. 667.

M. 2. 280. No Highway Robbers in New England in the 17th century and perhaps none in the 18th previous to the Revolution. I do not recollect to have met with one in our newspapers or court records or elsewhere. Men rode on horse back, unarmed, everywhere, without peril, except from Indians. - Our Posts constantly travelled from Piscataqua to New York after 1700 (+ some before) by day and by night, through forests, and lonely places, and were never harmed. They must have had money sometimes. Merchants, magistrates, Grocers, & others travelled to Boston & to other places, often having money with them, and were not assailed. The travelling may have been equally safe in the Colonies farther South.

Felt's Ipswich p. 115. He gives an instance of highway robbery in 1677.

Misc. 2. 195. Montaigne says robberies were committed in F. by men of good families.

Graham's Pirates on the American coast - Quaker, Bellamy, &c. 86 &c. The ships 26 executed at Rhode Island. 41 executed at Charleston.

Cont. 29 32. 11 m. Harris from R.I. carried to Algiers 1679 or 80. Redemption, 1200 ^{dollars}

M. 2. 238. Captivity in Barbary.

Cont. 9. 89. Wife of Thomas Redfield of Boston said to be in captivity in Algiers, April 1681. New Haven contributed to redeem her.

G. Register Vol. 1. p. 54. Dr. Russell's Diary. Heard that Marshall Green's eldest son John was taken by Turks. Also Mr. Alexander Bonville. April 20. 1682.

L. 2966 Turkish or Barbary Pirates. Other Pirates, p. 353.

See Miscel. 4. 14. 17. 19. 1680-1700.

Salem. 2. 288. They began again in 1785. Captured the 11th vessel 1794.

Treaty 1795. War begins Peace 1805

Misc. 13. 317. 318. Capt Kidd, Blackbeard & other pirates.

Misc. 2. 284. Impressment of Seamen from England.

Many impressed in War of 1703-1703 - & kept for years in British ships & some died. Felt, Salem 2. 257. Misc 4. 19

Felt's Salem. 2. 254. British impressing Seamen in Mass. 1724 and

in subsequent years. Some escaped. much ill will excited.

1794 April. Britain had got down 400 American vessels in W.I. Their captures continued, and Impressments. French begin 1795 & continue

Small Pox. the great terror of the Sea ports. and country in 17th & 18th centuries. Often brought in vessels.

308 Highways or Roads.

111.10.2.280.1466

b. 471. Section of England, Musc. 7. 143. 158. 327

432 clunel. 80 371. 372. 393. 410. Conomis. 1. 173. 174. &c

Edinburgh ~~1746~~ 1747 - "The early roads of all new countries are generally directed to the elevated grounds, with a view to avoid the marshes of the valleys, answering well for bridle tracks, but inconvenient for carriages; hence as the habits of the country change, the roads get upon lower levels."

How roads were formed in England in 17th century & much of 18th, does not appear. The Review tells how they were formed 30, 40 or 50 years ago - (Were they not formerly by

concave roads? the earth washed out by rains, &c. When did they begin to make them convex?

111.12.130 The ~~Paris~~ ^{Paris} or Causeway, or Chaussée (French) ~~is~~ ^{is} common in France and Germany. It is a paved road of stone, a little like our city roads. The roads in the greater part of Germany have almost no prepared surface and run in deep tracks. An axle for one dir., but will not answer for another; a traveller must have an axle of the length commonly used, or he cannot go. A Causeway (Wolsten) is a way raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c. to make a dry passage over wet ground.

Carreclon - makes the cross roads with the main roads bad, in many parts of the country - in some "miserably bad"; in some "very good". In Oxford, 40 years ago, the roads were formidable to the bones, & it was said "to travel on wheels" was better. (His 40 years ago, number 1780) about 1795, Valentine Morris, Esq. of Monmouth County, stated before parliament that they had no roads in Monmouthshire, but travelled in ditches.

In several places they had roads on the concave system. Bakewell was an advocate of this system - now considered absurd. A little convex is esteemed right - cross roads are almost all bad, even where main roads are good. The "good" roads are made so by various kinds of stone. Some turnpikes are said to be bad.

"Next to the general influence of the season, there is perhaps no circumstance more interesting to civilized men, than the perfection of the means of interior communication?" Robert in. Tour. in. C. E.

Mass. 4. 222. 223. Some Old Highways - towards Albany & N. D. S. Mullen River Aug. 18. 1874 Old Road from Deerfield to Concord, crosses the mountain, which was deluged in high water, & there was a ferry over the river. Deerfield mountain has a toll bridge. 1797.

Highways or Roads

- Mass. 1. } Way marked & cut from Northampton to Occumity
334 } of Albany 1752-1763 Mass. 5. 18. Spent through middle of 80.3. ^{or Worthington}
Mass. 5. } See Hamby Papers in Book of Prizes; See Mass. 7. 215
272
- Mass. 4. } Road from Westfield to Sheffield 1737. Do. 1738. Mass. 2. 314
174. } See Mass. 4. 152. 1736 & Lancaster, petition Dec. 1732. A house for 40 miles.
- Mass. 4. 154. Road from Lancaster to Sunderland 1733. It went
from Lancaster through present ~~Stoughton~~ ^{Stoughton} to Wachusett pond
north of Wachusett Hill, ^{from} ~~part~~ in town of Westminster, 11
miles thence through part of Westminster, Hubbardston,
Candis (perhaps Barre) to center of Petersham, 14 miles -
thence to Sunderland, through no town there, now through
New Salem, Shutesbury & Leeversett, to Sunderland 23
miles - making 48 miles from Lancaster to Sunderland
- Mass. 4. } Road from Northfield to Lunenburg. - crossed west line
153 } of Warwick near the N.W. corner of W. - and crossed the E. line
1/2 mile S. of N.E. corner. - Road from Arlington (Winchester
made 1761 } to Lunenburg of crossed N.E. corner of Warwick, and
Mass. 4. 222 } doubtless united with Northfield road a little east
of Warwick; went N. of Athol, in Royalton, &c.
- Mass. 4. } New Road from Northfield to Lunenburg. Mr Field
157 } first passed through this road in 4 days, & to Boston
the next day, 1733, July. Said to be 30 miles nearer
than the other routes to Boston from Northfield. (The
other routes went down to Hadley.)
- Mass. 4. } Priests Halfway House and ~~Harmon~~ ^{Whitney} on this
171 } road was on Priests brook, in East part of Royalton
3. 78
- Mass. 4. 26. Fitch's House, 1748, was 7 miles N.W. of Lunenburg, ^{at H.}
and on the road to Northfield. - in present N. W. corner of Fitchburg
perhaps in Ashby taken from F.
- Mass. 2. 315. Grant of Arlington (Winchester) 1732 to Josiah Willard
Esq. of Lunenburg, & others on condition of clearing a road
from Lunenburg to Northfield 8 feet wide & build a
halfway house, &c
- Mass. 2. 116. The route from Fort ~~at Nolt~~ ^{Nolt} to Albany, & Canada,
in 1749 (no war) was to descend the course & then to Northampton
or Hadley; thence to Westfield, Kinderhook &c. (Capt. Stevens Journal.)
- Age 7. } A man went the same route 1760. (was line)
- Mass. 2. 116. A Hampshire Troop in War of 1755-1760, marched to Nolt, & thence
to Albany. Did they go down to Westfield, or cross to Albany by Fort Mass?
Road cut through from Nolt (now in print 1760, by Hampshire troops. See Mass. 2. 116)
- May 1744 Connecticut ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~Whitney~~ ^{Whitney} and Troops at Nolt, marched
to Fort Edward. Aug. 1757 by way of Charlemont & Fort Mass.
- Mass. 1. 140. Post to Albany 1688 or 89 had to go by way of Woodbury
from Northfield, because of high water in ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~Watennuck~~ ^{Watennuck}?

Highways or Roads

311

Ms. 15. 250

The old road from Connecticut River to Boston through Lancaster - where did it go?

"Justice Hill in Sterling; about 400 feet high from its base, is the site of the great County road from Westminster to Boston. In ancient times the great public travel from Boston to Connecticut river passed over this formidable elevation. In the wars that ended in the conquest of Canada, many of the troops marched by this route." Worcester Magazine 1. 3/16

"Justice Hill is situated about 4 miles N.W. from Sterling meeting house, on the road to Westminster." Whitney. Whitney has also Justice's Hill + Justice's meadows.

The great road from Connecticut river to Boston passed through Westminster, 1793. when Whitney wrote that is from Concord &c.

If the allagarium is to be relied on, the ancient road to Lancaster ~~went~~ went N. of Wachusett Hill, and must have been in part the same road or in the same place, as the road cut through in 1735 (see opposite).

Mr Whitney says, there is talk of opening a road from Con. River through Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton & Lancaster to Boston, 1793, which would be the nearest route from Hadley to Boston. Here is again the old route in part revived, and thought to be the nearest route from Hadley, Northampton, &c. to Boston.

Mass. 4. 222 This was to go S. of Wachusett Hill. [This road from Petersh. on Haly map

"The road from Concord over Justice Hill, is as it was only S. of the N. corner of Sterling - S.W. corner of Leominster, in Princeton &c. line.

Wachusett &c. & the towns around it are the height of land having streams running to either side N. to Ashua R. S.W. to Ware River S.W. the ancient road to Boston by Lancaster, &c. - it easily must have gone over high land, whether N. or S. of Wachusett. I think it could not have gone to Worcester - did it go through Brookfield?

See Worcester & the Old Paths. Misc. of 3. 172. in the narrow way to Connecticut by Ashua was found out 1648. Winthrop. npt so nilly as the other. [It may have gone on high land, but not so much up and down as the other.

The Road from Deerfield, Greenfield, &c. to Boston in 1793 went through Westminster, Leominster, Lancaster &c.

Mass 4. 97. Saltonstall's Regiment marched from Crown Point to No. 4. 4. 253 in the fall of 1761. This road was used after it was opened in 1760. See map passing from Champlain to No. 4. in No 4. p. 95. in 1760. and page 91.

Many crossed these woods in 1759 before the road was cut; after the French left Lake Champlain; and some before from Lake George. See Mass. 4. 89.

But this direct travel to Albany & the lake was through Sheffield in 1755, 56, 57, 58 and 59, & later: i.e. N. Sheffield.

Mass 4. 100. Sheffield was on the road from Lt. Barrington to Albany in 1759. & Col David Rogers kept taken there. Cont Page 326.

12 Burning the Woods [Mass. 2.236.]

This was done by the New Englanders, after 1700 as well as before, to make pasturage for their cattle. Whitney, of Douglass, writes about 1725, that "the lands were burnt over yearly in the Spring, for the purpose of turning cattle from the neighboring towns, to feed thereon" the growth of timber was hereby injured, & the land became hard & subduer. Whiteberry, & white birch sprang up, and Laurel, sweetfern & checkerberry, which nothing but the plough will destroy. Since 1750 or 60, the inhabitants have increased and prevented the fires running. Whitney & Worcester (O. Douglass, Haddley burnt over the hills of Pelham & Belchertown, for the same purpose. S.F. Northern part of Haddley burnt over the hills west of the same town, in Westhampton, Wellfleet, & S.F.

Before the settlement of N. Braintree, the fires made in the woods had destroyed almost the whole growth of timber. But fine groves sprang up after the place was settled & the fires stopped. Whitney.

New Haven, Burning. Ep. 407

Con. 9. 16. "Woods & meadows to be burnt 10th March every year." so ordered April 1642. Men to secure what they have in danger 9. 44. in woods & meadows — 1647 Every Cowkeeper to burn his own walk C. 3. 1. Burning the Plains ordered, "with convenient speed" Oct. 1648.

9. 63. Burning the woods changed from March 10 to March 1. 1656. men to secure anything they have that is in danger.

9. 80. Parsons up to burn Dry Heads walks. (From beat)

Coffin Newbury Wood, were burnt regular. 1682, 1686. &c. p. 136. 144

Con. 9. 81. New Haven. 1674, March 11. Commons divided into 10 parts — all to be burnt; 7 parts have 2 men each and 3 parts have one man each. 17 men in all. to burn

Con. 9. 85, 88, 90. men named persons to burn woods 1676. 1681. 1684. 1678

Con. 9. 51. Woods & meadows in common not to be set on fire before 10th day of 1st month (March) nor after last of 2nd month. 35th. nor on Lord's Day, nor on last day of week. 1652

Con. 9. 32. Connecticut passed the same law, in edition of 1648.

Pres. Dwight (Vol. 1. 103) supposes the dry lands of New England had been burnt over more than 1000 years, & all vegetable mould destroyed. He mentions Chestnut, Oak, & yellow pine land as burnt over. In recent fires Dr D often remarks that the vegetable mould, is consumed.

Trans. Hist. II. The "Pine Woods" in Farmington were burnt over for a pasture for young cattle in Spring till 1740. Westmpt of Town. p. 43.

Mass. II. 305. "Woods & meadows of E. notices in setting the devouring fires in the woods and the grass that perishes."

See Burning Woods references, Mass. 3. 28. 2/5. Mass. 6. 224. 306.

1. Rhode Island Law 1704. Fires to be set in woods only from 10th on Page 406 March 10th day 10. And on 1st day of the week

June 2. 212. If water for household purposes. in Wells, N. C. 11. 2. 214. 313.
Pumps. Water conveyed in two Pipes. Springs. &c.
June 2. 1966

MilWhitney (History of Northborough in 1793) mentions the
"curious works" of Major H. Taylor of N. to convey water
underground to a distance, through bored logs, over
low ground & higher ground. He knew of no other such
in Worcester County; & they must have been rare in
the state — yellow or pitch pine logs, W. says, are the best.

Water in Worcester County can be obtained at
Depth on the hills than in the valleys, for wells, &c.
Worcester Magazine, 1. p. 87

It is the same in Hampshire. ally.

Springs were more numerous & more noted in early
days than now. See Fells Salem 1. 232

Wells in Salem, 1666, to be secured against danger,
by raising them 2 1/2 or 3 feet above ground, with curbs or
hogheads. Fells Salem 1. 362.

June 3. 252. Pump is, "pump-maker" in an "artificial" sense
in 1647. Pumps referred to pump-makers for ships chiefly.
in 14. 192. 1760. when 19 pump logs 1/2 ft.

Hist. Berkshire says wooden pipes to conduct water have been
found too unprofitable, except on a small scale. Either
the same. Lead or iron must be resorted to.
No boring for water in Berkshire.

Fields Meddlen. } Not many wooden pipes used in the county
5 11. } but some have them. Cost about one dollar a rod.

Brooks small streams, were in early days much used for
household purposes. Springfield for cold people 1647. & 1650, to water
or wash flax or hemp, in or by the brook, in the street.
because this brook "is for ordinary use, for dressing meat."

Con. 2. 79. Hartford forbid flax & hemp being washed in a part of Little River. 1645

June 6. 223. Wood says, 1634, that every family or two families
had a spring of sweet water between them. Streams are
plenty. He mentions nowells by that name.

June 6. 309. Morton says fountains (i.e. Springs) are plenty
if man cannot dig amiss. We nasentute means quick spring.

June 3. 257. Johnson says N. E. or Mass. is well watered in all places.

June 3. 407. Higginson says the country is full of dainty Springs.

June 3. 276. Waters of New England praised by early writers.
June 2. 116. Plymouth Pilgrims, depended on running streams; not on wells
Con. & M. 2. 117. Plymouth Pilgrims, depended on running streams; not on wells

June 6. 236. Boston has "sweet & pleasant springs" Wood says, and
8. 237. Weymouth had a fresh Spring & Pond.

6. 239. Salem had "good springs".

Con. 8. 406. Wells were used generally in Philadelphia before Bumps.
Pumps were rare in early days.

Dickens mentions "an open rain water butt" in front of a house. Also another
water butt with a lid (cont. in 11. 15. 224).

314 Fishing & Weir [cont. from page 102]

[Fishing & Weir in England, Con. 9. 341]

Beaver Brook in Templeton, Phillipston, &c. still exhibits "traps or weirs constructed by the Indians. They consist of a kind of dam or pavement for taking fish" in a tolerable state of preservation. Worcester Magazine 1817

Ware River was named from the weirs in it for taking fish.

A Weir in the stream between the two Woshaum Ponds noticed (in Sterling) in Worcester Magazine 1882. Still called the weir, though it does not remain. Here the chiefs of the Nashuags had their residence, on a small island between the two ponds. They did not live at Nashua.

The preceding weirs were made by Indians.

Felt, Ipswich. Weirs by the settlers at Ipswich, 1635 & 1636.

p. 108. Alewives 3¢ per 1000, i.e. 6¢ per 100.

p. 108. Weirs 1674. He points his weir down stream. Is he right?

mus. 3. 247 Weir 3 miles above Watertown, 1632. Shad. Alewives & other fish. Same weir. Shad, Bass, Alewives & other fish.

and mus. 2. 119 Indians used weir near Tilecut caught eels. 1681.

Weir Wolstenhells this weir.

Con. 7. 77. "A Ware" may be made in N. Haven East River. April 1644

Felt p. 108 Weirs were made early at Ipswich. See above.

Felt says a weir was two stone walls built down stream till they came in contact at an angle of 45 deg near and a cage was placed at the angle of nets & twigs. He supposes the fish to be descending the river.

mus. 2. 61 Indian Weirs in Virginia. Beverly.

and mus. 2. 119. Indian Weir near Tilecut, 1621. Plymouth Colony.

p. 89. 1710 Long 4. i. r. in 2 places. [Shad spawn eaten by Indians]

and mus. 2. 119. Indian boy shot 2 fishes, & another Indian shot a shad, July 1621.

" 2 538. Indian Boys shoot fish. Johnson. [both with a hook]

Providing retaining fish. 1672 mention only Godfish, Hake, Haddock, Pollock or blackerell. The four fish were dried - macarels were salted in barrels. "Curtoodas Salt" not considered good.

mus. 3. 2. 8. Felt's were Indian fishing places, Hubbard says, & 12. 100 places of great resort of Indians. He mentions "Ware's" also. They took at falls, Shad, Salmon, Alewives. By the seaside were other fishing places.

mus. 10. 53. H. Hale bought 17 shad at 7 1/2 / 10 lb. April 30. 1803.

mus. 7. 407. Stearns fishing near Albany. Mr. Grant.

Con. Misc. 1. 14 C. E. Island began to legislate against dams, weirs, seines & nets in certain places 1710. Cont. Misc. Hall p. 54

Fish as Manure, &c. Whales, &c.

Felts Ipswich p. 37. This custom was derived from India us, and continued many years. According to Ellor's 11.2.266. 12.139 1637, both shad & alewives were used, 1000 to the acre. 1839. Bass & cod may not be taken for manure, except offal, much trouble from dogs digging up the fish. Dr. Lee of Ipswich, to tie up one leg of every dog for 3 weeks, &c. p. 340 Exeter used to clog dogs by day, & tie - up by night. Coffin p. 42

Felts Salem Whales - Randolph said New Plymouth had great profit by killing whales. 1688. Beaver & pretty fail, 2. 223 A man on Cape Cod had been in whale business 22 years. (about 1688) 11.2.2146. 11.11.185 11.3.226. "N.Y. Whales (Long Island prob.) have had pretty good luck" Salem was killing whales 1692. (Letter from N.Y. abt 1688) " " " " 1700, 1756 } Caught about Cape Cod, &c.

Hist. Berkshire Shad & Salmon cannot ascend the Fall Line p. 42. the Housatonic at Canaan & do not come into Berkshire County. They have been seen to attempt the ascent. The upper Fall here is 20 feet perpendicular and a little below, about 70 feet over a limestone ledge. A little below 10 feet more - so 100 feet in all. Misc. 10.118 Hist. in Berkshire [Can fish around New Milford Falls? think not Misc. 8.120. Can fish around New Milford Falls? think not

Conn. 9.216. Whale Oil called an export of N. Jersey 1682. Shattuck from Johnson, says they overran land with alewives at Concord, from the beginning. Misc. 3. Fish formerly most abundant in Concord river were Salmon, shad, alewives, pickerel, dace, &c. Thus, some used as manure formerly. A dam 1712 diminished the number, but there were sluice ways for fish in the dam. Fish caught & sold (going town 5¢ a year) from 1732 to about 1800. 6 principal fishing places. Salmon shad & alewives have totally deserted the river; pike, perch, lamprey & common eels, trout, &c. remain.

Dwight II. 310. says Salmon used to ascend all the falls of N. river, & great numbers were taken in Colebrook, some distance above Lancaster. 325. Shad did not get above Bellows Falls; and after the dam at Montague did not get above that. Wms. Vt. p. 121. Says Salmon ascend to the highest branches of the Conn. river, & go up the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain. He says nothing of shad, except to name them as a Vermont fish. Belknap says Salmon go over Walpole Falls; shad do not. See p. 89.

Felts Middlesex He says the stream above 20 with Salmon, shad, bass, alewives, pike, carp, pickerel, &c. but that there was a general prejudice against the use of most common & important kinds, either because they were so generally used by Indians, or from some other cause unknown. Little effort was made to take them for over 100 years in Middlesex (Conn.) In 1819, persons living could remember when there was little demand for Salmon, & to eat shad was disagreeable. Fishing became important at a later period. Salmon had nearly ceased to be taken before 1819. Shad were caught at 30 places in Middlesex co. 1819. See p. 11 begins about April 15 continues to June 15. 2300 taken at all caught at Middlesex 1802. Contin. in Misc. 11.514

Carriages. [Cont. from page 252]

- Mass. 8. 404. Calash owned at Salem 1701. Felt.
 Carriages paid toll at Salem S. Ferry, 1714. Felt.
 2 or 4 wheeled Chaises. Co. N. Ferry, 1742, 48. 56. + Chair
- Mass. 18. 65. Coaches & Calashes paid toll at Charlestown, Win-
 issimett, Salem & Newbury Ferries, 1718. + before.
4. 65 also Carriages in regulation of Ferries 1710.
- Mass. 1. 440. Rev. Mrs. Smith of Wilmouth had a Chaise 1742, 1744.
 " 7. 244. Carried his wife in a chaise to Boston, 1745.
- Mass. 5. 28. After the affair of Fort Mifflin, 1757, Gov. Pownall (alarmed us all
 were) gave orders Aug. 13, 1757 "that all waggons west of Con. River
 should have their wheels knocked off," &c. if the enemy approached
 the frontiers. Does this indicate that there were waggons in Hampshire
 and Berkshire? I doubt. They had waggons between Albany & the army,
 + perhaps among the Dutch elsewhere.
- Mass. 1. 370. Waggons for the Northern army seem to have been
 bought of the Dutch, or hired. Perhaps not all. There
 is a mention of 175 waggons moving at once from the
 Farming Place to Lake George, Aug. 26, 1755.
 See Dutch horns p. 304.
- Mass. 4. 96. Eldad Taylor 1755, bought provisions in abundance
 for the army in Hampshire Co. He carried them all were
 sent to Albany by vessels. He sent 4 oxen & carts
 to Concord - at Albany - apparently to draw
 carts & waggons - afterwards sent on teams to
 Albany (Oxen & carts probably - they were hired,) but
 they carried no load. Were there any horses & waggons?
- Mass. 7. 76. "Teams" were to be improved to carry up provisions from
 Middlesex to Worcester & Springfield to replenish magazines.
 These for troops going & coming. What were these teams? 1762
- Mass. 9. 20. April 20, 1761. A stage began to run between Boston and
 Portsmouth. It was a curule drawn by 2 horses,
 wide enough to carry 3 passengers. It went from Portsmouth
 one day, & to Charlestown ferry the next. It went both ways
 once a week only. Fare 136 Sterling or 3 dollars. Felt thinks this the
 first stage vehicle in N. E. of Boston. Stage from Salem to Boston 1766.
- Felt's Salem. He thinks the Calash was almost the only Carriage at
 Salem in 1701, + that very few of even the plain, simple form
 were owned in the town except Boston & perhaps Dorchester
 & in 1722 there were many, as noticed at funeral of Gov. Tailor
 Salem had 10 chairs & 40 chaises, in the year of 1753.
- Felt's Salem. Rev. Mr. Davenport & family entered Boston May 2, 1668 in
 a coach called a deers, who went to meet him in the rain.
- Mass. 2. 631. 1674, Dec 28. Rev. J. Orembridge was carried home from N. H. in a Sedan
 sick, and died shortly. Anderson & his wife were in a coach 1687. Same 1. 313
 Rev. Mr. Davenport was carried home in a coach a little
 before his death 1667. [Salem had small & other roads to Roxbury to the
 south, & to Andover, in a "coach" Oct 17, 1688. See Salem, N. H. p. 116]

Carriages, Waggon, &c.

317

One Horse Waggon.

[Cart. p. 277]

Oliver Warner says the first one horse wagon that he ever saw was Elisha Balcock's in the year 1803. He is confident there was then no other in Northampton and for some time after. They began to come in, in 3 or 4 years; and in 1812 when they were taxed there was a considerable number, though few compared to some years later.

March 8. 1852.

6.277. Carts & Horses. Newbury people went to Plum Island at low water "with carts & horses" Coffin's Newbury p. 50. 1649. Were horses attached to the carts? Or did they draw carts with oxen, & wide horses to the Island?

Coffin's N. p. 379. A cart & oxen were used to draw Rev. Mr. Belcher from Newbury to Ipswich, about 1712, he being old & infirm. There was then in Newbury no chaise or other vehicle than a cart, to convey him.

He says the one horse wagon appeared about 1810 - & they took the place of horses gradually and were used to bring in produce instead of carts, waggons & panniers.

43. Sale. 1.318. M.H. 22. Fix on Carriages 1790 & several years after was Coach, chariot and post chaise £t; for action and 4 wheeled chaise £3.0.0; fall back chaise 10; other chaise 6p. Sulkie & riding chair 4p.

Musc. 2.121. Virginia first fixed a rate for Carriages at Fannies in 1780. Coaches, carts & waggons, mentioned - also 4 wheel, chariot & chaise with 4 wheels; wagon with 4 wheels. Chaise & cart with 2 wheels.

Waggon was used above. Albany 1711. Rev. T. Edwards, & c. of was carried in a wagon. Life of Rev. T. Edwards.

Carts were used to carry loads from the sea board in Concord in 1636, if not 1635, though the country, as described by Johnson, was full of woods, thickets, crossed trees, marshes, water, scorching plains with ragged bushes, &c.

Chattuck p. 164. Judge Sewall rode in a cart to Concord 1712 day, to an ordination.

Pres. Dwight 1810, mentions that the Suffolk Pedlars load one or more horses. They used waggons, I think before 1810.

Vol. 1. 366. Vol. 11. 53. Tin pedlars from Berlin and horse carts after the revolution and at a later period changed them for waggons, one horse.

Musc. 10. 118. Town Hist. II. First carriage seen in Farmington 1760. Port. p. 86. 84

Field Middlesex & Phosuncarriage first introduced into Middletown about 1755. Killingworth 1748. 3. 128. Saybrook & Durham about 1755. Killingworth 1748. 3. 128. 1768. 69. 85. The 7 towns had 514 in 1814 - 1815.

Dwight 259. About carts, carriages &c taking the right side with the road. Musc. 10. 120. McC. Interes acct. of Waggon, &c. [Cart. 11. 50. 11. p. 20]

Mass. 2. 192. Ore, Mines, Rocks, &c

Mass. 5. 141. In Letter about S. boundary of Uxbridge, Mass says to Con. in 1700, "but the Iron Ore near Suffield bounds is to be for use of the Iron Works" at Suffield.

This bed of Ore, or scattering Ore was in N.W. corner of Windsor, not far from Suffield line, as claimed by Uxbridge.

Mass. 1. 165. In measuring S. line of Suffield, 1672, at end of 6 miles near E. foot of the mountain, they were "to rod out of a large Marsh or meadow". This seems the famous "Tilton's marsh" so productive of ore [See Tilton's Marsh. Con. 5. p 234]

Mass. 2. 234. Con. 11. 170. 171.

Mass 4. 156 Blacklead mines in Wintthrop's tract at Tantasque (Sturbridge) noted 1728. Original grant of the hill of Tantasque where the Black lead is. 1644.

Mass. 1. 149. Ephraim Curtis says 1675; "we came to the Lead mine by Springfield Old Road."

Probably the same as above. He was going from near Woodstock to Brookfield. But what old road had Springfield here? 1648. It was "a path leading to mine" 1675.

Mass. 3. 210. ~~It was~~ who went to Connecticut river in 1633, brought home "some black lead" according to Wintthrop.

Mass. 1. 39. John Pynchon & others suspected there were metals in a hill near the mouth of Miller's River, 1685. Obtained a grant, conditional.

Gov. Ensign was in pursuit of copper ore, near Topsham 1651.

Mass. 3. 167. Blacklead mentioned in N.E.'s First Franchise 1643.

During Franchise, he says (p. 2) it is generally considered too hard to be wrought, (thus in 1810,) but it was wrought in eastern part of Massachusetts. Sandstone was wrought extensively. Magnesian stone, usually, to Shapard house in N.H. He does not allude to the Iron Ore in Windsor, mentioning lime stone in Windsor, Springfield.

Hampton. 2. 246. Suffield Iron Works, then N. side of Town Street. 1730.

Co. 1. 1006. Southampton lead mine, before revolution, &c. 2. 374

A Lead Mine was worked in Woodbury, now Roxbury, Con. before the Revolution; the principal owner was Sampson Simpson, a rich Jewish merchant in New York; & he was the principal proprietor in the Southampton lead mine, with Brunsen, E. Allen and others. So some men from Lancaster inform me. First purchased in Southampton 1765.

Sturbridge Geology. 1833. } Numbago or Black Lead, is in veins in Sturbridge. But opened many years ago & abandoned. Owned again in 1800. Obtained. And for pencils, crucibles, &c.

It is 2 miles N. of Concord line near western line of New Hampshire. Numbago is the older name but not a large quantity. 1857. } Boy Ore, there plenty in Hardwick, New Brunswick & towns near. } Con in Mass. 11. 164.

M. 2. 2946. Lime, Plastering, &c. [See page 247.]

offices Newbury } Shell lime in Newbury 1684 was 1/6 per bushel. Coffin p. 142
p. 165. &c } Limestone discovered in Newbury 1697.
Great quantities of lime made in N. for near
a century, for home use & exportation. It was before made
of oyster & clam shells. After 1697, lime kilns were
numerous in N. Stone sold at 1/6 a ton 1704

Con. 9. 14. New Haven Lime made of oyster shells. In Plastering
1644, they used lime, clay, sand, hair & hair-
perhaps not all at once. They plastered over heap,
called seeling; and on side walls - & some
between stalls. They had lath, stuff for scaffolding, &c

Felt, Salem 1. 405. Lime was made of shells; mixed with sand &
hair for plastering. Felt says that in cheap
dwellings, clay & straw were used. He thinks stone
lime might have been brought from Pennsylvania
at a later period, but shell lime was used 1724
and later

Misc. 11. 305. "Thousands of loads of oyster shells are turned to lime, to lay pavement & stone
and brick." Good & dry from New England. 1648.

Hutchinson's } mentions here limestone in eastern part of State; also
Geology, 1853 } in Franklin County in 16 Hatley, Cornhill, & a field
Coleman, Bernardston &c. It is impure, but will make
good mortar, some of it. Good limestone in Whitingham &
Two 1/2 of fossil limestone in West Springfield, and
it is used for water cement, or mortar that will harden
under water. - No other limestone in U.S. alluded to.

M. 8. 408. Greeks & Romans made lime of shells.

Ed. Enc. Lime of Shells in Scotland. 1,500,000 bushels of shells
used in a year in county of Dumfries. 15th. It used on land.
Does he mean oyster shells? I think he refers to lime from limestone.

Con. 10. 43. Lime in New Jersey was made of Oyster shells 1683.

M. 9. 168. Brick Houses in New York 1704. were not plastered overhead. but
timbers (summer & joists) made white by washing. p. 318.

Ed. Enc. 11. 250. Chuanam, so much used in India is made of limestone,
and of shells also. - as lime is obtained elsewhere

" " 11. 146. The Chinese make lime of shells or by washing.
Two are made of Chuanam &c in eastern countries.

Con. 2. 96. Lime to be burnt in Hatfield near Landis place 1679 - to be sold at 1/6
per bushel.

& benezer Kingsley, who lived in Hatfield 1794 to 1814, says whole
he lived there, some 1810 to 1812, he & another man engaged to deliver 200
bushels of stone lime in South Hatfield (to the Snow I think). They went
it in Hatfield at 20 cts a bushel & carried it in waggon's from it to
S. H. A pair of oxen would carry 22 bushels, but it was a heavy
lime, weighing about a cwt. to a bushel. He saw one bushel weighed
& it weighed 86 1/2 pounds. They carried it in the wagon box. He
old lime had, & says, was made of ash & held 10 bushels or more.
They were much larger than a tierce. They were made near the kilns
and sold full of lime at the kilns. It was sold lower in N. Hampton
than at S. Hatfield. He thinks it was retained in S. H. at a dollar & 1/2 per ton 16. 1853.

[Cont. in Misc. 12. 290.]

2. 2. 246. Female Physicians & Surgeons in New England
See. Cong. 273, 244. Con. 11 July 1786 Midway. [Continued in Vol. 15, p. 314.]

Con. & Misc. 1. 127. Mrs. Alyn allowed by Connecticut Jan. 1677
20£ for her cures & pains for wounded & sick soldiers -
in Philip's war.

Misc. 8. 317. Female Physicians at Nantucket.

Misc. 4. 276. Wife of Rev. John Eliot, a physician & surgeon

Misc. 3. 416. An Indian girl whom the Mag. had scalped
& whose skull they broke, was not sent to a male surgeon, by
Dr. Henshman, but "to an ancient & skilful woman living
at Woburn, called Goodwife Brooks." She was cured in 2 years.

M. 6. 244. Wife & Widow of Wm. Miller of Northampton was a
Physician and Surgeon - She attended a lame young
man 88 weeks, & charged for cure [but he died] £ 20. and
for board 14. per week £ 17. 12. 0.

Misc. (Minkins) } Her notice of the female physicians of Connecticut.
355 in M. 15. 374

Misc. 3. 131. Winstrop, mentions Jane Hawkins of Boston, 1638
who was a midwife, & practiced surgery, physick made Ointments,
plasters &c.

Beckmann says - "A knowledge of medicine formed a part of the accom-
plishment of ladies in the 17th & 18th ages. In 1485, the public apothecary
at Augsburg was a woman".

M. 2. 100. Women were the Physicians of Northern Europe & of Anglo-Low Countries. They were
succeeded by men as superstitions & not wiser than the women.

Midwives.

M. 2. 94. Jane, wife of Lt. Walter Filer, was a Midwife, & had 2 "Midwife Books."
Experienced (Strong) wife of John Gabriel Filer, was also a midwife.

M. 13. 312. Men midwives did not prevail in Philadelphia till 1790.
Hob. Mag. Vol. 1. 112. The mother of Rev. Joshua Moody was a midwife.

Midwives. Misc. 2. 446

Printed Law of 1649 that midwives & other surgeons, & others should
b. 28 not go "contrary to the known, approved rules of art." &c

Felt, Salem } The guide of midwives was a book prepared by E. Rhodion,
2. 438 } of Frankfurt, & translated into English 1540. This the chief
Directory to 1672. A better work by Mauriceau was
translated by Hugh Chamberlain into English in 1672.

In 1787, a midwife at Salem attended at the birth of the 2000th
child she had helped into the world.

Physicians at Boston attended to this business more or less 1781.

"Anon midwife" offers his services at Salem 1795.

Con. 2. 6. 191. Midwife called granny 1792. 1794. Con. 11. 1794. was charged for services 60. 1795 & 1795.
Misc. 11. 191. do " " by Dr. Winstrop [Cont. M. 15. 314]

Barber Surgeon was in Salem 1718. called of Boston.

The Doctor, (found dead in 1699) was forbidden to wear his surname.

Doctor. Mr Felt had not found Dr. before any man's
name in Mass. until 1679. Salem. 2. 436.

254 Dentist & Ocultist in Salem 1774. Another Dentist 1781, & 83. & 90.
or most there lived by dentistry; and one man could not be hired by this
profession down to 1830. & still by.

172. 1782. Sand on Floors.

See Miscel 7. 333. & references there. Con. 9. 330.

Felt Salem He says the floors were scoured white every Monday, 11. 407 and then light blue sand from the beaches of Gloucester & Ipswich were thrown on in hand-fulls, so as to make circular & spotted figures (He says nothing about a broom - he is deficient). In 1770 a man advertised that he would supply the people with sand. He had a deposit in Salem, & daily departed with a horse cart loaded, to distribute to people. In 1777, the Council Chamber was sanded "against the yellow fever came to town".

See Misc. 10. pages 106, 111

Atteneum speaking of the "Deserted Village," of Goldsmith, says 11. 56 all the farmers' parlors in the neighborhood in those days were "flagged or sanded"; and exhibited on the chimney board or an open corner cupboard, a parcel of broken or unbroken pieces of china, glass or cutlery ware, the walls were covered with gun racks, fishing tackle & novelty prints, like the Twelve good Rules, &c. Con. 9. 345

Cobbett France He found on his bedroom floor, sand sprinkled 1823 instead of a carpet, at an inn.

Blackwood 1829, says the written in ~~England~~, even the monk and, "must have a well sanded floor", in his cottage, a clean hearth, &c.

Misc 14. 150. 1705. "Scouring Sand," in an inventory.

" 194. 1765. 2 bushels Sand 8^d. (only 4^d a bushel in Boston)

171. 1. 164. 1737. A sanded family in Boston required 20 bushels of sand in the year @ 10^d. bushel. (about 3^d. per bu., say 6^d.)

171. 4. 146. 1728. Sand for a family a year called 20^d. (this was over 10^d. per bu.)

M 13. 424 Mrs Amosden's Account of the old sanded floors. The white sand of Pelham, which used to be brought to Hadley. Noticed in 1854, was carried to Amherst also. Much of it about Pelham.

1859. My Allen Clark says a man from Pelham brought nice white sand into Hadley Street & sold it.

524
1.2. 255.
2. 294.6. Disagreement of Magistrates & Deputies.

This frequently took place under the first charter - the Deputies were much more inclined to favor popular rights & privileges than Magistrates.

Mass. 1. 57. 3 Instances of disagreement on this page.

1. 52. Instances of disagreement. Also p. 152.

Felt's Currency } See disagreement as to wages of laborers
p. 245 } - an important one, 1670 and 1672.

Mass. 4. 282. Disagreement about annual pensions to wounded soldiers - 1678 and 1679.

Hauvers Dedham } "The leading men of Mass. were inclined to a
p. 24 } aristocratical civil government". The people
b. 59 did not allow these things. John Cotton did not believe in democracy in church or state.

Woolsey's Discourse p. 48. Extent of social distinctions.

at a F. A. M. 1830. "A kind of Colonial untitled aristocracy grew up composed of the families of chief magistrates & of other civilians and ministers."

Con. & Misc. } 1645. The Magistrates wished to reduce the number of Deputies
1. 248 } and have them chosen by Counties & Shires in Mass. The towns refused.
In those days there were continual contests between Magistrates & Deputies. See Winthrop's.

Attempt to prevent Increase of Deputies.

Felt's
Salem
p. 273
See
Felt's
Hutchinson
p. 30

Before 1752, royal instructions were sent to our Province to restrain the increase of representation, by preventing the formation of towns. Hence districts were formed. The party adverse to popular power both here & in England, wished to restrain the popular branch. Danvers was made a district 1752. It was made a town 1757, but the Hutchinson of the Council protested. He said that excessive increase of the representation retards business burdens the people, & gives the House undue proportion to the Council in joint ballot. He did not succeed in his own branch. That branch seems to have opposed King's orders.

There were always some influential men among us, ready to sacrifice the rights and privileges of the people, by a compliance with the claims & demands of tyrants & oppressors in England, or from England, to promote their own selfish ends. This under both charters, under no charter, especially (Andron, &c.)

Parties - see 2. 296.6.

Felt's Salem 2. 534. Minot says "from this period, 1683, we may date the origin of two parties, the patriots and the pro-og-ative men." Felt believes that this division existed in 1666, & even in 1633, to a considerable extent. He is right. It existed from early days & at all subsequent times. In fall of 1689, Richardolph wrote that "parties in and out of Massachusetts are dissatisfied with the revolution." No doubt here as to some. He attributed the movements here to the "furious rabble animated by the crafty ministers".

Two Parties - King & Parliament 1644. Whig & Tory were later. 1666 Court & Country used here some but more in 18th century. Whig & Tory not much till 1762 1793 Federalists & Republicans - National Republicans & Democrats. Whigs & Democrats

326 Sig. inroads on Roads. [Cont. from page 311]
m. 2. 296. Between Boston & Con. River. See m. 3. 172. & references
Mass. 1. 333. In 1700, the road to Boston went from Brookfield
to Worcester - was encumbered with fallen trees, rocky swamps
& other obstructions to travellers, drovers, & to the hardy
life-climbed men, horses & other creatures. (Cont. appo. E. 5.)

[Fallen trees must have encumbered the old Indian
- paths for they did not remove them & the fires did not consume
them. They continued to fall across the Indian's main forest paths
& often remained a long time, and then were sheared to wade
& marshall to cross.

Winthrop, p. E. 235. Mr. Hooker & Stone, with Mr. Wilson (who was at Hartford)
Aug. 1637 Came from Connecticut to Boston by way of
Providence. Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Pynehon & 12 more "came
the ordinary way by land" - Where was the ordinary way?
It was the same for Pynehon & Ludlow.

W. E. III. 1633. Oldham in his journey to & from Con. River, lodged at Indian
towns all the way, & brought back black lead, & Indians said
there was a whole rock of it. [This must have been Sturbridge
Black lead hill. Did not the old road go near, near Sturbridge?
from Hartford & Springfield.

W. E. II. 176. 1643. & 352. Mr. Haynes caught in a storm & snow train, with way
from Connecticut to Boston. Staid 2 or 3 days in a wigwam.
I thus with him, on horseback. Where was this?

W. E. 1. 284. Fast Planting on Con. River went through Dedham.

Winthrop, p. E. 176. January 1636. "This month one went by land to Connec-
ticut & returned safe." [Was this remarkable because in winter
or because one alone went?]
[Cont. m. 16. 206.]

Mass. 1. 302. Making new Roads in the Woods. Belknap.

Streets in Rowley were to be maintained 4 rods wide,
and 3 rods were to be kept clear of wood, carts & other imped-
iments. Gage's Rowley.

Salem Street 1660, and all turn ways were to be cleared from
wood timber & other lumber, so as to leave "sufficient passage for
carts, foot & horse." Felt to Salem

Narrow Indian paths see Misc. 6. 247. Misc. 3. 257

"Indian paths" often mentioned in Records of New London. Miss Cushman
"Pequot path or Path: Pequot" led from Springfield to New London
in early days. Used by Pynehon. Miss Cushman 134

Mass. 1. 47. J. James & have broad roads with a ditch on each side to carry off water.
G. James have carriage roads near large cities; paths elsewhere, for horses, mules, sleds
S. J. James & Co. 1852 says they have paths, but no roads in Syria. See m. 1. 11

Highways. &c.

Offin's Newbury Joseph Bartlett, a captive, & other captives, came from Canada, Oct. 1st Nov. 1712. They set out Oct 5. left Chamberlee Oct 9. reached Albany Oct 20. Staid at Albany 7 days & put at Kinderhook 2 days, which is a days march from Albany. Were 2 days in coming from Kinderhook to Westfield. [It must have lodged in the woods or among Indians one night.] From Westfield to Springfield one day; from Springfield to Newbury one day; to Marlborough one day; to Boston one day. Nov. 4. 1712. Came to Newbury, Nov 8. Had been gone 4 years 2 mo. & 9 Days. He & others were on foot. Of whom was this company composed? I imagine that foremen went from Westfield to Kinderhook in a day, perhaps not. The distance in a straight line is over 50 miles, by the map. His days "marches" seem to have been 20. 25. or some 30 miles. He probably went through Worcester, in from Brookfield to Marlborough, but the place was broken up, very broken

Salem 1. 2. 96 at Ulen Turnpike from Salem to Charles River bridge, 12 miles 256 rods granted & made in 1803. It was a novel sight, & was visited by multitudes of while making. Shaxes cost 200\$. Worth \$845, \$440 to 45.

Distances from Connecticut River to Boston, and Nov. 10. 1728, to intermediate places - & to the Housatounuck.

Miscel. 8. 121 Turnpikes from Hampshire through Berkshire, Mass. 12. 288. Granted 1797 after - cross Mountain at Becket. Pine Florida Other Berkshire Roads on same page. 8. 124. Old Highway from Westfield to Albany. Mass. 4. 114

Conn. 9. 72. Diary of Mr. Buckingham. He also letters from Rev. T. Edwards in 1728. Troops marched from New Haven to Albany through Woodbury, Sacket's Farm, the Manor, Kinderhook & Greenbush. There was no highway for much of the distance. Rev. T. Edwards & his party lay two nights in the woods - perhaps not in the same route with Buckingham. 7 days from N. Haven to Albany for which - from 20 to 25 miles a day. Mr Buckingham & troops returned from Albany to Hartford in 5 days - went to Kinderhook; thence to Housatounuck & staid by river over night; thence to Westfield, & to Hartford. Bartlett, above, was 2 days from Kinderhook to Westfield, as were Mr. Buckingham & troops. Ministers had horses.

N. Hamp 3. 78. Shirkshipe Road. also in 1728. N. Hamp 2. 43. 44. 45. County Roads in Northampton, and land about the center of N. H. & in other parts of Massachusetts.

N. Hamp 2. 246. Landings first laid out 1730, & road to the N. Hamp 2. 133. Price of highway labor in N. H. 1722 to 1728. 2. 50. 52. " " " 1802 to 1807. 1814 to 1819.

Morse. 1805. p 387 The Turnpike from Williams town to Boston, "new estab. 1805, crossed the Connecticut River at a bridge was building, near lower end of Montague canal. See also

Keppel - Found roads formed of trunks of trees in Eastern Russia, very rough, with holes that made the carriage leap up in the air. L. 2. Review 332 Brazil is nearly destitute of [Continued Misc 12, p. 130]

35-v
Mills, Saw & others
Mass. 2. 2420. 298a. ^{Fulling mill m. 2. 267.} First mill, M. 11. 134

Adams / There was a Sawmill at Newichewannock Falls
Portsmouth in 1631 - probably oldest in New England. Daves were sent
over to saw & make potash. (Did not then Daves
build the Sawmill also? I think there were the lowest Falls
1659 to } Sawmill & corn mill built near Portsmouth.
1664

8 Daves were sent to N. Hampshire (before 1631)
to build mills, saw timber, & make potash & s.
The first saw^{mill} & corn mill in New England, was
erected at Capt Mason's Plantation at Newichewannock
upwards of 50 years ago, & a large house & outhouses built
there. The house & buildings were burnt about 40 years ago.
A Deposition of Francis Small, Sept. 1685,
Newichewannock Falls & Plantations where the mills
were & said to be about 16 miles from Plantation of Piscataway
1696. 24 Sawmills in Maine 1682. from Battery to 2500

Rowley, imagines a sawmill was built in that
place soon after the settlement of the town, but has
no facts, no dates in regard to it.

First mill was built before 1644 or about that time
Fulling mill & clothes works in Rowley about
1643. - the first fulling mill in New England

Some had been clothing in England. [?] 3. 234
They spun cotton also.
Corn was beaten in early days.

Felt Salem. A Water Mill in Salem 1636 for grinding - A Wind Mill 1637
is granted. A tide mill 1642. Care about the "toll"
No sawmill noticed in early days, or even later.
There was a wind mill 1771 & after.

2. 168. Fulling Mill - 1 in Salem 1640, 1 in 1675, 3 one 1692
Eliza's husbandry mistakes in supposing there were none.

2. 178. "A S. r. m. p. mortar mill" 1656, in Salem near another Mill, in road.
Page 21 of this. A grist mill at Dunbury 1640, had "stampers
to beat Indian corn".

Adams / John Elderton built a corn mill in Dedham about 1640
or 1644. - first Sawmill built ind. 1659 & 60.
58 Liberty for a Fulling Mill in Dedham 1682.

10. 8. 94 No fulling mill in England till after 1600. Cloth was pulled by treading.
Caulkins 404. First Fulling Mill in Newhendon on the N. river, 1693.
1660 Webb. Boston owned 73 & a sawmill at York 250 £ (none noticed about here
1647. "Old Coyne's mill" had a "Fulling mill" 200 £. 189 a new mill got going.
122 No watermills in Scotland till after 1700.
12, 353 Fulling mills in Mass. 1810.

Saw Mills & others.

[Sawing by Hand. p. 332-333.]

- Only one Sawmill in Plymouth Colony for 40 years,
 3.21. Winsor says — only one in the colony in 1664 according
 Misc. 3.243. to Morton.
 3.272. No Sawmill in Virginia 1649. One — it had been equal
 to 20 Sawyers by Wind.
 Com. 9.280. Conlgor. Wentthrop to Royal Society, 1662, says: "There are
 many sawmills for sawing plank & boards" in New England,
 and many of them are near navigable rivers or good harbors.
 Deane's Situation — says a windmill was erected there in 1636;
 and a Sawmill about 1640. He supposes it the first in the
 colony. This does not contradict above. The Sawmills were
 in Nottingham & other Colonies.
 Bayard Taylor 1852. found sawmills in Asia minor. N. part.
 Ed. Enc. } In Austrian Galicia, 1780, were, Water mills, a few
 IX. 538 } Wind mills, Sawmills, Oil Mills, Powder Mills, Paper Mills.

Sawmills — At first logs were split with wedges
 to make boards or planks. Next Saws were
 introduced, & Sawpits were invented for the action
 of the two handed saw. This mode of sawing logs
 was in use in some parts of New England in the early
 part of the present century, & may be yet. Sawmills
 were introduced into Europe in 15th century, but were
 torn down in England in 1663, & 1768.

- Com. 1.1. First Sawmill in Springfield Records 1664, to be built by 1666.
 m. 17. 288. John Pyncheon built the first Sawmill 1667
 At 4.17 Windsor gave two men liberty to set up a saw mill
 on Catchbrook with use of 10 acres of land, Feb. 1688.
 but they were to furnish boards for town's people at 4s. per 100
 at the mill, or 5s. at the river. [What does 4s. a hundred
 mean? A high price if 4s. 100 feet is meant. — I observe
 no sawmill in Windsor records previous to this, but there
 might have been one.
 1.1.8. Liberty for a gristmill & sawmill at Pequonock. 1691

Com. 9.88. 1679-80 New Haven. Motion to set up a sawmill
 in the state, & another in April. First notice that I observed
 of a sawmill on N. Haven Records.

- Com. 1.15. Wentthrop's Sawmill near New London 1653.
 1.15. Thos. Harris may build a sawmill. E. Hartford 1667. Com. 5. 25
 1.15. John Allen had built a sawmill. E. Hartford, 1671.
 Wentthrop might cut "pine, spruce or cedar" in 30 or 40 swamps
 or other wood fit to saw; other timber on waste lands. 1653.
 Com. Rec. 1.246. He had liberty to set up a sawmill, Sept. 1653.
 Com. Records } William Goddard of Hartford had a sawmill 1654, and
 I. 262 } might use the timber on the colony land.

Ed. Enc. } Circular Saws have long been used to cut & water wheels, & for
 IX. 576 } cutting veneers in Holland; and were introduced into England, & later notices
 1.225 } a sawmill with circular saws in Scotland 1825. Cannot see large ones
 like the upright saw. Saws 12 feet in length, while the upright saw is 28 or 35 inches.
 He describes the operation & all the movements. The circular saws must have
 been used some time before 1825, in Britain. Upright saws also used in Scotland.

[Continued in ill. 15. p. 336]

330.

misc. 2. 296

p. 245

m. 12. 256

Things Rived, viz. Shingles, Clapboards, Pales.

Con. g. p. 8. Shingles at New Haven 1640 + 1641, were
g. p. 14. rived - probably of oak. $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick,
Some 3 feet long, some 2 feet, some 14, 15 or 16 inches -
They were 6, 7 or 8 inches wide; and were "hewed
and shot" - apparently made even & smooth on
one side, & perhaps made thin at one end - The
price for sawing & riving was fixed; also the price for
"heaving", and the price for laying.
Seem to have been fastened to something called "Scaven Laths".

4. 11. 18 An order in Rowley requires all chimneys to be swept
"whether in thatched or clapboarded houses; 1660. Infer
from this that clapboards were used instead of thatch, or
in. i. d. of shingles - This seems to answer a question opposite,
But how were they placed on the roof?

Misc. 3. 265. "Minn. House in Plymouth, 1663, to be covered
"with shingle upon boards". The writer in M. Hist. (d. supra -
from this was an experiment - something new that Thatch
had been used generally.

Misc. 1. 92. Randolph says, 1676, that most of the houses in Boston are built of
timber & covered with "Shingles of Cedar." White cedar in N. H.

Misc. 3. 16. In 1678. Shingles 10/ m. in Reading & Ipswich & 5/ per 100. as pay.
13 less in money.

Page 360 of this. Shingles in Hatfield were made of Spruce & Chesnut, 1713 (Spruce
evidently means white pine. See Hatfield Tr. Am. p. 360.

Con. 10. 5. 5. Shingles in N. Jersey were of Oak, Chestnut & Cedar. 1683.

Misc. 12. 7. 10 Shingles for Dartmouth for Jan. 1794-1800, cost 14/ 2 m. (But E. H. sent
gave only 12/ same year. See p. 245.

S. D. bought & sold best Shingles in S. H. 1796 & 187 m.

gave for Shingles from Newcomb 1792. 10/ 2 m. 4 m. or 12. 1 m. 10/ 2 m.

S. Judd gave for Shingles for his house 1801. 20 m. 2 15/ of 3 ad. 15/ m. 10/ 2 m. 4 m. or 12. 1 m. 10/ 2 m.

Shingles, (C. & Misc. 12. 381

C. 2. 261

m. 11. 19

Staves - not noticed in the prices of 1640 + 1641.

Rowley made an agreement about Pipe Staves 1649.

misc. 4. 66. Pipe Staves regulated in 1646 - to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches
broad without the sap; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick (not varying over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch), well and
even hewed, & free from worm holes. Were sent to Spain, Portugal, &c.
Red oak Staves & refuse Staves might be exported for Dry Casks.
A. C. W. 14 d. Staves to be 3 feet 2 inches to 3 ft. 4 in. long, and Barrel Staves
11 inches long, "all well & evenly hewed." Headings for pipe staves
to be 28 inches long - 14 d. & 16 d. Staves of White & red Oak were exported

Things Kived or split out:
Clapboards.

4.11.18.

Con. qp. 8. 13. At New Haven 1640 & 1641, Clapboards were
 of 3 lengths, 6.5 and 4 feet (only 6 & 5 feet 1641, noticed.)
 They were "newed" so called, like shingles, that is, the
 surface or side was made even or smooth, by some
 instrument, probably not a shave. Wood of oak doubtless.

They were nailed on the roof & sides of building.

Questions. Were those on the sides lapped on each other as in latetines? Were those on the roof put there to fix the shingles to? or were they a substitute for shingles? see opposite.

con. g. p. 5. A man fined in N. Haven 1640 for selling clapboards & selling them out of the colony, probably.

9.1.57. Clapboard for setting house in grade. wts. 1049
Rain beat in at the sides. Good trees, roof & claps & gels in good for.

Coffins Newbury p. 34. 1641. 5 feet Clapboards to be sold not over 3/4 per hundred. Cleavers to have 6d, 100 for 5 feet long. Other lengths refer to — Clapboards mean clove-boards — claboards, clabard Boards riven, not sawn.

At Salem, 1255. The ^{boards were, in 1255} that were proper to be sawed into plank for ship-
ping (building ships) were also "cleaved up to clapboards
and "stave staves," near Salem, 1640.

11.20.2.295
C.9.1.13.

Dec 2. 1895
E. G. J. 13. Pales were used in making fence were fastened to the rails between the posts, in an upright position, like modern pickets. Probably oak. were of 3 lengths, 6.5 & 4 feet like clapboards. Were a trifle less in price than unhewed clapboards. 2 to 4¢ per 100.

Felts Ipswich 47. says paling or narrow boards sharpened on the tops, were used for fencing, 1635; also poles or pieces of wood so sharpened. In 1653 the pales were to be nailed

ence, 278. or pinned.

P. 387. Riving Pales in Hartford 6 feet long was 8³ per 100: and
1640. riving clapboards 6 feet, the same & Riving 3 feet do 6^d per 100
Selling 3 feet Pales 3¹/₆ per 100: & 3 feet 6^d clapboards 2¹/₆ per C.
" 6 feet clapboards 4¹/₆ per 100.

Things Sawed - by hand, from Logs.

mis. 2. 198

Con. 9. p. 12. 13 } 1/2 inch boards - measured 5 feet 100. 1640 - 4/2. 1641
 at New Haven } 1 inch boards - " " 5/9. " 1640. 4/8. 1641
 1640 & 1641 } 2 inch plank - " " 7/- " 1640. 5/6. 1641.
 Timber 6 inches by 3 - " 3 pence a foot. 1640. ^{summer 1641}
 Or 8 inches square .. 1 1/2 penny a foot. 1640. 1d. 1641

Then were prices of timber in the woods where the saw pits were.
 Boards &c. carried to the village were higher, considerably.

Sawing, 1640 was 4/6. 100 for boards, 5/- for plank, 5/6 for stitwork.
 Sawing 1641. was 3/8. 100 for boards, 4/- for plank, 4/6 for stitwork

1640. Sawing by the Day - the topman who guides the work 2/6 day
 In summer, the pitman 2/- a day. If equal each other 2/3.
 1641. Topman 2/- in summer 1/8 in winter. Pitman 1/8 1/4. If equal each 1/6 each 1/6

It is evident that two men were expected to saw 100 feet of boards
 in a day, for in 1640, the price of sawing 100 feet was 4/6, and
 the day's work of topman & pitman came to 4/6. In 1641, sawing
 100 feet was 3/8 & topman & pitman's day labor was 2/8. Their wages in
 summer. In winter, they were not expected to saw 100 feet,
 - the wages of both being only 3/- (1/8 + 1/4) when board sawing was 3/8. 100 ft.

The price of boards, plank &c. was but little more than the price
 of sawing. Timber was little or nothing, but felling, crosscutting
 & preparing logs cost something.

Are his stitwork & his timber 6 by 3 inches the same?
 One 6 by 3 timber was 3 pence a running foot in the woods, 1640,
 making 6/3 for 100 running feet. 4/3 in town 1641.

Con. 2. Paid Labor - not under 10 hours in summer - 12 months.
 and 8 hours in winter.

Spring, Newbury, 35. 1641. Sawed Board not to be sold over
 Salisbury 5/- per hundred; and 3/6 to be charged for sawing 100 feet.
 Sawing stitwork 4/6 per 100 (or 4/6 for selling price).

Laborers to have in winter months 1/4 per day; ~~and in summer~~
 from Nov. 1. to March 31 - and for 7 summer months, 1/8
 a day. Carpenters to have 1/6 & 1/10. Mowers 2/- per acre. & 2/- per acre.

Con. 1. 101. New Haven, 1640. mechanics, master workmen 2/- in summer,
 10 hours at least for a day; in winter 2/- (and 8 hours) those not master
 workmen 1/- and 1/8. Planters & laborers 2/- in summer, 1/6 in winter,
 mowing 2/6 a day.

1641. artificers, including rivers of clapboards, b. cleat & shingles
 masters, 2/- a day in summer, and 1/8 in winter. Those not masters
 1/2 and 1/4. Laborers 1/8 in summer, 1/2 in winter.

Con. 1. 101. Springfield fixed prices for Sclayes, 1642 - not to charge
 for boards over 3/8 per C. & 4/4 per C. for plank, that is for sawing.
 The timber to be brought to the pit, hewn & made ready.
 Price of boards not to exceed 5/6 per C.

18. Hand sawing in Springfield

Sawing by Hand

Page 329. Sawing by hand and saw pits were within present cordage
 11. 345. At Sawpit in Windsor Forest in Shetk spears

Page 387. Sawing (Boards in Hartford 1640 was $4/6$ per C. and
 in Slatwork $5/6$. Boards to be sold not over $7/6$ per C.
 Con. 1. 74. Hartford order about Sawpits 1640. 1/1640

Con 4. 2. At Windsor, for gallies, 1664, they carted timber from
 woods to the pit & from the pit to the meeting house.
 (Was there no sawmill in Windsor, 1664?)

Con Rec. 1 p. 65. Conne. Gen. Court ordered, June 1641, that Sawyers should
 have not over $4/2$ per C. for Slatwork, or 3 inch plank,
 nor above $3/6$ for boards. (This seems to include only Sawing.
 The logs had to be cut & prepared besides.) Boards not to be
 sold over $5/6$ the hundred. [This appears in the original
 Springfield & New Haven in 1641.]

Hist of Charleston. } Charleston had 2 grain mills but no Sawmill
 p 103 in 1640. They had a saw pit.

Mass. Records } at 1630. Sawyers to have not above $1/6$ a score
 E. 79. for sawing oak boards; and 10 pence a
 score for sawing pine boards; [this $6/$ and $5/6$ per 100 feet] if
 the wood is felled & squared for them

Mass. Rec. E 91. Sept 1631. Sawyers to have only $1/6$ a score for boards
 if the wood is felled & squared for them (at $5/6$ per 100 feet)
 and not above $7/6$ per 100 feet, if they fell & square the wood
 themselves

There same Regulation, so there are in 15. 417
 Pine boards it seems were sawn or expected to be
 in 1630, but in 1631 are not mentioned, nor after in
 the orders about sawing - perhaps change of sawing oak &
 pine was the same in 1631 & after.

Con. 2. 77 Hartford fixed the price of Sawyers by hand 1639-40.
 Sawing boards $4/6$ 100 ft. Slatwork $5/6$. The timber being squared & dried
 at the pit.

Con. Records } Connecticut Law. Sawyers not to take above $4/2$ for slit
 E 65. 1641 } work & 3 inch plank by 100: nor above $3/6$ for boards
 Boards not to be sold over $5/6$ 100 feet

Keepers of Cows, Sheep, Goats, &c.

[Burning wood 32]

At New Haven
Con. 9. 17

These cattle were to be a keeper after Aug. 1. 1634. Con. 9. 14.
 2 herds of Cows—one E. side & one W. side, 1643.
 Dry Cattle not to go with cows

Hogs were "haunted" in the joint places

Con. 9. 34 Sheep were under a shepherd 1645. Neh. Smith 1646. 49

" " Goats noticed. To be under a keeper 1636.

" 36. Hogs not to be in meadows & cornfields in winter
if any of them were ringed.

" 39 Calves not to go on the Cows walk & ox pasture.

" 41 Dry Cattle to have a keeper. 1646

" 44. Every Cow keeper to burn his own walk. The
owner of Cows to pay. 1647.

9. 63. 4 herds of cows 1658 of about 60 cows each

" 63. Horses & cattle running in woods were sources of contention.

" 74 Dry Cattle to be in 2 herds for a month / ap. 30. 1666

" 76 Townsman to set bounds to the Cows walk, 1667

" 80 4 herds of cows still, 1672. Dry herds also.

" 81. Cows 220 & reduced to 3 herds 1673. Each had its walk.
Young cattle farmers Oxen not to go on these walks" 82. Swine seemed to go about in streets. 1. yoked
2. ringed" 85. 1676. Talked of having Dry Cattle not to go on cows
walks. Swine to be under a brand, man, but those
not town & farms to be ringed & yoked (not
under a keeper)

" 87. 1679. 4 Cowherds, each with a keeper.

" 87 Complaint of Dry cattle getting on cow walks.

" 88. Brush to be cut on the commons as they hinder
the growth of food for cattle." 90 Cows still in 4 herds 1683. If Dry Cattle go with
Cows they shall pay as cows." 86. 1678. Swine to be yoked & ringed. Dry cattle not to come into the cowherds
at all. 42. The man to be in herds by herds men - and not
there to aid on the Sabbath. 1643.

Cowley & Ipswich had lesser in early days.

Cattle Salem. For no 4 herds. See above. 8. 404. Hogs, goats, sheep, cows, &c.
herdsman at Cambridge. " Misc. 8. 405.

Misc. 8. 408 Goats seen kept for milk. Salem had goat herd.

1. 274

who kept sheep also. "Milk goats" & "milk sheep" &c.
 kept in a pen at night. Owners to provide a pen. [Salem] 1639.
 indicate that they were milked them, 1639.

277

Cattle were under a keeper 8 months at Salem as at Cambridge
from April 1 to Dec. 1. It was so in 1637.

Goats, if seen, could not be forced against, & it is implied that they were
not to go loose. Owners were to pay double damages if they were
they did; and when taken in cornfields or gardens, they were to be
"may keep & use the goats till full, & then
to be made by their owner." How could he use them "except for milk?"

[Salem] 1637

336 Division of Commons.

ms. 2. 246.

Colliers, Newbury, } Rules first settling was the "to him that hath
2. 19. 287 } shall be given". Acres were according to their
wealth. He refers to the Rule agreed upon London 1629
Each had a house lot of at least 1/2 acre, with salt & a
fresh meadow. Lowest 10 acres; many under 80a. Reddum 1080.

p. 140. 41. 44. 45. 1684. Disputes about the manner dividing the
commons. Voted 1000 acres to non freeholders & 5000
acres to freeholders, "to every freeholder alike", with an addition
to some few. Not done. Not agreed who the few should be

1686. Agreement. The 6000 acres of rippled commons divided, one
half or 3000 acres to freeholders, "to every freeholder alike".
Other half 3000 acres to all inhabitants that have paid or shall
the tithing, past, present & to come, according to what each man
paid to the minister in 1685. The same rule to be
observed in dividing other commons.

69. 1732. Division according to former rule 1800 acres, but some began
for ministry, for school, or pasture for 4 cows per plot, 3 cows
for school; and 20 cows for town's poor.

35. "Stinting the Commons" 1642. All commons to be
divided into 3 parts, 1 for cows, 1 for oxen, and 1 for heifers
and for young cattle. All the persons were 91, who had
rights, and town had 1 right, ^{for one} and schoolmaster that had
3 rights. According to this, stint, 563 cattle were allowed
for each of the three wood pastures, viz. cow, ox & heifer
common. One man had 62 1/2 rights, viz. oxen; and one had only
one right, cow. (Was a right to the privileged pasturing
one creature in each pasture? if so R. Drimmer had 1/2 of the
whole) Voted 1642. that large common should be "perpet-
ually common"; yet 6000 acres was divided 1686.

64. 05. Plum Island divided 1661. & Marsh lands over the river.

Stinted Common & Commons not stinted, as terms
in an old Law. Stinted a common, was to proportion the
cows, oxen &c. which each might keep on it; to limit each
one to his share. [See stinted Common m. 1646. m. 1647. m. 1648.]

ms. 3. 164. John Cotton's proposed laws about the manner
of dividing land in 1641 - 1 some importance.

1. 183 } Salem in 1637 divided a parcel of "marsh and meadow"
land lying in common among the inhabitants according
to the number of heads in their families. Those that
had the largest families to have 1 acre; that have the
smallest, 1/2 acre; those between 3/4 acre. — Felt says
various appropriations were made according to this rule,
or "agreement".

1. 184 Salem in 1640 had 10 common fields fenced, each
belonging to several or many persons — used for planting & mowing.
Some had a four rail fence. They had gates,

Hazen's Dedham. 17. Reeling granting land at Dedham.

Commons. Dividing Lands.

Felts Ipswich } In 1660, it was voted that no new cottage
p. 16.17 } or dwelling should have a right to the com-
mons, for pasture, timber or wood, without the
town's consent. The owners of old houses were entitled
to commonage.

Freemen had disposal of land at Ipswich, but
they seem to have granted it for the benefit of all.
1665. In dividing Plum Island, Hog Island & Castle Neck
shares were as 4: 6: & 8 - those who paid 6/8 to a country
rate to be as 4; those paying from 6/8 to 16/ to be as 6; and
those above 16/ with magistrates & ministers to be as 8.
203 commoners + of these 105 had 1 share (as 4), 70 had 1 1/2 share
(as 6) and 28 had 2 shares (as 8). Each share 3 acres. There were
800 acres on the 3 islands (including only 10 much
of Plum Island as belonged to Ipswich).

Rowley, in Thomas Cope 1840. Rowley began 1639.
Rowley house lots were 1 1/2 to 2 acres - mostly at 1 1/2 acres, but a
few had 3 more acres, viz 4 lots 3 acres, 4 of 4 acres, + 1 of 6 acres in all
76 lots. The other lands or commons were divided in the fol-
lowing manner - 1 1/2 were house lots had 1 1/2 cow rights, 2 acre
house lots had 4 1/2 cow rights; 3 acre 1 3/4 cow rights, 4 acre 2 1/2 cows.
6 acre 4 1/2 cow rights. Cow rights called "gals".

Rights of Pasturage on commons at Salem. Estimate for different
kinds of animals 1724. The owners one right might pasture
1 cow, or 3 calves, or 2 yearlings, or 3 sheep with 3 lambs.
It required 1 1/2 right for an Ox, or 2 heifers or steers of 2 yrs old,
or 3 sheep and 5 lambs; 2 rights for a horse.
In the Neck pasture, 2 1/2 acres were allowed for a cow, and
4 for a horse, 1728. - for this season, cow called 20, horse 32.
In 1765, milch cows were pastured at 10/8 the season & riding
horses 21/4. - Some common pastures remain in Scotland,
and a Herdsman is mentioned.

Con. y. p. 4. New Haven (said) and Meadows, upland &c. 1639.
Said to have land according to estate given in number of heads
in his family - In just Division of 1660. Meadows 1000 and 5 acres
and the head 5a. of upland; but only 1/2 an acre meadow to a head.
In neck, 1000 and an acre and 2 heads an acre.

Responing of La. Printed Laws 147. } The freemen of every town with such other as are
allowed, shall have power to dispose their
own lands & wood, to grant lots, to choose their own
Officers, &c. This seems after 1664.

Freemen seem to have disposed of land in early days.
Salem Land, Felts thinks, were at first divided according to rule of the
company in 1629 - viz 200 acres for 50 £ adventure, + 50 acres
for each person transported.

In New Haven &c. lands in Salem. seems to have a contest between
disputes 1661 some went out 1684. &c. 1714 &c. Ad. no more, 1661
got more than recent ones but almost all got some

187.64 } new against them 1658. in Mass. Partially Repealed 1661, but
Smith law 1661. (first law was 1656)

187.64 } p. 61. Penalty for entertaining Quakers 40s. 1657
62. Several persons prosecuted for this 1657. Some fined. Thos. Macy 30s -
2 executed in Boston Dec. 27.

187.66. Lydia Wardwell came naked into Newbury meeting house 1663. Sentenced to be whipped & pay costs 10s. & feed 2/6. She was Lydia Perkins before marriage, then 1663. May, Judge of the Superior Court of Newbury. Bishop a Quaker, justified her conduct. She was whipped 20 or 30 stripes.

187.67. One fined for entertaining Quakers 1663.

187.68. One, a female, entered Old South, in Boston, in sermon time in strange attire, accompanied by 40 others.

187.69. 25 Quakers, men, in Newbury, 1756.

Con. 9. 157. New Haven order against Quakers & Ranters 1657 and law against Quakers 1658. Prosecutions 1758 & 1759

Con. Misc. 2. 188. Charles H. letter, June 28. 1662, that he wishes no indulgence shown to the Quakers - to Massachusetts.

187.64 } Commencement of persecuting the Quakers
2 580 } Severe law against them. 1656.

187.64 } 2 Received 30 stripes. Had adduced the people at Salem after the minister closed. 1657

Several punished for attending a Quaker meeting. 1658

Some banished 1659. Some Executed. Others punished.

582. Some prosecuted 1660. Some in prison.

583. Some prosecuted, fined, &c 1661. Leddus executed.

2 584. One to be tied to the cart, tail & whipped 10 stripes in back of three towns, stripped above his girdle 1661
letter from King. Prosecutions cease 1661 in part.

A woman, wife of Robert Wilson went through Salem stark naked, as a sign of the spiritual nakedness of the town & colony. Sentenced to be tied to a cart tail & whipped 30 stripes from

Wednesdays Gate to her own house, Nov. 25. 1662.

Her mother & sister who abetted her conduct, were punished to the cart on each side of her. All were uncovered to the waist, but she only was whipped.

1663. Quakers fined & otherwise prosecuted; also banished 1664. 1668. 1669. the same. 1670

They continued in about Salem

1728 Quakers & Quakers free from taxes to Cong. ministers
1732 Episcopalians, &c.

187.64 } 250. Colton Maitland's account of Quakers.

187.64 } 1. 105 Quaker marriage 1737 in B. attract a great assembly.

240
M. 2. 258. (2) ^{Cats} See Dogs in war, 244p. Dogs misc. 6. 419. Nat Hist. 1. 54.

were deemed necessary in the early days of
New England and many were kept. I think
almost all had a dog.

M. 2. 42. Ipswich order 1642 that a householder with 500^l estate
should keep a mastiff dog; from 100^l to 500^l estate
should keep a hound or beagle, to hunt wolves..

Printed Law } There was a law (about 1653) that if a dog kill sheeps
b. 138 } the owner shall hang him or pay double damages; if he had
been seen to chase or bite sheeps before, & the owner notified, the
owner shall hang his dog & pay for the sheeps killed or bitten;
if he refuse, the constable shall cause it to be done.

(Felt mentions such a law in 1642, & in 1648, Salem. E. 270

M. 2. 14. 34. Dogs killed sheeps 1715. Owners, such to kill the dog or pay 5^l. To pay damages, in both cases,

Con. 2. 63. Dogs were plenty in New Haven colony. Some
did mischief. Some killed sheeps. 1655

M. 2. 73. If dog came into the meeting house, in time
of public worship, the owner was to pay 6d.

Some towns in Mass. had "dog-whippers" to keep
dogs out of the meeting house. Salem had one, see, p. 365.

Reading had dog-whippers 1662 & after. See misc. 6. 16.
A man in Charley town was "to keep out dogs in meeting time". M. 18. 439

M. 2. 32. Ipswich, 1642, forbid dogs entering the meeting house
on sabbath & lecture days. Owners to be fined. This rule
was repeated long after.

M. 2. 32. Winton town 1642 A man charged to whip dogs out of the meeting house, at W. 307.

M. 2. 342. Dogs to be restrained & hampered, to prevent their digging
up flesh with which corn was manured.

M. 2. 270. Dogs & cats killed 1756 in Salem because they were
supposed to spread the small pox. The same took
place in London in the time of the plague, & related by De To.

M. 2. 3. Common cats, dogs & dogs was common in New England
as in Old E. But dogs degenerate. Indians got english
dogs, being much better than their breed of wild dogs.

M. 2. 31. A committee of the W. Legislature proposed 1784 to let dogs
beever, computing them at about 30,000 in the State. Some
houses in Dedham had a man appointed to
"whip dogs out of the meeting".

A story of Old Times or many years since, about Salem, had
a dog named Bowser. So called in the story in the Traveller.
When I was young, Bowser was the name of a few dogs; we so spelt it.

M. 2. 31. New London Dutton was "to beat out dogs" from the town.

M. 2. 35. 35 Americans escaped from Forton in England. They were pursued
by soldiers, men & dogs, & recaptured. The dogs, "black & many" being
trained for this purpose. English paper. Copied into Boston in which Dec. 24. 1778

Bundy Waterbury 1640. A man to pay if, if he suffered his dog to come to the meeting
p. 998 on horse

Con. 10. 12-49. In the Old Halls and other splendid rooms of the Nobility & Gentry of England, as represented in engraving. DOGS are seen at play, lying down, &c. Dogs are seen in some chapels of the nobility. even in bed rooms.

Hall. Brum. "The dog towards the equator as well as towards the pole, loses his voice; his barking changes into a growling noise. as species is in New Holland." The Dog & Cat are domestic animals, as well as the cow, pig. The Dog has followed man into every climate.

do. The Cat was not met with in America, at first, but is now distributed over the globe, as well as the Dog. The cat was on some Pacific Islands before it was on Continent of America.

Ed. Enc. The dogs of the Labrador Esquimaux are in fact of a different breed from the other Esquimaux dogs.

W. 750 Dogs know when Sunday comes. "The Kitten" by Joannie Baillie, in *Harmonistic Mag.* III. p. 434

Mad DOGS.

Musc. 6. 327. Clayton 1688. mentions that Mad Dogs bit some in Virginia. 2 died, 1 lived. He mentions that some were bit in England. A noted female Doctress, a gentlewoman, cured bites in Virginia.

Mar. 13. 220 Mad Dogs in New England 1764 & 1770
m. 7. 16 Burtors says "Hydrophobia from the bite of mad dogs," is well known in every village in England. 1621. [Cont. in m. 14. 225]

Dogs were used in the pursuit of the Duke of Monmouth in England 1685. they followed his troop. Roberts.

in 1795. 100 bloodhounds were landed in Jamaica under English auspices to attack the maroons. The Maroons surrendered without being attacked. *Quarterly Review* CXIV.

March 2. 1853. David Turner advertises in the "West Tennessee Democrat" that he has "Bloodhounds, two of the finest dogs for catching negroes in the Southwest" & is "ready at all times to catch runaway negroes."

J. Portice advertising in a Texas paper, March 2. 1853, that he will keep in the county of Brazoria, "the celebrated pack of negro dogs formerly owned by Mr. John Lascock. Among them is a bloodhound imported from Cuba which will follow a fugitive on horseback as well as on foot. The services of these well trained dogs can always be had by application to the owner, J. Portice." Similar advertisements in other States.

L. 2. Review of The Spaniards used dogs in the conquest of Porto Rico No 75. p. 208 and Salazar, the commander, who was especially devoted to the blessed Virgin, set dogs upon Indians to devour them alive, with as little compunction as hunters set hounds upon a hare. He once in mere wantonness & cruelty set a dog to tear an Indian woman to pieces, as sport and spectacle for the Spaniards, but the woman melted in the dog & he did her no harm. [Cont. in Vol. 14. p. 221.]

School Dames.

Pages 16, 17. School Dames at Sudbury, &c 1680-1694.
Co. Co at Frammingham 1713.

Offin's Newbury Town gave liberty to erect two "little houses" for School Dames. There were private schools, and not maintained by the town.

Instructing Girls } in Dames at Frammingham 1652 was "a teacher
Con 9. 149 boys & girls to read & write".

Felt. 90. Girls were not taught in Ipswich by a master till about 1769. They learned to read and sew of School Dames, & in general, Desires no more.

90. Felt says Arithmetic began to be attended to by females about 1814. [Females in Westhampton &c began to study Arithmetic earlier than this, some years - a few probably before 1800, but not many until after 1810. Some studied Grammar when I went to school, about 1800. - My wife studied Grammar & Geography at Lyman Strong's School in Southampton in winter of 1805 - Co. a private school

Oldsc. 3. 250. "Matrons" taught school at Plymouth before 1744; whether public or private, does not appear.
Public Schools for women in Plymouth 1795.

Misc. Con. 2. 186. Sewall's Diary notices the death of an aged "School Dame," named Errol. &c Nov. 1713.

Felt's Salem 1. 442. Widow Catharine Dalland taught school at Salem Village (Danvers 1712 & 1713. they gave her £5 a year - rest from scholars probably)

1. 449. 1764. Women's schools had been kept in past years & 50. dollars voted to pay for teaching poor children at Women's schools

1771. A widow "School Dame" died - began to teach children in or before 1721 - was in 68th year & began to teach before 18.

1773. There is a woman who keeps the Girls School (public)

1773. Private female schools for writing, cyphering, sewing, sketching.

1773. Small & backward poor boys to be under female teachers

1773. Private boys schools also.

Con. 9. 393. To teach females considered a work of the devil in France, in 1698.
Miss. (unad.) & understood among Victorians, says 1857, that "it was thought disgraceful a few years since to attempt to teach a Victorian girl to read."

Small's 6. p. 270. Boston taken from Concord and School Dames 1744. & Concord's school which 1758, "many as well as men" in 1781

S. H. D. 11. There was a school Dame in Granby. 1760.

Bliss p. 36. Goodwife Elvrick of Springfield was to have 3 a week for every child she takes to learn to read. 1682. - she orders.

Hinman p. 205. Goody Betts of Hartford, was a "school dame" in early days.

Cont. next page

Felt. p. 90. Arithmetic was always attended to by some males, but was not commonly learned by them till after 1790. Females have attended to Arithmetic more or less since 1814 (prob. since 1810)

p. 90 Grammar began to be learned in some town (Ipswich) schools, about 1808 - (a few learned grammar in Westhampton as early as 1800.)

p. 90. Geography began to be taught in some town schools (Ipswich) about 1818. (Dwight's School Geography was used in Westhampton before 1802.)

p. 89. Catechisms were used in Ipswich Schools by vote of the town from 1792 to 1726.

In Ipswich, the studies in 1811, (in Report of Schools) were Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, & for a few, Grammar

Mass. 3. 230. Old Plymouth, 1672; children were taught to read the bible, to write & cipher. In 1705, reading, writing & ciphering were taught. Schools not free, scholars paid part. Only one school. Latin or Grammar school master, 1750-1765, used to have 4000^l. O. Town L. 53. 6. 8 (very high for those days. same in Salem next page & more.)

Page's Rowley. That town 1656 & 1682 and after, paid only 5^l a year for the school. Rest was paid by male children - by parents. The master rung the bell & swept the m. house @ 5^d. a year. In 1701 town gave 10^l a year; & in 1702, 20^l but master was to find wood. 1716 town gave 16^l of good wood - master kept 9 m. o. in town and 3 months in upper part of the town. 1721. Town paid £20. 1720 New School house 20 feet by 26 & 8 feet - town voted. 1727 Town gave 30^l & readers to pay 3^d a week & writers 6^d in winter - 8 months in town - 4 mo. in western parts. 1742. Town gave 80^l bills of credit - in 3 places, 8 mo. 2 mo. 2 mo. 1746 & 7. 100^l given - to teach in 3 parishes - 6 mo. 3 mo. 3 mo. 1750 to 1756 about 40^l lawful, or 36^l for English & 4^l for Latin. 1757. Grammar & English master to have £26. 13. 4 (200^l for 100^l) this board, when schools became free does not appear - see next page. 1767

Mass. Salem. 1. 427th | Schools in Salem 1637, 1640. Talked for free school 1644. The Salem Schools were not free; but poor children were to be sent free 1644 - & more paid by rate for them. It thinks free schools were not common until 1768. in Mass.

2 School New 1642. A more important one 1647. 1654. Those of unsound doctrine or immoral conduct, not to teach. 1670 Grammar school in Salem. Master had 60^l (16^l 11^s 10^d) but only 20^l from town & rest from scholars. 1677. Salary 60^l. Each scholar to pay 20^d. a year. was expected to have about 10 scholars - he taught English, Latin, Greek. Scholars paid 1^d. 1694; 2^d. 1697; 3^d. 1698.

Schools &c

Felt, Salem } Schools in England, about 1629. The
 1. 70 "General Considerations for the planting of New England" (p. 6, 315).
 attributes to Mr Higginson, says — "The literary and
 theological schools of England are inordinately expensive
 and perverted, corrupted, utterly overpowered by the great
 multitude of evil examples & licentious governors of those
 seminaries!"

433. (Free Schools in N.E. Rev. Thos. Shepard in Election
 Sermon 1672, wished to have "inferior schools" (compared
 with college) settled & encouraged. "There is a great decay
 in inferior schools," he says. He wishes "the foundation laid
 for free schools; when poor scholars may be educated."

Salem. Felt does not notice any school in Salem from
 Schott's 1670 to 1700, but the one called Grammar School, which
 taught English also — Teacher had 60£ (only 40£ money)
 some p. quists — seems to have had 50, 60, or 70 scholars
 at times. In 1699, it was a Latin taught Greek, Latin, writing,
 ciphering, and was "to perfect in reading such as came
 need a chapter competently well". Salary in 1699 was
 50£ money. Each scholar paid 1/6 a month. Grammar
 School funds income 1700, £ 48.3.6, not money.

SCHOOL Hours at Salem 1700. Bell rung at 9 A.M. & 5 P.M.
 p. 380. from dawn 1. to 1.1; at 8 A.M. & 4 P.M. Nov. 1. to March 1.
 "and the School to begin & end at even." (How many
 hours did it keep.) Only 90 Scholars 1700 — 30 in the school.

Out Schools had grants 1700, and ever after — to teach children
 "to read, write & cipher." 3 villages or places. (1715 had 774.)

1712. A master to be provided to fit youth for college, and to
 learn them to write & cipher & perfect them in reading.
 Evidently only one public school in Salem, but small
 children learned to read imperfectly at home or private
 school. A School Committee chosen for first time,
 distinct from Selectmen. There had been such an one in Boston.

In this year a school for reading, writing & ciphering, commenced
 1712 Sept. 1. in N. part of the town (village) Then 2 Schools in
 Salem besides but one. Grammar Master 50£ and the
 English master 30£. Boys in each school to pay 8/ a year.
 except those unable. Income of the school funds 1717, 4.3.
 of English or Writing School £ 8.19.9 — Boys 1713, to pay 7/6 per a.

1718 Every Scholar in winter to find a 3 feet of wood or 4/6 in money.
 (don 3 feet mean 3/4 of a cord?)

m. 4 334 1717 A stove for a school cost £ 8.2.1. [Stoves voted 1773.

1724 Teaching at the village (Danvers, &c) was 1/6 a month.

1729 Grammar Master had 90£ salary — had had 76£. His school in 1
 Jan. 1733 } averaged 39 1/2 for the year.

1734 Sept. Town raised 250£ in Province bills for all schools, including
 income of funds. Old Salem, 1738, had of this 155£ 18/ for 7 schools, &
 8 out districts 12.9 — 36.15 — & 44.18. Currency 300, 1000 in silver. Scholars
 still paid — 1757. 2 schools had 57. & 56 scholars. 1757 & 58 in silver to
 School master £ 53.3.8; 1760, 66.13.4. And in 1771 — for the same master.
 English Assistant 40£ 1757, 1762, &c.

Ministers

in their Salaries, Houses, Wood, &c. (Con. 5. 198. 199. & references.

Salaries, &c.

Felt's Parish. { Salaries of two ministers 140^l. raised in
p. 242 1652 to £160 - same 1656, $\frac{3}{4}$ in wheat & barley
and $\frac{1}{4}$ in Indian corn.
1686. Salaries 160^l - seen the same 1696. "3 money, $\frac{2}{3}$ in pay
1726. Salary of one 130^l. 1729 raised to 150^l (money depreciated)
1776. Salary of one 100^l. - 1806, \$600, + use of land.

South Church { Salary 1747. 150^l + 1200^l O.T. settlement
Ipswich 251 } do 1765. 100^l + 160^l settlement L.C.
3. one . . . 650 dollars.

Line Brook { Salary 1749. 100^l N.T. Settlement 700^l O.T. 12 cords wood
Ipswich 251 } do 1789. 100^l lawful money. Use of land. 10 cords wood

Chelacoco { Salary 1678. 60^l
Ipswich p. 257 } Salary 1681. 60^l. $\frac{2}{3}$ produce. money & tithings contri-
also 40 cords wood, 8 loads hay, 10 barrels
Salary 1725. 120^l to rise & fall as paper money.
Salary 1749. 500^l paper money. (worth 60. 13. 4

Samuel { Salary 1714. 60^l. 1715. 65^l. 1716. 50^l. Remains
Ipswich p. 278 } 3 money, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain; 20 cords wood; wine & parsonage when retained.
100^l for his house & 4^l more of land.

2^d minister 1771. 85^l + parsonage. + Settlement 133. 6. 8. L. C.
was raised to 100^l 1788; 367^l. 1796; 400^l 1797. 1807; 450^l
3^d minister 1824. Salary 500^l + parsonage

Mass. 2. 231. { First minister had 50^l. 1652 + after, + wood. $\frac{1}{2}$ in grain &c.
Haverhill } Second minister had 50^l. 1694 + after + wood. $\frac{1}{2}$ in corn &c.
Had 50 cords wood.
Third one 1710 had 70^l. $\frac{1}{2}$ money. 14th one 1718. 100^l. $\frac{1}{2}$ money

Rowley { Rev E. Rogers, first minister had 60^l. salary. Died 1661.
His wife made her name to his will 1678. Estate 1536.
4th minister had as colleague 100^l settlement + salary. when
alone 1696, he had £100 salary + fuel.

5th minister, ordained 1729 as colleague had 300^l settlement.
+ salary 100^l. which was much increased after he was alone.

6th minister, 1782 settlement 200^l. Salary 100^l + money (1774)

7th minister 1803, Salary 450^l. 8th 1812, \$600.

Rowley & Parish (now Georgetown) minister 1732. 300^l settlement. 1807. salary
"according to value of money" + 20 cords wood.

2^d minister, 1797. 200^l settlement. 80^l salary, increased to 90^l the money

Byfield Parish from Rowley & Newbury. minister 1736. salary 120^l + 20 cords wood
value of money. Had a debt 1710 from Hon. J. Byfield.

Grand Windsor a part. Rowley, not a meeting house. c. 1659. minister 1659.
1688. in Newbury 1732. Ball's

u. 2. 9. collecting Houses | See 4th H. one m. 18. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. Several more 1. 190. 347/495

Felt. One in Ipswich before 1637. "Beautifully built" ... 243 } is another before 1678. "Handsomely built." Duntun

3d meeting House completed 1600, 66 by 60 feet, + 26 feet stud. cost 900 £. — 1702 a clock & dial purchased for this house. — 1712 a belfry made. Before this a turret had been built on the top of the roof for the bell.

4th. raised 1747. 63 by 47, and 26 feet stud. Furnished with stoves 1819. Standing 1834.

Felt says the 2d, 3d & 4th had seats instead of pews, men on side of broad aisle, one row for adult males and one row for adult females. The first probably had no pews, but all seats.

Belfry & By Belfry above, is meant a steeple built up from the ground at one end of the church.

By Turret, a spire or small tower rising from the top of the roof — (often from the centre of the old hipped roof or 4 roofed meeting houses,) resting on other parts of the building, & not directly on the ground.

Did they just begin to build towers, belfries or steeples from the ground, at one end of the meeting house, in 1712? Probably. Ipswich was a wealthy town, & would have one as soon as any town, except Boston.

All the old houses of 17th century seem to have had a turret or spire in the centre of the roof, or nothing.

251 South Meeting House, 1747, 60 by 40 feet; 25 feet stud. 2 Stoves 1819

257 Onalacao, 2^d M. House, 1717. Had a turret on the top, in middle.

177. Hamlet, M. house 1712, 50 by 38 feet, + 20 feet stud. Turret on S. end. Cost 1033 dollars Imbre.

2d M. house 1762. 60 by 40 + 26 feet stud. Had 22 1831 long seats each side of broad aisle, one row for men and one for women. Cost \$2151.

Mass. 1. 165. Meeting house raised at Upper Ashucket (Keene) June 2 — 1737 — 40 by 35 feet — 20 feet stud. Supported on a Moose

Howley. First meeting House 1639 — no place for a bell. A bell purchased 1658 or before was suspended on a frame near m. h. was rung at 9 o'clock, perhaps not at first.

1655 New M. House, 46 by 44 feet. Completed 1697.

1747 New M. h. 60 by 42, with steeple & spire.

1747 2^d Parish. 2^d M. house 1769. 55 by 40, Steeple & porch

1747 & 1769 in his will 1660, gave the church in 1747, 1769, silver chalices which they use for the communion, to be used still? Page 53.

Bowls were used for Sacrament.

M. House Belfry p. 349

[Cont. on page 365]

Ordinations.

- Misc. 1. 190. Ord. at Woburn, 1729, cost about 83£.
- Felt, p. 242 } Ordination of Rev. J. Rogers, Ipswich, 1692, Expenses 24£
234. 237 } do of Rev. N. Rogers. do - 1729, Expenses 55. 10. 5
- Misc. 1. 127. Ordination at Hayswell. Young people had a great
fever. Oct. 24. 1764. Smith's Journal
1. 127. do. "Jolly Ordination" at Northampton, Jan 16. 165
- Misc. 3. 154. Needham's account of Ordinations. 1642.
- Misc. 1. 311. Mathias' account of Ordinations. 1719
- " 3. 241. Ordination at Woburn 1642 (Johnson's acc.)
- " 7. 290 + 280. Two Ordination Sermons from the text;
Matt. 28. 20. "I am with you alway" &c. One of the
preachers admitted that he was with all good Christians
- Ordination Sermons, Misc. No 1. 257. 258. 259. 376. 376.
- Disorder & light conduct at Ordinations - Misc. 1. 58
- Disorder at public Lectures - Misc. 1. 259.
- Ordination of Rev. John Whiting, Concord, May 14. 1712. Exercises
began at 11. Am. ended 4 past one. One hour & 3 quarters.
Prayer, prayer, & preached. Charge given, & inquiry made
if any one objected, laying on of hands &c. 2 prayers.
Light hearted fellowship. Blessing. Dinner.
- M. p. 274. Ordination at Lincoln 1748, cost 100£ (about 50 dollars).
- Pierces Gorham, 34 } Ordination at Gorham, Me. Dec. 1750.
New Hist. II } 5 gallons spirits; 2 barrels cider; 8 fowls & 3 geese
2 bushel Onions; 1/2 bushel potatoes; 1 D. & C. 10¢. &c
54¢ for k. 16¢ flour. 2 bushel Cranberries. 2 qrs Sugar. &c
13 shillings. 6¢ pl. moderns, 3 bushel Apples. 2 Cheeses.
- N. H. A. sup. p. No. 3. 79. Ordination expenses of Mr. Hooker & Mr. Williams
1762. 1764. Ordination 1730. &c. called together a great number, and
were usually followed by a dinner & supper which continued
to the night. An ordination call was a great affair.
- Con. 3. 170. Ordination at Simsbury, 1697. all seats taken, given.
3. 170. Ordination of Rev. H. Booge, Turkey Hill, Nov 27. 1776
170 persons licensed for that day.
- Al. 1. 146. Vast number of people attended Ordinations. 33, & up to 400.
- Al. 1. 147. 3 ministers ordained Dec 12. 1733, Parker, Hinckley, Second
year Belcher gave a "Noble Supper" after it.
1. 147. "Handsome Entertainment" at an ordination in
Tewksbury 1737.
- Cheshire } Mr Brown ordained June 27. 1792. Ball in the evening.
Tewksbury } Mr Lockwood installed, Aug. 30. 1796. Ball in the evening.
1754 } Mr Robert Hall was never ordained. He confessed that he regretted it.
[lost in ellipsis, 5. 266] Pr. P. at N. Y. meetings, 1834

Bells. Ecclesiast. 8. 395⁺ Steeple Clocks.

Felt & Salem. In 1638 Salem allowed 50 for ringing the bell
 1. 387 and sweeping the meeting house, a year.
 Rowley allowed the same at a later period. p. 344
 1657. A new bell in Salem, cost with hanging 18th. (may
 have weighed 150 or 200 lbs. S. J.). In 1673 + after was
 rung from spring to fall at 5 o'clock A.M. and 9 P.M.
 1685 New bell. 1695 one for town house.

Town Clock in tower of first church not noticed by
 Felt until 1772. (Town Clock at Ipswich 1702. p. 347
 1772. Bell of N. church 900 dr. Bell for E. church 590 dr. Old
 bell of E. church weighed 217¹/₂ dr. - now sold to the College at 16 lb.
 2 bells. 1774 + after, were rung at 10 P.M. and 9 P.M.

Misc. 4. 39. N. Parish in Portsmouth, give liberty for a Clock in their steeple. 1740
 Housebells.

Bells Salem. 2. 155. A man from London "hangs room bells" in Salem 1774
 and makes Reminds & noke Jacks

2. 441. Salem Bell rung at funerals. 1646. (sup 354
 2 444. 1697 then was the first + second bell at funerals, and
 2 hours between.

Salem Bells 1849 - 1050 lbs cost 1/4 sterling lb.: one bought
 in 1807. 1344 lbs, cost 1/6 sterling; one 1793 lbs; one 1650
 one Episcopal 800 lbs, bought 1741.

p. 347. Rowley Bell was sent to England + recast 1703 with addition
 sent again 1742 recast with addition. Returned 1743. Still
 weighed only 334 lbs. In 1808, exchanged for one of 900 lbs.

Since 1748 Cambridge M. House had a bell on it in 1652
 or from the beginning.

Shallcross. First bell of Cor. on washing on a tree. 1696 was broken
 207 and sent to England to be recast. In 1700 was hung in the
 turret. 1698 put in Court House 1719. In meeting 1771
 clock in front gallery 1793; in bellry 1827.

Milton says he was "up & stirring in winter, often on the sound
 of any bell awake to labor or devotion". There
 was a custom of a morning bell in England. Engraved at New

Russell was used to assemble people for public worship for
 in Meddleton, Haddam, Saybrook, Killingworth, Durham. Field

M. H. 1. 189. Bell rope hanging down before the minister. Dr Edwards said to have "looked it off"

Ann (and King. First Bell in Newhendon Town & County, purchased 1691. Cost 25 £
 p. 197 (may have weighed 150 or 200 lbs. This destroyed with the mill house 1694.
 Gov. Winthrop gave a bell 1698, and it was rung at 9 o'clock P.M.
 the ringing bell 1691 was 40 £. In 1699 ringing & sweeping £5.10.

Conn. 1. 107 Bell in Springfield. Richard Sher of a week for ringing + sweeping
 1052 and of a time for ringing the bell at Marriages + Funerals.

Conn. 5. 300 Hartford Quarter Court ordered or appointed that the Townsmen
 March 1665. should have the bell tolled every night at 9 o'clock
 to give notice of meetings, &c.

[Cont. Misc. 12. 90.

350. [Droughts, short crops, &c. Cont. from page 290.
[see of grain 274, 275]

Felt's Norwich mentions Droughts, remarkable in 1639,
p. 201 1644, 1662, 1666, 1672, 1685, 1748 (great 1749)

m. f. 88 severe Drought, 1714. [Cape in relation Drought 1662, 1748, 1749, 1761, 1762
1757, 1762. [Cape in relation Drought 1662, 1748, 1749, 1761, 1762

Smith, (Halmouth, mentions Drought severe 1738, 1746, (great)

1748, 1749, 1752, 1754, 1757 (awful) 1761, great.

1762 very severe. 1770 ~~out~~ great. 1778, very great

Grasshoppers immenely usually accompanied a drought

Salmon 2. 249. Dr. Holyoke estimates that in 1749 there was only 1/10

Felt's 15. 258 of a crop of hay in the province; & that it was scarce

in 1762 and sold at 20th ton.

year 1676. Increase ill at this was in this year the Indian

War. Drought (but not very severe in some. more so in Con.)

Diseases & Deaths. Also Indian Bow in the air;

Noise at Northampton & Hadley in the Air Sept 10. 1674.

Noises in the Air 1667. [m. 3. 214

Grain, "Corn" was imported from beyond sea "this Spring

(over 1676) and before winter. There were diseases, & a

and a fear of "Scarcity of provisions" in 1675. Scarcity, probably

occurred by the war. - Irish Charity was in grain, 1676.

Felt's Salmon has Droughts - 1639. 1644, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1669, 1670

2 115, 126 1685 (fast), 1697, 1704, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710 June

1712 July, 1724 June; 1726 June; 1728 July (See Smith's belows.
1737 Summer; 1748; 1749; 1750 (Aug)

1754 Sept; 1757 June; 1761 July; 1762 Summer

1763 Summer; 1774 Aug; 1778 July; 1781 Aug

1782 Aug. "terribly dry"; 1793 Aug 8 to Sept 9

1796; 1805 July; 1806; 1818; 1829 July

1833 Aug; 1836 Sept. & Summer. 1841 June & July

1844 June & Sept. 1846 dry Summer & July fall

2. 635 A Drought 1647, and 1714. [1762 see Webster
1727 Gov. To coll. see m. 15. 256

Con. 1710. 2. 72. Great Drought in summer & autumn and 1717. 2. 115

2. 100 Drought & drought in Connecticut in July 1799. 11.

m. 1. 108, 1722. Drought, did much damage. m. 4. 84 & 1722. Drought 1728

Mass. 2. 268. Judgment of God - no use May 1670 - Blasting of wheat for years now

past - at first some h. - now the whole Colony feels the same.

It used to get supplies from "another region" (what region?)

4 years take in 1663, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

They mention caterpillars & grasshoppers of late years, & great floods, 1667.

m. 5. 27, 47. Great drought in Connecticut 1724. Great Frost 1745

2. 100 Drought says only 6 severe droughts in 48 years (up to 1810). viz in

1662, 1763, 1782, 1796, 1805, 1806. That of 1763 very severe,

it was a drought in 1661, 62, 63, & 1805 & 1806.

It famine never known in N.E. Some scarcities, Presd.

1761. Mrs Porter says Aug. 13. a Fast on account of the distressing drought.

Cambridge Aug. 23. a fast on account of severe drought. Con. 171. 15. 258

- Injury to crops, &c**
- Misc. 4. 38. W. J. Esq. in a pamphlet on the *consequences of the times*, Boston 1697. mentions the Judgment, of *Pest* for many years, for our sins. viz. *4* **Blastings**, **middlew**, **Worms**, **Shortwings**, **Breadcorn**, **Sickness**, **Mortality**, **Sword**, **Burnings**, & the like, though these not universal.
- Misc. 4. 256. Cotton Mather notices Judgment 1699 - *War* *pestilential diseases*, *Short Harvests* - harvest has failed *met again in 10 years*. [page 290.]
- Misc. 4. 263. Cotton Mather in *Magnalia*, 1702, mentions Judgment many years before & recently - *Blasting of wheat and Peas*, - "a constant power". Few years have passed without *worms* or thought for other *devastations*, *Shipwrecks*, *Fires*, *Sicknesses*, *War*.
- Misc. 4. 263. Reforming Synod say 1679 - *God hath been blessing the fruits of the earth many years, & this year more abundantly. They refer to blasts, droughts, excessive rains, noxious creatures.*

1742. Worms wintered in R. Island. m. 4. 185
 1666. Caterpillars. *Caterpillar worms*. Cotton m. 6
 1646. Devouring Caterpillars. Cotton m. 6
 1773 Worms & bugs do great Damage. 2. 635

- Worms, &c**
- Feb. to Salem } has Cankerworm 1657. 58. 59. 61;
 2. 127 } 1665 Caterpillars, Palmer worms. Flying caterpillars
 1666 Caterpillar devoured Apples some years before 1666
 Oct. Grasshoppers & Caterpillars
 1686. Worms threaten a famine. *Fast in Salem*. [1687 Worms in Newbury. m. 4. 190. m. 4. 191. m. 4. 192.]
 1738 Insects devoured the trees. *First*
 1736 Palmer worms abundant. - 1743 worms eat up much
 * 1749 Devouring Insects abound - There were Grasshoppers, little worms, great worms; excessive drought. Sent to Pennsylvania & England for help.
 m. 1. 133 } 1753 Aug. 26. 1744. Sept. 1. Grasshoppers do much damage
 m. 1. 134 } 1756 Worms very destructive. 1776 Cankerworms abundant
 1822 to 1834 appeared about Salem. Much fewer after 1834

2. 129. **Scarcities of productions.** Early years omitted, great one 1647.
 1663. first blast on grain so general, John Hull says.
 1684. wheat Blast. 1666. 1689. 1695
 1696. 1714. 1741. 1742. 1748. 1749. 1753. 1757. 1762. 1763
 2. 635 } 1783 May 10. April. for *blasting*, &c
 2. 635 } 1715 June, mentioned as a time of *scarcity* at Salem
 Misc. Con. 2. 106 } *Primer* began to decay about 1775. Webster, Albany. 1799.
 misc. Con. 2. 98. Crops 1788 thin. A dearth appears a cheap. (1789 mine at Spring of 1788. Dishes in Vermont & New York. Spring Cold State
 2. 107. *Worms*. There was a scarcity in most countries, *last year*, of 1775.
 Misc. 1. 298. *Pecknath* rec'd of Cankerworm & other worms.
 * Misc. 3. 91. *Worms* are from Dr. Franklin. K-saphay was got from *the* *new*.
 Misc. 4. 20. from England. [See Misc 13. 153. Both Hay & wheat were brought from England.]

See the same 275. 277.

352
Summary of Punishments. Chap. 3. 404
and Crimes.

Felt's Ipswich Wearing Letters. - one for lewdness wore
p 115 letter W. probably vilements, 1639.

1684. O. for burglary, to be branded B. - whipped & pay damages

1663. A female for Narary stood at the meeting house
door on a lecture day, with a paper on her head
signifying her offence.

The whipping, 1684 was done on a lecture day,

con. 9. 26p. Stocks in Ipswich down to 1794; they stood behind
first parish meeting house, with whipping post, and
gallows when erected.

Pillory was sometimes on meeting house hill. Cropping
sitting on the gallows with a halter round the neck.

Wearing a halter, for months or years. by some

case was 10 by 16 feet & partly covered. ^{Ord. 1666.} Those in it
were exposed to the whole congregation on lecture
days, passing and repassing. used till after 1718.

Salem 2. 459. Cleft stick to confine scandalous tongues, in early days. 1733

See below. Ducking stool. It gives no example of its use in N. H.
excepting for murder chiefly. Several females for
murdering their new born illegitimate children

Old Lew. 1672. This says there is no express punishment
Printed p. 65. for "Exorbitance of the tongue in railing and
Scolding or colding" - Besides that "all persons"
convinced of this offence "shall
be gagged or set in a ducking stool, & dipped over
head & ears three times" in fresh or salt water.

Felt's Salem gives no example of Ducking any one.

Felt gives a representation of the Stocks, Salem 2. 458

" or the Pillory " 2. 461

" says a man was put in the bilboes 1682. - from the

1606 punishment of Tar & feathers. Felt's Salem, 63, 1693

The Castle, men were to the castle for punishment
of crimes, 1789, 1794.

Felt's Stocks went out of use about 1790. Pillory used till 1801,
Salem when a man in it had one ear cropped. Whipping Post &
2. 467 Gallows - He does not say when they ceased.

Whipper. Constables first did the whipping; then a whipper
was employed at 20¢ a year. Afterwards Dep Sheriff did it.
468 Prison in Salem built one before Ipswich 1668. New one
1684. 13 feet wide, 20 feet square. A house of correction also.

Prison keepers sold liquor to their prisoners 1661 & long before & after

Musc. 3. 264. John Colton's laws proposed but not adopted, 1641.
 he had 89 crimes to be punished with death, others with
 punishment.

Counterfeiters. 1691. Oct 16. A man having tried to pass coun-
 terfeit coins is sentenced to stand in the pillory in
 Salem. Felt 2. 460. Boston an hour, on each of 3 lecture days, after
 weep, with a paper affixed to him, to show his crime
 460. Stripes. 1690. 30 stripes ordered at Salem "after the lecture".

460 Counterfeit Bills 1714. One of Salem, who has passed such bills
 1) to stand in the pillory, have an ear cropped, be
 imprisoned 12 months, branded F. on right
 and pay 30£.

Selling for Crimes. 1700. a thief sold for 5 years to pay his fine.
 1725. Mary Matthews sold as a servant 5 years to pay
 jail charges. 2 thieves sold for fines & costs 1676.

459. Two females for Incest. an the 1st whipped or pay £ 5,
 & to stand or sit next lecture day during the services,
 on a high stool, in the meeting house in Salem, with
 2357 their crime in Capital letters on their heads, on paper.
 [Felt could, this in "Stool of Repentance" used in Scotland.

77. Banishment of Clergy. House voted to abolish it 1731 - not Council
 it was reestablished 1755. It was allowed to a counter-
 feiter 1750, to a polygamist woman 1756; both
 burnt in the hand. (How is this? these not Capital
 punishments.)

Selling prisoners occasionally took place till 1786.

2. 435. Piracy, prevailing, is made punishable with death 1673.
 Pirates on the coast 1685, 1689. Queller's party 1704, taken.
 Pirates 1718. 1723 Pirates. 1724 the hanging at Newgate

2. 446. A woman executed for killing her child. 1637. She was
 deranged; should have been taken care of as deranged.
 When Women punished for hard speeches against
 the magistrates, the churches, &c.

2. 469. A woman sold for 5 years to pay her jail charges 1725

2. 469. Ordinary board of prisoners fixed by law at 2/6 week. 1663.
 People executed were carried to the gallows.

anted. ans. Punishments for soldiers 1672 "riding the wooden horse, Bilboes,
 or tying neck & heels." - earlier was "bilboes, stocks or other
 whole military punishment". 2nd ed. 1688.

Mass. 2. 215. Sect of 1693. shows who are to be put in stocks, or cage
 Every town to have stocks, 1719.

Felt 2. 498. A deserter sentenced to be tied to a cart tail
 with one end of a halter & the other round his neck; & be
 whipped 39 stripes there on our public street on Wednesday next
 immediately after the lecture.

Mass. 3. 133. An example of the telegraph at Cambridge 1638. [See opposite page
 3. 134]

Funerals

in mass. 2. 216. references there.
chase 2. 289. Chase 11. 56.

Mass. 1. 161. Lechford's account of funerals 1642.

Bell was tolled; no prayer.

Mass 1. 316. Cotton about his account of funerals 1719.

Prayers in some places; in others not.

1. 180 Prayers said to be "singular" in Boston, though common in the country. 1730.

Felt. 198 p. In 17th century, females walked first, when females were buried; males when males were buried.

Funerals formerly very expensive.

Felt. 198. Rev. Thomas Cobbet's funeral at Ipswich, Nov. 1685

The expences £17. 19. 0. besides articles of dress.

32 gallons of wine, large quantity of cider, 10 lbs sugar, about 4 doz gloves.

"Burning the wine" & "heating the cider" - two sons were appointed to attend to these things, before the funeral.

The funeral expences of a man at Ipswich 1739 were over 180^l

Mass. 4. 183. Laws against giving, scarves, gloves, rings, wine

Mass 14. 30 and more at funerals. (+ References. 1742.

Felt. 199. Burially men not allowed on the Sabbath, up to 1769 except leave was granted by a justice.

Mass. 4. 39 Funerals at Portsmouth, before & after 1774

Page 379 Cakes & beer made for funerals.

Felt. Salem. 2. 161. In 1764 many engage not to use English goods, & not to wear mourning on the loss of relatives.

2. 443. Sewall's notice a prayer at the funeral of Rev William Adams of Roxbury 1685, Felt.

2. 444 The practice of the relatives & others looking at the corpse before the bearers carry it out, seems to have existed from the first.

2. 444 An order at Salem, 1646, that at every burial the keeper of the meeting house shall be notified so that he may ring the bell as soon time before it [the burial] begins.

to have 3d for his pains; 2. 349.

2. 444. Digging a grave in Salem 1655, 1/6; out in winter according to a laborer. In 1641, Digging grave & ringing bell 3/4 except in winter as before.

2. 444. A beer ordered at expence of town for carrying corpses to burying, & the chimney in the meeting house is the place for it to stand in. Query, what is the "chimney"?

2. 444. In 1697 there was at funerals a first bell, & 2 hours after a second bell was rung; and at the ringing of this all move, walking orderly 2 and 2; if a man is buried the men follow the coffin first; if a woman, the women first. & come to the grave before or abreast with the corpse or relations. P. 349 Small poor funerals 1702 at 3 o'clock P.M. & at 1/2 90 before the corpse & give notice to men in church of infection.

- Felt 722. No funeral to be after Sunset at Salem.
1727. A law of 1727 enacted that there should be no funeral on the Sabbath except in uncommon cases - without leave of justice or s. c. men. This obtained many years.
- Salem 2.415. It had long been the custom & so continued to provide large quantities of wine, cider, sugar & spice at funerals of eminent persons. Even at funerals of paupers, some of these things were used. At the funeral of a Salem pauper 1728, 1 gallon of wine & 1 gallon of cider were given, in 1729, at the funeral of another pauper, rum, sugar & allspice were used.
- 2.444. A law against some of the expenses of funerals in 1742 no wine or rum to be given. The effect temporary.
- 2.445. Gloves gold rings & scarfs were given by our fathers at funerals.
- 2.446. Law against giving scarfs, 1744. They were expensive. gloves were given 1728 at the funeral of a pauper. in 1736 at the funeral of Gov. Belcher's wife, above 100 pairs of gloves were given.
- 2.446. By the act of 1742, giving scarfs, rings & gloves were forbidden, except 6 pairs gloves to the bearer come to the pastor.
- 2.446. 1764 Common sentiment was against mourning apparel from England.
- 2.446. After the revolution mourning was resumed but scarfs were excluded, & gloves & rings were less in number.
- 2.501. Soldiers that attend Capt Trask to his grave, 1666, to have Drink not exceeding 20¢ & cloths to cover the drum.
- misc. 391. Funerals in England nowadays.
- misc 2. 92. Ministers in Virginia were to have "the perquisites for marriage, & funeral sermons," in their parsonage, if the minister of another parish is performed.
- Feb 2. 137. Hat Bands were formerly among badges of mourning with scarfs, &c.
- 2.638. General Court had endeavored to limit mourning to a piece of crepe on the arm for men & a black ribbon on the head for the women - Date not given. This was not observed or recommended. They desired that the resolve may be complied with, March 11. 1797. (Some error in this date - perhaps 1779.)
- misc. 7. 292. Burial of Rev. Thomas Symmes of Bradford 1725
- Con. 9. 218. Many in N. York, N. Jersey, Philadelphia, &c. made an engagement not to give scarfs, gloves, & liquor at funerals. & not to wear black mourning, except crepe on arm. 1764.
- misc. 4. 171. A. Faneuil's funeral 1738. Over 3000 pairs gloves given. 200 pairs of white gloves, many hundreds for funerals, 2d. 1736
- " 4. 158. White gloves, many hundreds for funerals, 2d. 1736
- " 4. 162. Funeral of N. Byfield, 1738. 700 pairs gloves
- According to Bourne, the tombstones in England & Germany, furnished an abundance of bad spelling & bad grammar.
- Funeral of Rev. Daniel Bliss, Concord, 1764, expenses 66.15. 4 paid to the burying place had 500 broadheads coffin nails, & 500 small white tacks, gloves & rings given.
- Copy 3. 55. Funeral of Mrs. Lawrence of Lincoln 1780 cost the town 360¢ & they paid 300¢ for mourning or widows. 1781. 13.4. + £10.1. cur
- p. 183. To bury with the feet to the east on the ground that our savior would appear in the east, is sheer superstition.

See References. Misc. 2. 281.

Brace's Rowley says the hogyoke ordered in that town in 1660 was to be "2 feet one way by 20 inches the other", and the hog was to have "a suitable ring" in the nose.

All hogspigs over 8 weeks old were to be driven daily to the woods (places designated) & be put in a close place at night, and in the day time, if they come home. It seems by this that they were not under keepers. (But swine ringed & yoked as above were exempted from this order - they might be in the streets, &c. The town was full of hogs, and hogs were "killed" or owners were, according to house lots. 2 acre lots might keep 10 & breed 6; 6 acre lots might keep 12 & breed up pigs.

1667 Bradford passes same order about hogyokes 2 feet by 20 inches to be kept "until Indian corn be gathered in". Peter's task to see the law executed.

1671, Salem 1638, all swine to go under keepers or be kept up, may be, ringed or "kenned".

1640 2 swine keepers appointed - to blow their horns as they go through the village, men to bring theirs were to be in.

1649, 1616. To drive them out at 6 A.M. & back at sunset, from April 6 to Nov. 15. Owners to keep them nights. The keepers are not responsible for those killed by wild beasts, if they bring home the remains. One of the keepers might attend meeting every Sabbath or each every other Sabbath. The owners to furnish one keeper on every Sabbath.

1644. Swine to be ringed, if over 10 weeks old.

1645 Swine to be yoked. yoke not described.

1681, & other years, might not go so large; some years allowed to roam.

1612 Townships had power to prevent harm to "corn, measures, &c. pastures - &c. &c." and danger to children & others by swine. Swine to be ringed & yoked, then owners not liable for damages unless shown in execution. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 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W. H. Ladd

240. 2. 242
600. 17. 348

lowly, 1660, "all chimneys, whether in thatched or clabboarded houses," were to be swept, and a ladder to be kept at each house.

1662. In 1644, every man was to have a ladder.
1663. Every chimney to be swept once a month from Oct to
to April; once in 2 months, rest of year. If a chimney caught
fire and blazed out at top, 10^s. wint to be paid. A sweep
appointed - 4^d a chimney in money, 6^d in pay.
Any might clean their own chimneys. [Here as later 4th in
money was equal to 6^d in country pay.]

They had fires, & in 1679, men were appointed with the selectmen to blow up & pull down buildings. They had hooks & cedar buckets. — A fire club 1744.

Fire Engines in Boston before 1711. One in Salem 1744
and another 1757. Fire Wardens chosen 1753. 3 Engines from
London 1767. cost £73.4.0

Chimney Sweeper appointed 1773. His fees 1/2 for
35 story house with curved roof; 1/4 with flat roof; 10³ for
a story houses curved roof, & 8³ flat roof; other houses 8.

Building took fire from the "Thaler" above the oven
in 1634. A warmunt (1647), lightning kindled the Thaler.

Mass. 396 Cattle chimneys & thatched roofs in Salem.

6. m. g. 388. Chimney often used in plural; round for fire place
in (question) London built for the Bradstreet - "a stack of stone chimneys"

Stone Chimneys are not so common now in Town as
 I. so called. No clay in many towers. Con. 10. 487. 483.
 Stone Chimneys, as not in 48. No clay. Ill. 11 437.

Fire places in N. York, 1754. no jambs. New York rooms
in brick houses not plastered over head. only white wash
Same in ports & woodwork over head made white by washing & scouring.

Some built of timber & clay, some of stone. How. 100 built of Palisades

or ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~place~~ ^{place} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~year~~ ^{year} ~~1891~~ ¹⁸⁹¹ ~~1892~~ ¹⁸⁹² ~~1893~~ ¹⁸⁹³ ~~1894~~ ¹⁸⁹⁴ ~~1895~~ ¹⁸⁹⁵ ~~1896~~ ¹⁸⁹⁶ ~~1897~~ ¹⁸⁹⁷ ~~1898~~ ¹⁸⁹⁸ ~~1899~~ ¹⁸⁹⁹ ~~1900~~ ¹⁹⁰⁰ ~~1901~~ ¹⁹⁰¹ ~~1902~~ ¹⁹⁰² ~~1903~~ ¹⁹⁰³ ~~1904~~ ¹⁹⁰⁴ ~~1905~~ ¹⁹⁰⁵ ~~1906~~ ¹⁹⁰⁶ ~~1907~~ ¹⁹⁰⁷ ~~1908~~ ¹⁹⁰⁸ ~~1909~~ ¹⁹⁰⁹ ~~1910~~ ¹⁹¹⁰ ~~1911~~ ¹⁹¹¹ ~~1912~~ ¹⁹¹² ~~1913~~ ¹⁹¹³ ~~1914~~ ¹⁹¹⁴ ~~1915~~ ¹⁹¹⁵ ~~1916~~ ¹⁹¹⁶ ~~1917~~ ¹⁹¹⁷ ~~1918~~ ¹⁹¹⁸ ~~1919~~ ¹⁹¹⁹ ~~1920~~ ¹⁹²⁰ ~~1921~~ ¹⁹²¹ ~~1922~~ ¹⁹²² ~~1923~~ ¹⁹²³ ~~1924~~ ¹⁹²⁴ ~~1925~~ ¹⁹²⁵ ~~1926~~ ¹⁹²⁶ ~~1927~~ ¹⁹²⁷ ~~1928~~ ¹⁹²⁸ ~~1929~~ ¹⁹²⁹ ~~1930~~ ¹⁹³⁰ ~~1931~~ ¹⁹³¹ ~~1932~~ ¹⁹³² ~~1933~~ ¹⁹³³ ~~1934~~ ¹⁹³⁴ ~~1935~~ ¹⁹³⁵ ~~1936~~ ¹⁹³⁶ ~~1937~~ ¹⁹³⁷ ~~1938~~ ¹⁹³⁸ ~~1939~~ ¹⁹³⁹ ~~1940~~ ¹⁹⁴⁰ ~~1941~~ ¹⁹⁴¹ ~~1942~~ ¹⁹⁴² ~~1943~~ ¹⁹⁴³ ~~1944~~ ¹⁹⁴⁴ ~~1945~~ ¹⁹⁴⁵ ~~1946~~ ¹⁹⁴⁶ ~~1947~~ ¹⁹⁴⁷ ~~1948~~ ¹⁹⁴⁸ ~~1949~~ ¹⁹⁴⁹ ~~1950~~ ¹⁹⁵⁰ ~~1951~~ ¹⁹⁵¹ ~~1952~~ ¹⁹⁵² ~~1953~~ ¹⁹⁵³ ~~1954~~ ¹⁹⁵⁴ ~~1955~~ ¹⁹⁵⁵ ~~1956~~ ¹⁹⁵⁶ ~~1957~~ ¹⁹⁵⁷ ~~1958~~ ¹⁹⁵⁸ ~~1959~~ ¹⁹⁵⁹ ~~1960~~ ¹⁹⁶⁰ ~~1961~~ ¹⁹⁶¹ ~~1962~~ ¹⁹⁶² ~~1963~~ ¹⁹⁶³ ~~1964~~ ¹⁹⁶⁴ ~~1965~~ ¹⁹⁶⁵ ~~1966~~ ¹⁹⁶⁶ ~~1967~~ ¹⁹⁶⁷ ~~1968~~ ¹⁹⁶⁸ ~~1969~~ ¹⁹⁶⁹ ~~1970~~ ¹⁹⁷⁰ ~~1971~~ ¹⁹⁷¹ ~~1972~~ ¹⁹⁷² ~~1973~~ ¹⁹⁷³ ~~1974~~ ¹⁹⁷⁴ ~~1975~~ ¹⁹⁷⁵ ~~1976~~ ¹⁹⁷⁶ ~~1977~~ ¹⁹⁷⁷ ~~1978~~ ¹⁹⁷⁸ ~~1979~~ ¹⁹⁷⁹ ~~1980~~ ¹⁹⁸⁰ ~~1981~~ ¹⁹⁸¹ ~~1982~~ ¹⁹⁸² ~~1983~~ ¹⁹⁸³ ~~1984~~ ¹⁹⁸⁴ ~~1985~~ ¹⁹⁸⁵ ~~1986~~ ¹⁹⁸⁶ ~~1987~~ ¹⁹⁸⁷ ~~1988~~ ¹⁹⁸⁸ ~~1989~~ ¹⁹⁸⁹ ~~1990~~ ¹⁹⁹⁰ ~~1991~~ ¹⁹⁹¹ ~~1992~~ ¹⁹⁹² ~~1993~~ ¹⁹⁹³ ~~1994~~ ¹⁹⁹⁴ ~~1995~~ ¹⁹⁹⁵ ~~1996~~ ¹⁹⁹⁶ ~~1997~~ ¹⁹⁹⁷ ~~1998~~ ¹⁹⁹⁸ ~~1999~~ ¹⁹⁹⁹ ~~2000~~ ²⁰⁰⁰ ~~2001~~ ²⁰⁰¹ ~~2002~~ ²⁰⁰² ~~2003~~ ²⁰⁰³ ~~2004~~ ²⁰⁰⁴ ~~2005~~ ²⁰⁰⁵ ~~2006~~ ²⁰⁰⁶ ~~2007~~ ²⁰⁰⁷ ~~2008~~ ²⁰⁰⁸ ~~2009~~ ²⁰⁰⁹ ~~2010~~ ²⁰¹⁰ ~~2011~~ ²⁰¹¹ ~~2012~~ ²⁰¹² ~~2013~~ ²⁰¹³ ~~2014~~ ²⁰¹⁴ ~~2015~~ ²⁰¹⁵ ~~2016~~ ²⁰¹⁶ ~~2017~~ ²⁰¹⁷ ~~2018~~ ²⁰¹⁸ ~~2019~~ ²⁰¹⁹ ~~2020~~ ²⁰²⁰ ~~2021~~ ²⁰²¹ ~~2022~~ ²⁰²² ~~2023~~ ²⁰²³ ~~2024~~ ²⁰²⁴ ~~2025~~ ²⁰²⁵ ~~2026~~ ²⁰²⁶ ~~2027~~ ²⁰²⁷ ~~2028~~ ²⁰²⁸ ~~2029~~ ²⁰²⁹ ~~2030~~ ²⁰³⁰ ~~2031~~ ²⁰³¹ ~~2032~~ ²⁰³² ~~2033~~ ²⁰³³ ~~2034~~ ²⁰³⁴ ~~2035~~ ²⁰³⁵ ~~2036~~ ²⁰³⁶ ~~2037~~ ²⁰³⁷ ~~2038~~ ²⁰³⁸ ~~2039~~ ²⁰³⁹ ~~2040~~ ²⁰⁴⁰ ~~2041~~ ²⁰⁴¹ ~~2042~~ ²⁰⁴² ~~2043~~ ²⁰⁴³ ~~2044~~ ²⁰⁴⁴ ~~2045~~ ²⁰⁴⁵ ~~2046~~ ²⁰⁴⁶ ~~2047~~ ²⁰⁴⁷ ~~2048~~ ²⁰⁴⁸ ~~2049~~ ²⁰⁴⁹ ~~2050~~ ²⁰⁵⁰ ~~2051~~ ²⁰⁵¹ ~~2052~~ ²⁰⁵² ~~2053~~ ²⁰⁵³ ~~2054~~ ²⁰⁵⁴ ~~2055~~ ²⁰⁵⁵ ~~2056~~ ²⁰⁵⁶ ~~2057~~ ²⁰⁵⁷ ~~2058~~ ²⁰⁵⁸ ~~2059~~ ²⁰⁵⁹ ~~2060~~ ²⁰⁶⁰ ~~2061~~ ²⁰⁶¹ ~~2062~~ ²⁰⁶² ~~2063~~ ²⁰⁶³ ~~2064~~ ²⁰⁶⁴ ~~2065~~ ²⁰⁶⁵ ~~2066~~ ²⁰⁶⁶ ~~2067~~ ²⁰⁶⁷ ~~2068~~ ²⁰⁶⁸ ~~2069~~ ²⁰⁶⁹ ~~2070~~ ²⁰⁷⁰ ~~2071~~ ²⁰⁷¹ ~~2072~~ ²⁰⁷² ~~2073~~ ²⁰⁷³ ~~2074~~ ²⁰⁷⁴ ~~2075~~ ²⁰⁷⁵ ~~2076~~ ²⁰⁷⁶ ~~2077~~ ²⁰⁷⁷ ~~2078~~ ²⁰⁷⁸ ~~2079~~ ²⁰⁷⁹ ~~2080~~ ²⁰⁸⁰ ~~2081~~ ²⁰⁸¹ ~~2082~~ ²⁰⁸² ~~2083~~ ²⁰⁸³ ~~2084~~ ²⁰⁸⁴ ~~2085~~ ²⁰⁸⁵

200 Whimpy, in that I had to be all except - Sweeping a brick one & a clay one & (what was a clay one? was it called or winged?)

17.12.270. Stone chimneys in Chesterfield in former days.

In Takodadi Japan (& probably in all Japan) there are no chimneys. There is a brick fireplace in the middle of the room, 3 feet square, & pine wood & charcoal are burnt & cooking is done. A few houses have a hole in the roof or side for the smoke to escape - the smoke is so great & annoying in the cottages, & more so in the houses. There are no glass windows; the houses are cheerful & bright, in the winter especially. The best houses are less comfortable than the cottage of an English peasant.

Wm. H. Williams, 1853

11. 2. 1720. Tythingmen

new for their appointment, May 1677. Selectmen to visit them or see that their towns appoint them.

Rowly Selectmen appointed 12 for town & village Nov. 2 1677. to inspect about 10 families each. 14 appointed to town in 1680; & the families that each was to inspect were named. There were 104 families in the town & 12 in the village.

Logie Newbury Selectmen chose 14 Tythingmen March 1674. & sent to each one in writing the families he was to inspect & look over, &c. "That they attend public worship and do not break the Sabbath", &c.

Feb. 56 in Ipswich 15 were chosen in 1677.
See Northampton Tythingmen At. H. 2. 27.

Colony Laws. One in 1698, that Tythingmen should be chosen annually. & have a black staff 2 feet long, & at one end with brass, as a badge of office.

At. Hampshire 17. Northampton had Tythingmen, chosen by Selectmen and approved Magistrate Court, 1678.

p. 28: Hadley had the same. 1678. chose 1682. Hadley p. 252
" p. 114 County proceedings in regard to Tythingmen, dated 1678.
See D continued.

1640. Preservation of Timber,
or scarcity of timber feared.

1640. Cowley, "no staves, heading, hoop poles, shingle or
clapboard stuff" were to be carried out of town, "except it
be wrought up". Penalty 4/- No tree in the town streets
was to be cut down, without leave of the selectmen. Penalty 5/-
No tree to be felled, topped, barked or girdled on the N. or N.W.
side of any house or house lot "within 80 rods thereof"
Penalty 5/- No tree to be cut for firewood within 1/2 mile
of the town, unless it was to be taken away or cut & set up
within 6 days. Penalty 10/- No post & rail stuff to be
sold out of town. Penalty 10/- per 100. - Penalty for cutting
trees in the street, increased to 15/- Then by laws about 1660

1642. In Salem. No Tree was cut on the commons,
except for building, fencing or building ships here upon
the pain of 20/- Men might cut what they pleased on their
own lands, & vend it away. - Men might cut on the com-
mons for their own use, but might not sell it to go out of
the town ship. Such prohibitions were often repeated.

1637. Salem said the transportation of boards & clapboards
from our plantation hath so bared our woods
of the best timber trees "that such lumber must no longer
be transported without leave of selectmen."
Salem had no Sawmill.
1660. No wood or timber was sent out of the place by land or sea
without leave of selectmen.

1671. Hatfield 1671 voted that no man should sell clapboards
shingles or rails out of the town; or any coopering timber or
hoop poles, till wrought into a cask or vessel.

1672. Complaints done at selling shingles out of town
Hatfield - Export of shingles forbidden 1706 a. d., except some for the
burnt out in Hadley.

" 11. A strong vote Dec. 1713. No shingles, shingle stuff, shingle
or chestnut, clapboards or clapboard stuff, coopers in 1/4
rite, or timber, boards, shingle work or plank to be sold or
transported out of town. Penalty 20/- on each piece. Court approved.

1687. In New London, Nov. 27, 1687, no pipe staves, bolts, clapboards or
shingles were to be transported (exported) from the west side
of the river, without leave of townsmen. See also New Canaan 1693

1646. Springfield feared a scarcity of Timber 1646. 7.
No timber, board-logs, sawn boards, planks, shingle-
timber or pipe staves to be carried out of town from the point
to Freshwater Brook, & 6 miles east. Penalty 20/-

1649-50 Springfield, where on leading men thought there was a
scarcity of timber for building, sawing, shingles &c. like;
so ordered that no building lumber, board-logs, sawn boards
or planks, or shingle timber, or pipe staves should be transported
out of the town from limits above mentioned. From 20/- a load.
This again only timber on the commons. 25/- per 100. - 12. 188

4. 2. 237. Timber & Bushes in Streets & Highways & elsewhere

1133 (Caulkins) } Streets in the town of N. London were cumbered with
p. 92 } "trees, shrubs, bushes & underwood". To be cleared. 1690.

Con. 3. 263. Welthunfield Townsmen, 1653, ordered that every man should cut down clemes, weeds &c. in front of his lot, each to cut half way on the street or highway where they made the travelling uncomfortable.

Con. 3. 66. Windsor burying yard to be cleared of "stubs and boughs that grow on it" & to be sown with English grass. 1657.

Con. 1. 107. Springfield training field, to be cleared of bushes and sown with English grass seed. 1654.

Con. 4. 19. Connecticut law to encourage the raising of sheep. Act 1670, orders that male persons over 14 shall work one day every year in June, cutting down & clearing the underwood, that there may be pasture for sheep.

Con. 4. 10 Windsor executed this law many years. it seemed to refer only to the Highways. The Windsor people turned out to clear the highways & just began June 1672. names of the owners of Windsor all given
4. 11
4. 12
4. 19
4. 20
4. 22. 1675 Complaint, that some did not work a day in "cutting bushes to clear the highway". They were got out. Townsmen appointed days for working. They did it. Windsor voted not to cut bushes this year, June 1680.

5. 314 Windsor Townsmen fined \$1 for not calling out the inhabitants to cut brush, as the law requires. April 1672.

5. 316. Welthunfield Townsmen fined £5. for not calling out the inhabitants to cut brush, according to law. June 1673.

New Haven. "Weed called Nightshade" much spread in N. Haven had been cut down in years past. A man was employed to cut it down 1674.

New Haven Weed - continued.

9. 116. Called Stinking weed, or "great poisonous Stinking weed" in 1653. Every man to cut up what grows against his own house. May

9. 116. "Stinking pernicious weed called Nightshade" grows in the streets. An attempt to destroy it. 1655. Voted 1656

9. 116. "Hemlock, Nightshade & the great weed that grows in the street & yards & bears red berries". Every man to clear his lot & road into the street. 1657. June

9. 116. Springfield voted to destroy this poisonous weed 1665.
18. 27. New Haven proposed to take some course to prevent the spreading of sorrel in the cornfields. 1652. or rather some person proposed it & it was referred to another time

9. 89. New Haven people were to turn out & cut brush when warned this in 1681

9. 88. New Haven, April 1680, ordered that all over 14 years of age should cut brush one day on the commons, in Sept. next. The brush was said to be a great hindrance to the growth of food for cattle

Contin? in vol. 12. 1817.

362
 Misc. 2940 French Neutrals.

Gayle in his Rec. Liv. says the French Nova Scotians were
 subdued in 1755 & took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain.
 They were soon after found aiding the French and Indians
 & some were found in arms & they were removed to
 New England, about 2000 souls.

Rowley had 14, Bradford 11, Boxford 15 for a time but 6 were
 removed, selectmen were authorized to find them out to
 service, but it was not done. The province was charged with
 their maintenance. After the peace of 1763, Rowley
 in 1767, made a grant of £13.6.8 to aid them in
 returning to the place of their nativity. A writer
 of that day says they were simple in manners,
 ardently pious [in their way] and pure in morals.
 They were sad, & many pined away and died.

Gayle's Journal says that from Dec. 16, 1755 to Dec. 1756 as many
 as 1000 French Neutrals arrived in Boston.
 2 were sent to Salem. In 1760 July, there were
 1017 of them in this colony. In Sept 1762, 600 more
 arrived. The highest of them desired the Governor to pro-
 hibit their coming. They had received nothing for sup-
 porting the others. In 1764, there were 42.
 1765, 100 sent to Cape Breton. 1766 June 840
 were ready to embark for Canada. A family
 sent to Quebec, 1774.

Misc. 3. 260. Some were landed at Plymouth 1755. They were
 mild, peaceable inclinations.

An Act of Mass. published Dec. 29. 1755, says that
 "Divers of the inhabitants & families of Nova Scotia
 have been sent by order of the Governor & Council
 of that Province to this Government & to prevent
 their suffering have been permitted to land."

A Committee of Genl Court was appointed to dispose of them
 and they have disposed of them in divers towns, where they
 have been supported in a great measure by said towns,
 as many could not support themselves.

Councils of Sessions, Justices, Overseers of Poor & Selectmen
 where they are, are empowered to bind out or support said indl.
 if they belong to the province. Towns where
 they are disposed of to keep an account of charges
 for their support till April 10, next & transmit
 them to Secretary's office for payment.

In 1756 Gayle says more of the French have been sent in.
 To be provided for as the other has. To be provided for them
 by the towns, as the other has. To be provided for them
 by the towns, as the other has.

French Neutrals.

1756 August.

Indian Act- the French from Nova Scotia are said to wander from the towns assigned them, & inconveniences thence arise. If found wandering in other towns after Oct. 1. they are to be imprisoned in close jail 5 days, & kept on such diet as is allowed prisoners in close confinement. Selectmen or Overseers may give them liberty of absence for 8 days, not including the lord's day.

Woodbury

Hsk. p 163 & 166

} Some account of the French Neutrals - A fell to Woodbury. Distributed among the towns by the General Assembly, according to town lists Jan. 1756 - 400 sent to Connecticut. One family remained in Woodbury

1619. Salem ministers were supported by voluntary contributions 18 years & wood was provided. In 1657 the town agreed to be rated. Mr. Hugginson's salary in 1660 is 160£. Explained 1668 to be 160£ in country money or produce or £112 in money. 1670 he agreed to take 120£ in money. 1673, he had 160£ in produce & 40 cords of wood. 1682. Mr. Storer to have 80£ and 20 cords wood. Assistant ministers were generally paid by contribution.

1737. Indianan to have 150 ounces of silver at 6/83. and a free contribution.

1745 Mr. Leavitt's salary is 300 in province bills, then at about 28% for an ounce of silver (about 15th L.C.

1763. Mr. Huntington had 100£ l.m. & 200£ settlement

1773. Mr. Burnard had 500 dollars a year. Had 1000 (at part of his ministry).

Episcopal. 1746. 130£ from his church & 60£ from England, had been now only 40£ from E.. 1782 is voted 150£ a year.

Salaries in Salem 1849 - smallest 800£. Largest 1500£. 11 average over 1100 dollars

1610. Hour glass was in the pulpit for a long period to measure time of performances, especially sermons. Houghton is reported as inviting the people "to stay & take a nothing glass". A stand to hold an hour glass was presented to first congregation in S. 1718, & still in existence.

Seating was done annually in Salem. They sat in long seats, males & females separate. Occasionally some notable persons had liberty to make a pew at their own cost. Seating was according to rank & station (and age doubtless).

1621. Chimney in Salem m. house before - after 1662 taken away. 1667. First congregation in Boston had a stove 1773, first one known. 1793 one known. Quakers had 2 plate stoves from Philadelphia, the first in Salem. Tabernacle had stove in vestry 1813. First church stove 1809. South Church brick kitchen stove 1812. First church about 1812 & Salem one had two about 1812. Not knocking of feet on cold days. Yet many objected to stoves.

The preceding belong to next page.

2. 622. Lectures continued in Salem from the beginning. Orders &c sometimes published on lecture days. 1672 they began at 11 O'clock in the morn. In the year 1720, they were on Wednesday. Woods let out at lectures. Cassin's lectures 1762 - &c.

2. 624. Scriptures generally read in first period of our settlement in the m. house. It was a part of worship in that early time of faith. In process of time, it was discontinued. Rev. Freeman began in Bos. in 1699 - it was then uncommon. 1736 first sermon in Salem began. North Church in 1773. Tabernacle 1804. Since 806 all since that except the Quakers. See note in vol. 1. 314 Reading began 2. 627. 1771.

Meeting Houses *Cont. from page 34*

365

11 1670-1672 New Meeting House in Salem, 50 by 60 feet + 20 feet Studd. Cost \$1000. Another 1718.

2. 6. 17 Salem Meeting House 166 and "Three Tent Doors" constantly were that were went out till Exercises were over they posted themselves there at end of the sermon, viz. at 3 doors. "All the boys to sit on the three pairs of stairs in the pulpit, including those of the pulpit." "One is appointed to keep dogs out of the meeting house" Page 303

2. 6. 6. Two walked with in time of worship to take notice of what was about the meeting house, or lie at home or in the fields, without giving a good account thereof, & to present their names to the magistrates. Two were appointed to walk before

2. 6. 17 A clause says 1695 "Every man formerly to keep a puppy or sleeping in the meeting house at Salem; he had a black dog & a knot at one end with which he knocked dogs & waked up men; with the other end was a fox tail" with which he would stroke the worn faces that were weary to sleep.

recorders. Seating places in the meeting house have

1347. Rowley meeting house seated 1697 according to age, of five amount paid toward the house.

1708. 4 men allowed to build 2 bars in the gallery for themselves & one for their wives. There were just pairs in house except minister's formerly he had one.

1714 Seated according to age and amount of minister's rate.

1707. Sweeping meeting house once a week, & ringing bell in Sabbath and other occasions, including 9 o'clock, were performed for £5.10.0 a year.

1744. West Meeting House. In 1744 voted to rid the outside of it & build the pulpit. 2d house built 1769. Stove 1822. West-Parson a 1st Parish now Georgetown.

Deane's Settlement first meeting house of 1st Society, about 1645 was covered with thatch

James says the 3d M. House was voted 1706. to be 50 by 40 feet and 20 feet between joints - at first was to have a sloping roof with a turret on it for a bell. - later planned with inside with white lime from top to bottom. It turned to a "flat roof of about 10 feet rise." James died 1745 at 99. 1708 voted to have the meeting house made up of wainscot work. This seems to refer to making floors.

4th house 1760. 72 feet by 118 - a portico at E. end, and a bellry

Spire at West end. Old pew put in 5th house 1830.

1st Society 1711. 1st M. House. 68 by 48. 2nd house 1707. was 50 by 40. 3rd house 1769. 50 by 48. 4th house 1774. Spire. 1st and 2nd portico at E. end. No bell in 1811. Stove 1800th.

18th. The M. House 1683. ridge pole a T with 4 bars and sides - pew in, seats 2 rows 15 on 10 feet. 6. 5. 1. called. Spire. 1st and 2nd bell. 1st M. House 1711. 85 by 70. Tower in front 110 feet high. 3. 5. 1. and 1st old clock.

3609. Domestic Fowls or Poultry. Some Wild Fowls
See Con. 7. 362, 363, 364, fortyese ^{from pages 70. 91.}

Mr. [unclear], please not to go on the common after June 30. Any
I. 100. man might kill them, if found on c. after that time. Order 1682.

Same 1. 233. Emmanuel Downing, Esq. brought over something called a "Duck O'Y" & great charge, "for taking wild fowl." He readily admitted it, you would; & none were so short a gun within half a mile of this pond - Noisy & loud of its success.

Same 1. 285
disc. 0. 236

Fowling was often on the water. Salem people,
"Wood Sags," go a fowling, sometimes 2 leagues at sea.
They had pine canoes, making a pine tree 2 1/2 feet over + 20 long.

Winter 1851-52 & Spring of 1852. The Shepard hens began to lay in January & increased in February. Some cackling and crowing in February, but they did not become noisy until sometime in March. They do not cackle and crow much in severe weather. Many eggs were brought into town for sale the first week in March, and they sold for a few cents to 1/2 ct. a doz. had been 1/2 or more. They advanced again to 15 cts. 1853. Due to a cold in the country. The hens cacked.

These are common. You will find them in the sheets of Corn and villages where they clap their wings & clanger in the water or trout, gutters, & puddles.

Books in England come home at night to their ancient trees
"in a rustling and jolly array" rather than their satisfaction
in a rustling and jolly array, as their dusky regions (see) ^{over}
never now heard. Howett.

German Geese are sometimes driven out to the common feeding ground by a goosenaid or goose boy. He sits

1700.

Northampton voted May 11. 1742 "That no geese shall be allowed to
goat large or run out of the enclosure of the owner on penalty of
one shilling for each goose so found." This was sent to County Council
and approved by the Court Aug. 1742.

on 8th. Island with all 400 lbs. & several young in hand.

March, 1894. *Spilargus*, *Spilargus* Common Cock & Hen Turkeys.
Common Hen, *Spilargus*.

[illegible][illegible]

Con. 10-103. 11 Dr. small Hawks, about 4/8 each (about 4th each) 11.06

10. 102. Geese 24. near N.Y. & feathers 1/2 inch

[Cont-in Misc. 11. p. 218

41. 2. 2126. *Town Houses, Court Houses, Town meetings.*
 2. 250. *see M. H. 277.*

Falls Salem

1. 388. Salem early had a Town House, in which
 Courts were held, and Town meetings. Remains
 1677. It was to have one chimney below & one above
 meaning that chimney means fire place, or a flue.
 It was shingled and clapboarded. Court held
 in upper part. Turret bell ordered 1695. The Court
 chamber was plastered overhead & white washed in 1702.
 1719. New Town House, 30 by 40 feet + 20 feet stud, lower story
 for town, upper for courts. Cost 672£ paid by Town & County.
 It was painted - a rare thing in that period. Part of the
 lower story was a sort of exchange, for business, talk &c.
 1785 & 86. New one of brick. Cost 7,145£ paid by town & county.
 Business was done in the meeting house, when
 the town house was building or repairing.

Town meetings opened with prayer, as noticed
 in records of Salem 1756, and after. Probably existed from
 the beginning, though not noticed.

meetings forbidden by British Parliament
 from Aug 1. 1774, except to elect officers & choose representatives.

St. Hampton } Old Court house + Town House met. H. 1736. &c.
 3 p. 46. 77 } New Court House 1767.

1767. Old Court house not sold till 1782. to R.

1767. Court + Town House to be built in 1767.

Vote March 7. 1737. First one in Northampton.

1. 115. A town description - old a new court house

1. 46. second Court house see below.

Copied by Newbury "Town House" so called - finished 1755.
 p. 202. Cost \$300 to County paid 100£, and individuals
 203. contributed the rest. It was used for a court house
 Town house, school house, &c. was sold 1780.

Northampton } Charlestown had a Town House long before 1679.
 p. 184. } Chimneys to the rebuilt 1699. Two chimneys noticed - perhaps
 only two fire places. It was then a fire place at each end?
 1750. It was built 1657. Or voted, on windmill hill - the
 bell to be hung on it, & a sun dial to be there.
 Not to cost over 50£. In 1713 Town Clock to be placed in it.

1696. Town House repaired. New sills put under it: new posts
 put in the turret, new ceiling made & platform repaired.
 Cost 5£ 10. and 13 in foot for sills in the gable.

Northampton 2^d Court House. Petition for one Nov. 1766 - old out of
 repair, sold & inconvenient. Court order 100£ to be raised for
 next tax to build it. Committee to see what is to be done with old one
 & see what Northampton will do. Land was obtained 1767.
 Committee to erect it - ap. March 1767 - 3 of them T. Dewight, Jr. Wm Lyman
 & John Stoddard. Report Aug. 1767 that they have expended
 £354. 17. 17 in Nov. £46. 2. 2 made a 5£ 3. 0. 9 - all £353. All allowed.

358 Surveyor's Compass, Pocket Compass.

1640. 2. 147.

1. 28. *Salem.* In 1713, two men ascertained at Salem the *variation of the Compass*, & found it to be at least 10 degrees.

en. 5. 364. *Waleboll* bought in Hartford, bought Surveyors Instruments in 1700. They cost 72¹/₂, & the measuring chain 4¹/₂ more; and he paid Wm Giddens 6¹/₂ for getting them in Boston. Chain was 100 fms. 5. 370. He charged for surveying 3¹/₂ per day commonly - some 4¹/₂ & some 6¹/₂. mostly half days at 7¹/₂, 2¹/₂, or 3¹/₂.

370. *Deac. John Hull* had a compass.

5. 359. *Waleboll* made variation of compass 1703. 9 degrees.

Hist. Berkshire. p. 9. Variation of Compass 1787 when W. line of Mass. was run was 54. 31. 44.

Shattuck Concord. Those who first went to Concord had a compass from Johnson (pocket doubtless) and "this miscarried in crowding through the bushes". Was lost, I suppose.

32. The boundaries of a piece of land sold by Indians at Attashobagan expressed in degrees & minutes 1686, are courses. must have been run by compass.

32. Degrees expressed in bounding tract, 1667.

Book of Rates 1660 } new Compasses for carpenters and next (increased) 2. 219 } 3 ran compasses 4¹/₂ per doz. Compasses for Ships 7¹/₂ per doz. worth more compasses for the Pocket?

Blisses & Springfield. He says a Surveyors compass was not used in Springfield for 60 or 70 years (so not till 1700 or after).

Worcester. 145. In laying out Indian land at Marlboro' 1659, the committee in their return mention that the land may be "exactly measured out by an *Arbitrator* within the limits aforesaid", & then *Arbitrator* or others are willing to pay for the measuring. The "Arbitrator" here means a surveyor with a compass. Some land was measured by aid of a compass thus & by not not men in.

11. 132. In laying out Marlborough, 1667, Samuel Andrews, Surveyor, gives the courses of the mill-lanes, as N. 7 degrees W. W. 25 degrees E. Also S. S. & without degrees. Also 18. 9 deg. N. Southeast without degrees. Also 13 degrees N. (singular) N. 17 deg. E. due north, due west.

11. 13. 15 p. 1746. Box Compasses adv. Gunter's Scales & Brass Dividers 1713. *Questions* Book of John Webb, the Brazier, bought of J. Pymon a "Compass Dial" 6¹/₂ June 6. 1654. Was this a compass dial?

Ch. 2. 208c. & 1/11 *Wager* 23 & Newcomers. 2. 294c

Prints Law } ~~return~~ person to entertain a stranger
1637-1641 (apparently one of many other jurisdictions) above
3 weeks, without allowance from a magistrate,
(except friends). Forfeits 4^s to 120^s. (Can still to
inform the court of new comers without license).

Salem 1. 357. Men were fined at Salem for entertaining a
stranger. 1660. Some fine 1669 for entertaining a Quaker.
1670. a man sent about town to find out who a
stranger had come. 1693. An account of one
to be taken. In 1790 & 91, many people warned out.

In England

Con. Misc. } *Printers* & others in London were not to receive a man
1. 233 } to sojourn with them above 2 days without giving notice to
the constable of his name, dwelling place, profession & trade
and the reason of his coming. To suspect persons lodged.
One Constable was to search once a month & find out what
persons have newly come to dwell in his precinct, &
no person might resist the Constable in making such search.
The Constable to report to an Alderman.

Church Wardens in England were to visit public houses
frequently on the Lord's Day and see who was there, & fine
tipplers and the Tavern Keepers, &c. (many other duties. See former

In Rhode Island 1727

Con. Misc. } No one might entertain a family for another year &
2. 146 } or colony more than a week without giving notice to a
justice. Fine 40^s. Any person sent to town & disallowed to be an
inhabitant, if he returns without leave of the Town Council
he is to be whipped not above 39 stripes, or be fined not above 40^s.
Town Councils may receive or reject any person from being
an inhabitant. All foreigners & strangers that come to settle are
to give notice to the Council within a month, or the Constable may
convey them out of town.

Mass. 2. 260. *Dir. of Old of Old* Salem. 2. 278, 279. 477

Our Colony April 11. 1776 ordered the colors of our public
vessels to be of white cloth with a ^{blue} pine tree in the middle
to have an inscription, "Appeal to Heaven".

Our flag, 1777, on Privateers, had a red field with
13 stripes. English account.

Salem 2. 492. Difficulty 1634 about the cross (being taken from
the flag) much of notice to the Crown on the flag. 1636 it is the most
to be inserted at the castle, but seems not to be elsewhere, for many
years, or not generally used.

2. 260. 1686. Under Andrew, a red cross on white ground, a crown & 12.

1. 212. 1735. Had a red cross in a white square - red blue & 2 hemispheres.

2. 260. 1777. Same as above, ordered by Congress - 13 stripes, alternate red & white
in a blue field. (Hutchinson had had
the stripes before)

Ch. 13. 238. U.S. Naval Flag April 1777 and the national flag, &c.

[Cont. Ch. 13. 82

misc. 2. 796

Felt, Salem. A Deposit for letters in Boston 1639. Each
386 In 1674, Postmen on public service have 3 a mile
as full compensation. Immediate charge them only 2. a
washed for oats & 4d for hay during day & night.

ie Deposit for Letters — 1677.

m. 12
362

1693. Massachusetts complied with the Post Office Law
of England. Thomas Neal was P.M. General of British America
and Andrew Hammetton, his deputy. A Letter Office
in Boston, the keeper appointed by A. Hammetton. Letter
to ... & d. Regular postmen to carry all letters
that went for hire. Mass. law makes no regulations about
the Post Office. Felt seems to know nothing about
the Office from 1693 to 1704, when Boston Newspaper began.
Post riders whose clock seem to have carried this mail
down to revolution and after.

Massachusetts took the Post Office into their
hands in this colony 1775. They raised postage from 1 p. d.
5/4 a letter for not over 60 miles, & others in proportion.
Only 4 post-offices in exere. The same ...
Congress assumed the entire ...
carriers of ...
and expenses, by the authorities. They carried ...
natural also.

misc. 4. 64 "The General Post" that is sold for their majesties ...
the country service" was carried over out of service ...
A law about carries 1694.

misc. 4. 632 } ... in England ... 1685
... from ... P.M. by ... 1689

Post Office established in Northampton, somewhere in 1792.
... by ... 1792. Stage from Springfield to
Northampton College ... 8. 1792. (misc. 10. 168)

m. 13. 6

Letter, 1792 ... first advertised Oct. 3. 1792. (see Harp. p. 22.
Northampton name not printed).

misc. 2. 416 Felt, ... office in 1693 & c

Mails in Northampton Nov. 1803. Notice by Simon Butler P.M.

Southern arrives Monday & Tuesday at 10 AM. Leaves Wednesday & Saturday at 4 PM
Boston arrives Monday & Thursday at 8 PM. Leaves Sunday at 10 AM. ...
Salem " Tuesday & Friday at 7 PM. Leaves Tuesday & Friday at 5 AM.
Northampton " Wednesday & Saturday at 11 AM. Leaves Sunday & Thursday at 10 PM.
Springfield " Sunday at 11 AM. Leaves Tuesday at 11 AM.

Post Offices in Massachusetts 1779 as noted in Register for 1780
by T. Salem, Springfield, Worcester, Church P.M.; Worcester, Wm. Stearnes, Boston, Jona. Hat ...
... one ...

H. Gar. Oct 11. 1786

Adv. of Gen. Post Office - for carrying mails in 1787 - from
Portland, Mass. to Savannah, Georgia. May 1 to 10. Mail
mail to be carried 3 times in a week & there a week
from it as a relay to & from each post office. Stages & other
conveyances alluded to.

Cross Roads also for this main route: only 12 or 13 in all
From Portland to Pownalboro Mass.
From Boston to Concord. N.H. & thence to Exeter & Portsmouth
From Springfield to Albany.
From New York to Danbury & thence to Litchfield & Hartford
From New York to Albany.

No others in New England & New York.
Not said now often on the cross roads.

How news was scattered in interior places in early part
of revolution. Rev. F. L. can't, when in regard to North Carolina,
there are no mails no newspapers in interior. A.C. says received news
when they came to the village church in Sabbath. Sometimes
the pastor, or justice or doctor read to the listening thr. with news
they had received from Philadelphia or New York. Sometimes a
messenger arrived among them with news.

Fleet's Packet. Hartford for 1795 (printed 1794). gives a list of the mail
routes in Eastern States. New York to Boston came through Springfield.
From Boston & Providence, Norwich, New London & the New Haven & from Boston
& Hartford by Dedham & Pomfret. ~~Hartford~~ New York to New London.

p. 370 Turned Springfield by, 1st. Hampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro, Westminster,
Charlottesville, & Windsor to Hanover N.C. & on to Newburgh & Newbury.
From Brookfield by Northampton to P. St. field & New Lebanon to Albany.
[When was this established?

There was one from Springfield to Stockbridge & Kinderhook.

Post Office in Boston before the revolution. More than 250 letters
were advertised Jan 5. 1774. were directed to Boston people, but some
to various towns in Eastern part of State, & as far as Newbury, West
and Southborough.

1774 1774 across Cleveland proposes to ride post weekly between Norwich
and Boston, one year from date; to set out from Printing Office
of Norwich Packet every Thursday - go through Windham, Pomfret
the Nelson &c. & arrive in Boston Saturday. Leave Boston Monday morning
& return to it on Wednesday - will carry papers, letters, small bundles,
and do any kind of business.

1778 Letters in Hartford P. Office adv. to persons in the other towns in vicinity. Col. Courant
Thomas Willdrup was Deputy P.M. at Hartford Jan. 1778. Says
the E. & W. mails will be closed at 8 o'clock on Monday mornings.
Willdrup was a Quaker.

1793. near Hartford P.M. says mails are sent from Wiscasset to Savannah.
arrive in Hartford twice a week. Mails close Sunday & on Monday Evening
at 8 o'clock. from Boston &c. N. & New York &c. S. apparently. Mail for
Norwich &c. comes a week; for Midd. & N. & R. J. once a week,
for Litchfield, Danbury, &c. once a week.

372
Nov. 2, 1714 Constables Waters, in time of peace. Bellman.

Old printed by Constables waters to begin in every town
Laws. 17154) may 1. & continue to Sept 30. Penally £5.

Misc. 4.59. Directions to Constables. All inhabitants to serve as watchmen
except those exempt by law. They to examine Night
walkers after 10 O'clock at night, & inquire things
to see all noises in the streets & lights put out
"to prevent danger by fire". Those living remote at their
farms not required to watch 1636 & 666.

Falls A "bell man", or watchman of Salem, Nov. 1676, has
limits prescribed for his night's walk, beginning at 10
O'clock - passing through all the streets & lanes -
give notice of the time of night when he walks, &
"according to custom & to take special care to prevent
fire and disorder in the night", until break of day
he to have 5 or 6 hours Nov. 1676 to Mar. 1, 1677
he does well Oct. 1678, when he was unable to watch
he to have 10 men every night, with arms & ammunition.
his watch continued till fall; then a bellman
in service till spring. In Oct. a man
was ordered to do the duty of bellman at 1/2 a night. (This
for 12 months was about 1/2. Next spring, watch again
for 12 months seen by Vincent Bellman.
"Careful to prevent fires" was an important direc-
tion to watchmen. Incendiaries were feared.

Nov. 1666 Salem had their bellman 16 a month, & a
bellman from 10 O'clock till day break, to prevent fire
and mischief, disorder. There was a watchman
at 10, after a bellman, & only a watchman
the other round, & had in 1727, 30. a watchman
the day. - A watchman. Election week.
1744 All bellman said by 10 watchmen. In 1790.
1790. Watchman said by 48. 2 months. In 1793. In 1795.
breaking the stillness of the night & the bellman.
"Careful to prevent fires" was an important direc-
tion to watchmen. Incendiaries were feared.
In 1790. Watchman said by 48. 2 months. In 1793. In 1795.
breaking the stillness of the night & the bellman.
"Careful to prevent fires" was an important direc-
tion to watchmen. Incendiaries were feared.

Nov. 1666 Salem fined 1639 for not keeping constant watch.
Salem Meeting House and for a watch house. 1666.

Shalluck record Concord find 1638 for want of stool, & a watch house; and in
1648 for neglect in watch. Shalluck says by law of 1636 every
town was to keep a military watch, as a guard against incursions by Indians.

Alarms. ^{m.} 3/3
M. 11. 149. Alarms. ^{m.} 2. 230. Nov. 11. 149 Sabbath Eve 17. 110

Printed new. Military Watches to be set the beat of drum half an hour after sunset, by military Officers. The persons are called Watch or Sentinels. It was setting sentinels. They to ever in person they stand on their round, &c.

Alarms by Sentinels - Discharge of musket & crying Arm, Arm, General Alarm by Chief Officer - The distinct discharge of three muskets, or the continued beat of the drum, or firing of a cannon, or the discharge of a piece of ordnance and two muskets after it, any of which in the night shall be accounted a general alarm. ^{Nov. 1645 to 1650}

Nov. 4. 1653. Day alarm added 1679. Committee of Militia of one town to send a messenger to Com. of neighbouring towns; he to cry out Arm! Arm! Soldiers to repair immediately to their colors.

Mar. 1. 1667. Wardens ordered in all towns in the Sabbath day 1684. 2 men to watch the roads in & about their towns in time of warship. Military officers to see to this; wardens to examine travellers, &c.

Nov. 11. 1667. In German Cities the watchman begins his round at 10, and at every hour rings his rattle or blows his horn, & calls the hour, something in rustic rhyme.

Field Middlesex, says the practice of keeping guard, &c. continued till 1714, when towns were excused by statute.

Nov. 3. 1663. Watch in Wellesfield, 1663

rough Wells watchman the drum a year, even now, 10 morning, for setting the watch at night, & for breaking it in the morning; & beat the drum & cryed up & down the day & other occasions, for 80.

New Haven Watch. 1640

Nov. 9. 6. These to begin 1/2 hour after sunset, at the Court of Guard Drum to give notice. Three watches in a night with 2 men to each watch, to walk about, & other to stand sentinel at the watch-house. To fire their guns & beat the drum if danger is perceived; - if by fire, to cry Fire! Fire! If by an enemy, to cry Arm! Arm!

more orders. 1640. Nov. 9. 9. Also 9. 27. 1644.

Nov. 9. 31. Watch to call up the drummer an hour before day, to beat the drum every morning.

Nov. 9. 16. 37 watches settled 7 men to each, 1642. [with the ...]

37 x 7 = 259 men. I think not; there were not so many. There were to be 7 men each night, but each watch had 1 man once in 37 nights, I conclude.

Nov. 27. Drum for watch to beat at going down of the sun. Watchmen to be there an hour after sunset with arms & ammunition, & continue till half an hour after day light. None to sleep in that time. 1644

Nov. 27. 1648. Watch reduced to 1/2 - 2 to keep sentinel, 2 to walk the rounds.

[Cont. page 149 in v. 11.]

Hay & Grass. [Cont. from page 343.]

in 1670. The only meadows or mowings in New Haven in 1670 were "Salt Marsh" and "Fresh Marsh".

Salt & Fresh meadows were the two sorts in the marshes in early days—both marshes or wet land.

Wells (Currency) 6244 In 1670, there were three sorts of meadow or mowing in the marsh, viz. "Salt Marsh," "Fresh Meadow" and "English grass."—The mowing of Salt marsh was begun before that of Fresh Marsh in Mass. & N. Haven; and English in Mass.

When did the "English" mowing begin? Was it from imported seed wholly, or only in part? (See English in Mass.)

"English or Upland Hay" is the expression in England.

Misc C. 22. Wood notices (634) the Salt Marshes; and Fresh meadows in higher ground "not lying low." The latter yield grass "as high as a man's middle," thick & rather coarse. He calls this "upland Hay," to distinguish it from Salt Marsh Hay, in one place.

English Grass | Wood accidentally saw no English grass. He says the (fresh) meadow grass, just noticed, is not "so fine as English grass." He says the meadows, after being cut, produce more the next year of a "more spiery or thick like our English grass." His English grass is always in England.

Helt says (Salem 1. 248) that the settlers of Salem soon introduced English grasses from England.

S. Ann. 2. 149. 900 hay crop cut spring 1749, through the province; and very scarce 1750 and sold for 20¢ a ton.

1. 24. Engine to weigh hay, 1747. Scale. 1763, not for

660. See 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 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3573. 3574. 3575. 3576. 3577. 3578. 3579. 3580. 3581. 3582. 3583. 3584. 3585. 3586. 3587. 3588. 3589. 3590. 3591. 3592. 3593. 3594. 3595. 3596. 3597. 3598. 3599. 3600. 3601. 3602. 3603. 3604. 3605. 3606. 3607. 3608. 3609. 3610. 3611. 3612. 3613. 3614. 3615. 3616. 3617. 3618. 3619. 3620. 3621. 3622. 3623. 3624. 3625. 3626. 3627. 3628. 3629. 3630. 3631. 3632. 3633. 3634. 3635. 3636. 3637. 3638. 3639. 3640. 3641. 3642. 3643. 3644. 3645. 3646. 3647. 3648. 3649. 3650. 3651. 3652. 3653. 3654. 3655. 3656. 3657. 3658. 3659. 3660. 3661. 3662. 3663. 36

Salem 1. 250. Felt gives the valuation returns, ^{4 Hay} Salem from 1768 to 1841. The hay has been of 3 kinds, chiefly called "English"; a very little "meadow"; and 50 or 60 tons of salt marsh, remaining about the same from 1768 to 1841. In 1768 there were 395 cows English, and this kind has increased very much, especially since 1840. What was the grass of the 395 tons of English hay in 1768?

From some valuations in the town. Acres of mowing the hay.

| | Eng. & Upland | Fresh meadow | Pasture | Cows |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1771 Amherst | 827 acs. 720 tons. | 389 acs 39 tons | 417 acs. | [314 will |
| " Hadley | 232 1/2 " " | 686 3/4 " 500 | 376 " | will keep 205. |
| " Pelham | 583 3/4 " 360 1/2 " | 401 1/2 " 276. | 618 " | |
| " Deerfield | 831 3/4 " 835 1/2 " | 330 3/4 " " | 838 " | and keep 436 |
| " Springfield | 1247 " 823 " | 535 - 470 " | 1259 " | " " |
| " Greenfield | 685 " 561 " | 121 - 406. | 704 " | " " 373 |
| " Montpelier | " " 193 1/2 " | 248, 192. | 203 " | " " 107 |
| " Grimsby | 98 " 111 " | 504. 428. | 123. | " " 76 |
| " New Am. | 367 " 244 " | 400. 277. | 299. | " " 137 |
| " Northfield | 257 1/2 " 354 " | more. (ton off. | 450 " | " " 184 |
| " South Hadley | 195 " 708 " | 473. 413. | 265. | " " 35 |
| " South Ampton | 238. 153 " | 366. 826. | 357. | " " 293 |
| " Springfield | 1070. 1280 " | 2980. 2664. | 1869. | " " 1032 |
| " Ware | 325 " 258 " | 344. 328. | 271. | " " 57 |
| " Waltham | 236. 174 1/2 " | 30. 22 1/2. | 31. | " " 116 |
| " Waltham | 157. 156 " | 822. 663. | 47 " | " " 300 |
| " Westfield | 377. 429. | 960. 795. | 1087. | 471 |

It is much to be learned from this - with evidently no variation. It was Eng. & Upland, & what was Fresh Meadows. By looking at the stock they kept, it will be seen that a large portion of it must have lived in the woods in summer. For example, Hadley could pasture only 205 cows, but actually kept 468 Cows & Oxen & Horses & 603 sheep. Some may have been pastured in other towns.

What was English & Upland here in above returns?

Gage Rowley had in return of 1771 - 847 acs English Mowing & 608 tons Eng. Hay; 1025 acs fresh meadow & 898 tons fresh hay 1879, 1000 Salt marsh & 1643 tons salt hay. 5780 acs of pasture, will keep 1596 cows.

In 1781, 557 acs Eng. Mowing; 945 acs fresh meadow; 1373 acs salt marsh 3300 acs pasture.

In 1840 2 kinds of hay land continued & all increased since 1771; a little, & English much. Pasture 6479 acs will keep 1339 cows. Large towns included in 1840. Tillage land about 1/3 as much as in 1771 & 81. Sheep much diminished. Cows some less than 1771 and corn diminished almost half. Just increase of manufacture.

Misc. 3. 271. English, Fresh meadow Salt meadow hay, noticed in Hist. &c.

" 1. 432 Timothy Grass said to be common 1775. in N.E.

Con. in Misc. 11. 176

Innkeepers, Tiplers, &c.

Printed
Law
9 to 25
1664
52

Common Victualler, keeper of a Cooks Shop or House for common entertainment, Taverner & or Public Seller of Wine, Ale, Beer or Strong Waters by retail, all to have approbation of selection & license of County Court - every year.

Wholesale wine merchants, present Stillers of Simple liquors; and makers of Cicler - might sell at retail, but not more than 3 gallons of wine or cider, or one quart of strong water, & only to masters of families, or persons going to sea. Houses for common entertainment, to have "some inoffensive sign" licensed. Cylinarius, shall have beer of 4 bushels of Malt at least & a Hog shead - not to ask over 2 d d d ale quart, Beer might be sold by any Out of doors at 1 p m a l q. or under. Law about 4 bushels of Barley malt is disregarded. 1667, made more strict. To be no mixture of Malt & Ores, ~~with~~ ~~made~~ ~~more~~ ~~strict~~, or coarse sugar, or other materials, instead of malt. many now sell drink mixed with Malt Ores, coarse sugar or other material, Penalty 5^l

Tiplers. Licensed persons not to suffer any to drink excessively, or above half a pint of wine at a time, or to continue tipling above half an hour, or after 9 o'clock at night. Every person found drunken (appearing in his speech & gait) shall forfeit 10^l - Excessive drinking 3/4. Tipling over half an hour & 1/6, after 9 o'clock & 1/6. For want of payment may be imprisoned, or set in stocks from one hour to 3 hours. Taverners, Druggers, &c. not limited to 9 o'clock &c. Tipling not permitted in private houses. In County of Down, 2^l time, double fine; 3^l time, treble fine. 4^l time, pay to be whipped 10 stripes - or put in stocks.

Innkeepers & victuallers, to provide enclosures for hor & so in summer, stable, hay & provender in winter. Taverners & stillers of wine to pay 5^l a year or pipe to the County - may sell at 6 pence a quart at retail more than it cost by bulk, to pay 2 pence a quart impost on strong waters.

All here says. All Taverners, Victuallers & Ordinaries within one mile of the meeting House where week day lectures are kept to clear their houses of persons able to go to meeting, during the time of the exercise, except strangers. Constables may search upon Lord's days & lecture days, & on other times for offenders against this law.

above 1645 to 1658. one 1667.
Complaint of great abuse by sellers of strong waters, (retailers) both by those who sell foreign strong waters, & Ale, &c. & by stillers who sell their own. 1661.

"Increase of Profane & Irreligious among us" by younger. in places of public entertainment are uncivil & wanton, "rude singing & making a noise" disturbing family & guests. These things were added in 1664. Fine 5^l (this a fine for most offences against the law). Great Complaint of abuses of drunkenness, of persons spending time & estate at Taverns & Alehouses, &c. Law 1670.

School Books continued.

Eng. Dictionaries Bailey, Dyche 1750. Johnson 1771,
 Entick 1770. Perry 1783, continued 1834. Webster 1807.
 Webster 1807. Worcester 1835.

295/ Singing School - one in Salem 1773, 1774, 1783, 1795 &c.
 seem to be private schools. Was the Doubtless long after 1793.

Felt's Salem John Usher, 1669, sold to Richard Bellingham,
 2 635 1/2 Catechism, Primer 6, 1 horn book 3 and
 Johnsons Arithmetic.

Common Schools. A large school in 17th month Colony not till 1677.
 How professional schoolmaster. Education private much better.
 1700. agreed to give a teacher 20¢ a scholar & 1¢
 in money, the parent to pay 18¢ of the town 5¢ a year. Parents
 to provide books, paper & ink.
 1701. gave master of Reading, Writing & Grammar School 20¢ a year.
 Built a School house for 20¢.
 1704. School 1/3 time in each of 3, classes.
 1712. Grammar School in middle of school, at ends - 32 for mid.
 and 1/2 for the other two.
 Selectmen controlled the school till 1790.

Misc. 6. 16. Reading Master taught Latin, Greek, Reading, writing and
 casting accounts at 60¢ a month or 36¢ a year. 1706.

Scientific lectures at Salem

Felt's Salem 2. 38. 1769, Dec 12, D. Eccleston on Pneumatics. 1771 Jan 1, D. Mason, 2 lectures on Electricity. 1778 3 lectures on the same in the city in Boston.
 [one gives no more until 1812.]

Misc. 4. 250. Reading Writing & Casting accounts, mentioned in
 Pres. Channings as the studies in a common school.

Rev. Timo. Edwards sent his daughters to Boston to finish their education.
 His daughter, Mrs. E. W. D. died the same year.
 Boarded.

Shalluck } Concord had one school. After 1672. a grammar school.
 p. 249 } Generally this was the only school for English as well as
 Latin scholars. Scholars paid part. In 1715, the school was
 a moving school, & was so at times long after. All scholars free 1732
 In 1754. County School must have had 25¢ a pupil & 1¢ at district teachers
 had 1/2 a day l. s. District regulated a. m. in 1781. Super
 appropriations from 1784 to 1807 were from 100¢ to 250¢ and
 in 1802 \$1000. & in 1817 \$1400.

Shalluck } In 1741 a moving school 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 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2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 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3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3

5.60
u. 2. 258.
Misc. 1. 1. 14

Distilling

See notices of Stillers of Strong water p. 376. 379.
Misc. 4. 64/315 Distilling herbs Nov. 9. 220. M. 4. 315

Felts Salem 2. 167

1648: Emanuel Downing commenced distilling [in winter 1715
Con. 8. 11. 2. 448]

1652. Wm. Woodcock had liberty to distil strong water for
a year, & sell by retail.

1687 Wm. Driver petitioned to distil & sell liquor

1737. A place for a still-house selected. } [Distilling of Molasses
1765 - 2 Distilleries mentioned. } Countless.

m. 19. 319. 1770 Peter Jones distils cinnamon, nutmeg, clove water
aniseed, orange water, &c. 1772 his widow succeeds him
5 distil house. 1781, 7 in 1791, 6 in 1801, 8 in 1821, 4 in 1840
2 in 1846. Molasses distilled 1836. 273.640 Gallons, making
247.121 gallons spirits.

Law of 1692. Still Houses, Smeagut Houses, & Houses for buying &
misc. 4. 64 tallow in, or as a Ref. Town, to be located by authority.
& houses for carrying to & from. what was distilled 1692?

Law of 1723. Distilling of Rum & Strong Liquors not to use lead or old
misc. 4. 64 nor pipes - they are whorful

Deane's Situation p. 30 of Distilling in Scituate in 1666.
now allowed to sell not less than 10 gallons

misc. 4. 64. 1640 or 1661. there was "a still worm" there.

Con. 10. 87. A Copper Still & Copper & stills 116 D. 1/6. & York 1691

1684 of Great Copper 27 D. 1/2. (about 7/8) & York 1690.

1690. A Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695

m. 19. 319. 10. 103. Orange water 4 Gal. & Angelica water 4. Aniseed water 3/6 & 5/.
35 Gallons of these by one person in N.Y. 1708

10. 104. A Great Copper 15 D. (for what use?)

misc. 4. 64. 1723. A Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695

1723. Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695
misc. 4. 64. 1723. Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695
1723. Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695
misc. 4. 64. 1723. Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695

misc. 4. 64. 1723. Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695

4. 70. 1723. Still of 10 Gallons & worm 40/ 1695

Con. 10. 11. 3. Distil House & Still at New York for sale to be sold
"especially cider"

misc. 3. 93. Sevedes in N.Y. distilled spirits from grain in early 1705
"4. 285 Virginians distilled cider before 1705 also Peach juices. u. 4. 286

Con. 8. 11. 2. 448 } Book plates has Wine Lees 60/ in tan hunsd & 20/ per butt outland
139. 243 } was it distilled?

Con. 8. 11. 2. 448 } Early Distilling in Connecticut, Plymouth & Mass.
Misc. 4. 64. 205

384 Leather Garments, &c. [from pages 169. 173. 263.
Deerskins.

Felt. Salem. 2.16.1769. Leather clothing was much increased by the opposition to English goods, after the Stamp act, &c. 1769 a glover here gloves for funerals, "asidly friends to America", he was also buckskin & moose skin breeches. - Another sells at Salem all sorts of leather breeches & gloves.

2.172. John Buttolph, leather Dresser at Salem 1667.

2.185. 1707. A man petitions "to set up a Wash Leather mill on the brook" in Salem

Con. Min. 116. (Con. Law 1677 against exporting skins of bucks & does. "so serviceable & useful for clothing")

Trans. Hist. II } The old dieing (Harrington) people by Gov. Treadwell
 182 } has buckskin breeches, buckskin waistcoat and leather apron.

Illus. 2. 140. Leather coat, the common dress of a common in Shakespeare's time.

1.19 Cavalry had leather "Breeches", in U.S. army, when in the infantry had woolen or linen "overalls".

2.2.69 Skins - price in Virginia 1682.

Buckskins dressed $2\frac{1}{4}$ - do undressed $1\frac{1}{2}$ (or $\frac{1}{2}$ as much)

Deerskins dressed $1\frac{1}{2}$ - do undressed $1\frac{1}{2}$ (or $\frac{1}{2}$ as much)

[What is the meaning of these low prices? - wheat was $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel.]

2.16 Deerskins & Beaver were almost the only commodities that the Indians of Virginia had to sell, Glover says. 1676.

2.93. Export duty on Deerskins in Virginia.

1691. Buckskin 8. Doeskin 5. Elk skin 11.

1693. Buckskin undressed 1. do dressed $1\frac{1}{4}$. } Elk skin $4\frac{1}{2}$?

1693. Doeskin undressed $\frac{3}{4}$. do dressed $1\frac{1}{2}$ } same duties 1705.

History of Philadelphia. A. A. Review. Paper 1833, p. 379.

2.11. Family tradesmen at their work, singing abroad on week days, such as carpenters, masons, coopers, blacksmiths &c. "and generally wore a leather apron before them, covering all their vest." Dingy buckskin breeches, once yellow, check shirts & a red flannel jacket was the common wear of most working men. All men & boys were the country would be seen in streets of Philadelphia in leather breeches & aprons.

Deerskins in N. Y. price current Salem, May 21. 1853

25000 Missouri red & blue Deerskins sold at 23 to 27 cents.
 3000 Texas red at 15 to 19 cents. "also Missouri Deer at 130¢ & also in Kansas Deer at 48¢

by { Saved deer in p.c. 13 to 17 cents; Deerskin in hair 13 to 22 cts.
 10 { winter Deerskin, in p.c. 8 to 13 cents;

10 { Skins, Curacao 45 to 47 cents; Goat skins Mexican 29 to 30 cts. lb.
 10 { same as 33 cts.

Scott, London 1877. "The mechanic in his leather apron" in the Revue des Deux Mondes.

[Comm. II. 12. 320.
 Com. in M. 13. 64.]

Venison & Deer Cont. from page 128.

2. 128. 74 Hunting Deer & moose
Con. g. 218. In January 1684 Venison was 1/6 a quarter or
one penny per lb. (quarters seem to be the standard at about 200 or 500).
and it was probably cheaper by a y^d than by a few pounds.

Con. Mus. 1. 16. Deer that were killed from June 15. to 15. & June of 1698
Con. Laws. Deer given. June 15 to July 1. - Law of 1715.
Deer given.

H. Tr. 1. 29. Hatfield chose Deer Reeves so called Jan. 1-40
H. Tr. 3. 3. Hatfield just chose de " island 1740. Completed 1745 to 1758.
Nat. Hist 1. 47. 48. Value & description of Deer.

Town Hist. II. Venison was sold in Farmington within memory of
men at 2 pence a lb. Peter Esconce 1739

- N. H. 2. 26. Northern fawn chose Deer Reeves that 1739. to 1770
- Musc. 11. 38. "Red Deer Pie" "Venison Party" in B. & F.
- " 11. 44 Haunch of Venison in B. & F. a present.
- " 3. 53. Red Deer Pie in B. & F. Johnson - Venison Party in Shakespeare

Venison in Canada about Toronto about 1836 or 1838. The price was
generally from 4 to 6 cents per lb. One Indian shot 8 in one day
& sold them for 3 cents each. The Canadian venison is much better
said in (inter) even unlike English venison. Wolves & other
deer meat & set the hands.
Venison Steak, the most tender & most delicious.

- 11. 65. Venison Party. In S. & L. 1. 5. 145. A great 3000 1684 Com. ing.
- 11. 3. 187 English excellent all in Venison past. Venison Party in ing. Mus. 3. 240.
- 11. 3. 53. Venison Party (Marshall).

M. 12. 155. Hunting Moose & Deer in Eastern Counties of America very extensive
and destructive for 20 or 30 years before Feb. 1853. Not less than 6000
deer killed in New York, Hancock & Washington counties within
the last year. 5000 skins purchased in N. York. Many hunters come
from other states, seemingly for more sport, reserving only the skins
roadly after roads of carcasses or saddles of deer have been brought
into Bangor market this winter (1852-53). I don't notice he killed be between
Jan. 1 and 1. Bangor Maine.

Deer or Venison in N. York Market, Dec. 1854.

Some deer are sent simply skin & bowels. Usually
only the saddle is sent, with the whole skin wrapped round it.
These kind quarters are sold with the skin & legs. Only the food
quarters are skins. Saddles or hind quarters are sold
at 11 to 12 cents per lb. Skins are worth 75 to 80 cents but are
included in the 11 to 12 cents per lb. Venison carcasses, all the quarters,
are worth 7 to 8 cents per lb, including head & hooves
& skin. Much has been sent to N. York, owing to the early deep
snow. One man has 1100 saddles on the way. It comes
from Vermont, Canada, N. Eastern New York, Michigan
and other western states. Considerable comes from Scotland
of N. York, and of counties of Pennsylvania.

N. York Tribune Dec. 25 1854.

see pages 148, 332

I do not find that the Legislature or authorities of Mass ever undertook to say what the wages of men should be, though they said much against high wages & prices.

^{and} ^{Law} They gave to each town the power, by its free men, of agreeing "about the prices and rates of all workmen's labor and servants wages" All were to observe the regulation of the free men. County Court ~~were~~ "to set order thereon" if the free men of one town "allowed greater wages" than another town, & that other town complained.

Wages to be paid in corn - valued by 2 indifferent men, or 3, or maybe 10 p.
Workmen to work the whole day, allowing time for food & rest.
Before 1672, or in printed laws then. (Laws 1630. 33. 35, 36, 41.

^{Old} ^{Law} 1633. No person to receive or heavy goods or great profit in them
4th on 1st, excepting cheese, vinegar, wine, oil & strong waters -
and not so much on such articles as linen.

^{Self} ^{Salem} ¹⁶⁹⁰ Thomas Hooker wrote to Thomas Shepard, son in law 1640
"The tradesman is willing the workmen may take what he
will for his work, that he may ask what he will for his
commodity!" - It seems, that neither traders nor workmen
paid much attention to laws regulating wages & profits.

1665. Hull says men are rather going backward in their estates,
than increasing. "I do mule on all employments."

(P. S. There was a law Sept. 28, 1633, repeated March 22, 1634,
that master masons, joiners & carpenters are to have
only 1/4 day, & workmen under them not over 1/2 a day
& laborers in general 1/2 a day, and 6 for meat & drink.
This law was the first that, & seems to have had no effect.

Oppression - In consequence, much said in laws & resolutions
about oppressing by taking excessive wages for work, or
unreasonable prices for merchandise. (Laws 1635. P. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.)

Illness Wages.

Springfield } Wages regulated 1649-50. Workmen to work the
 Blith p. 60 } whole day, allowing time for food & rest.
 Con. 1. 105 } Husbandmen & ordinary laborers to have
 from Nov. 1. till March 1. not above $1/4$ p^d day; the other 8 months
 not over $1/8$ a day, except reaping & mowing & other extra
 ordinary work $2/4$ per day. Carpenters, joiners
 sawers, wheelwrights & such like artificers, from
 Nov. 1. till March 1. $4/8$ p^d day; & for other 8 months $2/4$ p^d day
 Pay not to exceed $1/4$ a day throughout the year.
 [Day 10d a day 4 months, & $1/4$ a day 8 months.] Teams
 of 4 cattle & a man $6/4$ a day; from May till October
 to work 8 hours a day, & the rest of the year 6 hours a day.
 Sup. p. 332. Springfield Sawyers to have $3/8$ p^d C. for sawing boards,
 and $4/4$ for sawing plank.

Con. 277. Hartford Wages regulated. 1639-46
 Common laborers, $1/6$ a day in winter; $2/4$ in summer, and
 $2/6$ in planting time.
 Some to have $2/4$ in winter and $2/6$ in summer - notably
 artificers - would work off. Superior men less
 Craft best, $1/2$ p^d pair, a day in summer & $2/6$ work from
 cattle " $1/8$ " " " in winter } 6 to 8 hours a day
 Cart 6^d to 8^d per day.
 Winter to be accounted from Nov. 1. till March; Planting time
 from April 15 to July 15
 Laborers out of doors to work 9 hours in winter & $1/4$ in summer
 Sawing boards $4/6$ per C. and slitwork $5/6$, the timber being
 squared & laid at the pit.
 Riving 6 feet Pales or clapboards 8 pence per 100; and
 for 3 feet " " 6 pence per 100
 Selling. Boards not to be sold over $7/4$ 100.
 " $3/6$ for 3 feet Pales & $2/6$ for 3 feet (clapboards) per
 " $4/6$ for 6 feet clapboards per 100

Con. 1. 1000 Springfield regulates wages in 1641 - Ordinary laborers from
 Nov. 1. till March 1. $1/6$; rest of year $1/8$. Carpenters $1/8$ to $2/4$, mowers, $2/4$
 Tailors only 10d. All to work 8 hours in winter and
 10 hours in summer; out-tailors to work 12 hours.
 4 cattle & a man (probably man) $6/4$ a day.

Charlertown voted 1636 that a committee "settle the
 rates of all workmen, laborers, & servants wages, and for cart
 and boat hire."
 Hist of Charlertown p. 102

88 Prices in Salem [Misc. 2. 298c. Misc. 11. 214.
 Grain & meal, see p. 292. 149-154; 224. 229
 Grain, see p. 214.
 From Feb. 1st. 2. 199 to

Wheat 1700. 5/6 to 6/; 1704. 4/6; 1706. 6/6; 1712. 7/; 1714. 9/.
 1715. 6/ to 6/6; 1716. 5/; 1718. 9/; 1721. 8/ to 9/; 1723. 9/6
 1725. 10/; These on Town Records.

Other 1727. Winter wheat 8/; summer wheat 7/; 1728 wheat 8/6
 1729. wheat 80/; 1730. 10/6; 1732. 8/6; 1733. 11/; 1734. 10/6.
 1735 " 13/6; 1736. 12/6; 1738. 12/; 1740. 12/; 1741. 21/.
 1743 " 15/; 1748. 50/; 1749. 55/; — 1744. 59

Rye 1727 6/ — 1728. 5/6; 1729. 6/; 1730. 8/3; 1732. 6/6; 1733. 7/9
 1734 7/6 — 1735. 7/6; 1736. 7/6; 1738. 7/6; 1740. 8/; 1741. 15/6
 1743. 13/6 — 1748. 40/; 1749. 45/; 1751. 3/;

Barley 1727. 6/ — malt 1732. 7/; 1740. Barley 8/; 1741. 11/; 1743. 14/6
 1748. 14/ — 1749. 30/; 1751. 25/ — malt 1743. 17/; 1749. 40/

Ind. Corr. 1727. 4/ — 1728. 6/; 1729. 6/6; 1730. 5/6; 1732. 6/
 1733. 6/9 — 1734. 7/; 1735. 6/9; 1736. 7/; 1738. 7/.
 1740. 7/6 — 1741. 10/6; 1743. 10/6; 1748. 30/; 1749. 21/
 1751. 2/6; Indian meal 1747 23/ bushel.

Oats 1727. 2/6; 1728. 3/; 1729. 3/6; 1730. 3/6; 1732. 4/
 1734. 3/; 1738. 5/; 1740. 4/6; 1741. 6/; 1743. 6/6
 1748. 16/;

Pears. 1727. 9/; Beans 1741 12/; Pears. 1743. 30/; 1748. 60/.

Hay. 1728. 7/6; 1733. 10/; 1734. 5/6; 1736. 6/; 1737. 10/.
 1740. 8/; 1741. 12/; 1743. 9/; 1762. 6/; l.c. same

Flax. 1727. 4/6; p. 1727. 9/; Flax 1751. 8/.

Butter 1727. 1/; 1735. 10/; 1740. 2/4; 1741. 2/9; 1747. 6/3; 1749. 8/.

Cheese 1741. 1/4; 1747. 3/9; 1748. 3/6; 1749. 28. 4/; English 5/6

Beef. 1727. 60/66; 1728. 5/6; 1729. 6/; 1730. 8/; 1732. 9/; 1733. 7/.
 1734. 8/6; 1735. 7/; 1736. 9/; 1737. 8/; 1738. 8/; 1740. 13/
 1741. 11/2; 1743. 11/; 1747. 11/8; 1749. 2/9; 1748. 2/.

Pork 1727. 11/66; 1728. 5/2; 1729. 7/; 1730. 9/; 1733. 8/; 1736. 10/
 1738. 10/26; 1741. 11/2; 1747. 2/6; 1748. 2/9; Salt Pork 1749. 4/

Mutton 1729. 8/; 1730. 9/; 1732. 8/; 1733. 9/; 1735. 8/; 1736. 9/
 1737. 9/; 1738. 9/; 1740. 11/; 1741. 11/4; 1743. 11/3; 1747. 11/9
 1748. 2/8; 1749. 4/9;

Lamb. 1730. 4/9; 1736. 6/26; 1738. 10/; 1741. 10/; 1743. 11/;

Ven. 1728. 6/6; 1730. 8/; 1732. 6/26; 1733. 9/; 1736. 8/; 1737. 11/.
 1738. 11/; 1741. 11/3; 1743. 11/4; 1747. 3/; 1748. 2/6;

Flour, 1735, 48/ Cwt. 1737, 55/. (Falt-says 6 bl. to both. 1774, 18/ Cwt
 Wood { Oak, 1728, 24/8 cord; 1735, 33/; 1737, 45/; Faggots 7/ load 1747
 Walnut 1728, 33/6 " Wood various 78/ to 60/ cord 1747. - 80/1
 Cider 1735, 10/ bbl. 1747, 80/; 1748, 100/
 Turnips 1737, 6/ bushel.
 Potatoes 1737, 8/6 " - 1747, 25/ - 1748, 25/-
 Apples 1747, 35/ " - 1747, 35/ + 1/ for 3 apples
 Molasses, 1737, 7/ gal. - 1738, 5/ - 1741, 6/-
 Sugar - 1743, 9/
 Geese 1747, 17/ each - 1748, 15/. Turkey 1747, 3/9 lb.
 Hens, 1743, 5/ " - 1747, 8/ - 1748, 8/ - Chickens 1, 42, 3/
 Eggs. 1747, 5/ doz - 1748, 5/ - Wild Pigeons 1748, 18/ doz
 Charcoal 1747 3/6 bush - 1748, 3/4
 Labor 1743, masons 11/ day; carpenters 13/6: Com. labor 38/ day '48
 Beeswax 1727, 2/6 lb Dry Hides, 1727, 5/ lb Leather 1/ lb 1727
 1489 } Dry Codfish 1727, 30/ quintal - 1743, 30/ - Macaroni 30/ 1727, 11
 1767 } Oil (of fish) 1727 50/ bbl. 1727 Whalebone 6 feet long or more 3/6
 Milk - 1747, 6/ qt. 1747, 2/ qt. - 1748, 1/6.
 Turpentine 1727, 13/ Cwt. 1767, 16/ bbl.: Pitch 1767, 15/ Tar 10/
 Baulic ryder x 1727, 1/4 lb
 Bar Iron 1727, 48/ Cwt. Cast Iron, hot, & kilns 48/ Cwt
 Tobacco 6 lb! & Hallow 8/ 1727.
 W. Rum. 1743 8/ Gallon; W. I. Rum 1743, 12/
 Lard 1741, 1/6 lb. - Roast pigs 1749, 2/9 lb
 Salt 1767, 16/ whd.
 Salem 1727, 76/ may be paid in money, & sold at 8/ Ind. Corn
 at 2/9, refuse codfish & 8/ quintal, but lock of qu. Blue river 11/2
 10/ Nails at 1/ 100 or 9/ per m.
 A woman had 2/ a day 1702. Collector 9/ for collecting 20/

Interest 8 percent changed to 6 on money loaned. 1693. Felt
 See prices in Salem (Stambridge) 1629-1630. p. 237

u.2.7480 Slaves, Mass. 2. 351. Captives in Barbary 351
Felt's Statistics, acc. of Slaves p. 586. 199

Felts Starting. Acc't of Slaves p. 586. 199
Felts Sam. East. Wm. Pierce carried Pequods to N. Ind. is
2-14 to sell for slaves, 1637, brought back Feb. 1638, a number
of Negroes, which were sold to Maverick & others.
Slaves are mentioned in Mass. 1639.

415. Law of 1641 forbid bond slavery or villenage, "unless captured
taken in past wars, & women & oranges as willingly
sell themselves, or are sold to us" Authority might
adjudge men to servitude. [This is permission enough
for slavery.]

Before 1710, Samuel Sewall Esq. wrote against slavery
- in a pamphlet on the selling of Blacks.

1708. 400 c^l regions in Boston & 150 in other towns

1721. 2000 Graves, including a few skeletons

1707. A cargo in Boston. The highest price paid was 80

1754. 4489 in the Province.

105. The subject - Slavery discussed in papers & pamphlets.

1774 A bill prohibiting Importation of negroes passed both houses - Gov. Hutchinson did not sign it - & there - & there - & there - to such a bill.

1776 ^{as such a vote.} Representatives against all Slavery.

Chief Lewis Gold Day was Election week Wednesday and the 3 days following. A governor, parade, noise duels, Rancor - the fiddle was their chief amusement.

p. 307 *Captives in Turkish Slavery.*

see Mass. 1. 45, includes many in Slavery 1680.

Mar. 4. 14. 17. 19. Mar. 1. 183. Mar. 3. 368. Mar. 2. 155

22. 1. 4. 0 Children in Escape from Slavery.

Mass. 2. 215. Capt. respecting slaves 1703. & 1709.

in Mus. 2.344. Bred of a slave to a Hartford man. 1706.

(2) Domestic Situation. All the Slaves of the first generation & more were Indians. But one African slave noticed in S. before 1670. After 1700, most wealthy families had African Slaves.

Ap. 9. 432. Slaves noticed by Jefferson

also 4.165. 1734. ... sells horses for 100. ... and 100. ...

Nov. 4, 1833. Suicide by a negro slave. Another 1732, March 4, 98.

Con. 9. 169. Connecticut Slaves noticed by H. and Knight. 1704

these 11. 378. The minister prayer for "my heart of doubts."

11. 18 379. The images - of the saints in ebony; & the images of the devil in ivory.

Con. 3. 203. Abijah'son Buckley, in his will 1719, gave a negro maid to his daughter, but charged her "to consider that, she must have a soul to save as well as one" (the daughter) & she was to learn her reading, religion & catechism.

1774. Slaves were advertised in Boston papers, free for a year, and then were re-registered to be given away. — and Rewards offered for Runaway Slaves. So in 1778 in Conn.

14.103. A writer in Boston 1718 estimates the cost of slaves at from 30£ to 50£
say 22£ to 36£ each or 70 to 120 dols.

[Cont. in Mesc. 12. 169.]

34- Courtship, & Marriage. [Con. 9. 376. disc. 2. 11. 1.
chap. 2. 494.]

Law of 1647. Parents have the power of disposing of their children in marriage, "it is against rule & seek away the affections of young maidens before their parents have given way & allowance in that respect?"

No person shall attempt to draw away the affection of a maid, under pretence of marriage, before he has obtained liberty from his parents & governors. Forfeits for first offence 10 l. 3d offence, shall be imprisoned.

Law of 1646. Magistrates and such as the Gen. Court of Court of Assistants shall authorize may join persons in marriage & no others.

Law of 1637. All blasphemous & obscene persons in marriage & no others, in meetings in both towns in which the parties reside; or we set up in writing upon some post of their meeting house door in public view, for 14 days.

Husband & wife may not strike each other, Fine not over 10

Law of 1657. quoted by Felt's Salem 2. 429. — "There are many abuses & disorders by dancing in ordinaries, whether mixed or unmixed, upon marriage of some persons". Henceforth "there shall be no dancing upon such occasions, or at other times, in ordinaries, upon the penalty of 5 s. 4 d. Such is the original law. But the printed law of 1672 Edition, does not allude to the preceding abuses."

Law of 1679. A man may not marry the "natural sister" of his deceased first wife.

Com. 9. Sectuate. Ministers upon solemnized marriage in Plymouth Colony.

Law of 1647. A day of fasting & prayer, to be observed in the town of Boston, to be held after wedding, which he intended to do in Boston. One reason was — "we are not willing to bring in the English custom of ministers performing the solemnity of marriage, which do many times might induce" without more.

Com. 9. 170. Madam King to All^{ts} of Marriages at V. House. She alludes to former practice of it along the border. 1704

Law of 1641. If any person unreasonably deny a child, and so or convenient marriage, such child may complain to authority for redress.

Minority of women in case of marriage shall be 16 in 21.

Orphan's might marry at 16, major part of 16 years of age, 1646.

Com. 9. 376. Synod of 1647 did not permit marriage on the Sabbath.

Mass. 1. 310. Marriage is not performed with the Sabbath in New England & many.

Ministers allowed to marry by ~~law~~ 1680 by law 1692.

In "Triumph of Love". B. 4. a man reads a statute against unconsented marriages, without parents consent, &c. "That if a boy or girl be unlawfully married, or bigamous, his parents shall be liable to a public indictment unlawfully, & if the daughter of a man be married to a man, he shall lose his right hand, if the father or mother to his wife, she shall lose her right hand, & she also. This is a law worthy? or elsewhere?"

[Con. disc. 11. 44. 61.]

Misc. 2. *Infant Baptism.*

"It was the general custom formerly to have children baptized the Sabbath after they were born, even if it occurred on the morning of that day, they were baptized in the afternoon." *Felt's Salem 2. 442.*

Misc. 7. 148. Maine under Gorges & Massachusetts requires all to have their children baptized or answer their confessions.

Misc. 1. 314. Cotton Mather's account of Baptism in N. E.

Misc. 1. 94. Customs about Baptism in New Hampton in former days.

Misc. 2. 24. Christening in England. — Christening Feasts, Mantles &c.

Misc. 11. 37. Christening Fees important to the Priest. Misc. 3. 114

Misc. 2. 242, 243. Christening customs from France

Misc. 2. 242. 243. Christening customs from France. The fine mantle or cloth with which a child is usually covered when it is carried to the church before baptism. "Some mean an white sheet upon a." Misc. 5. 156

Misc. 11. 340. Baptism, people naked immersion.

" 2. 118. Mother of Thomas A. Becket was baptized by immersion, naked. Under the Saxon laws, children were to be baptized by immersion within 30 days from birth.

" 11. 311. Early Baptists in Massachusetts.

" 11. 332. Early Baptisms in England.

Infant Baptism is regarded in N. England, as a simple seal, or open acknowledgment by the parent, of his obligation to dedicate his child to God, and a public pledge to bring him up in the nurture & admonition of the Lord. N. Y. Evangelist. Nov. 1852

Greeks at Smyrna & in the East, baptize infants, stark naked, take the naked babies in their hands & place them in water up to their necks. Then, twice take up water in their hands & pour it on the child's head. Many ceremonies & superstitions. "In olden times proclaimed, washed, enlightened, sanctified, &c." Romanians in Turkey baptize in a similar manner. Nestorians also place the child in water up to the neck; & hold them by one, while the priest takes up water in his hands & pours it over the head & the face.

Christening Dress of Babies. (from Rev. B. Bridgman) N. Hamp. 2. 374

"The Baptism of newborn infants, with the vicarious promises of parents or other sponsors, was utterly unknown to the early Church, not only down to the end of the second, but indeed to the middle of the third century." *Woolfe's Brunson, on Hippolytus, G. E. Exc. March 53.*

It has "Christening Blankets" a d. by Herz. Hutschenius with his goods [in 1793.

I wrote in Paris, Oct. 1855, also that the old Parisian christening robes were of that city & the garment christening dress. Even the robe is a rich cloth with a hood, & all of the most materials, more or less blue, but a cloth instead.

"as clean as a baby on its christening day," is used in Chambers Journal, about 1858

34. Scalps & Scalping. [Cont. from page 295]

Indians, &c
1725

Misc. 3. 211. Worthington relates, 1636, that Cutshamakin killed a Pequot and "flayed off the skin of his head and sent it to Canonicus"

Misc. 7. 113. Occasional cruelty of the whites. President Dwight (Vol. I. p. 413) says of this: - "The season of Indian invasion, burning, butchering, captivity, threatening, & torture is an unfortunate time for nice investigation and critical moralizing."

Burgin's Account of America's. His Vol. II. p. 46
His Character of the Indians, & the Pequot, &c. III. 26-34
His account of them - III. 39 & 47.

Field's Middlesex p. 4. 5. &c. Indian pawwaws; hot houses, burial grounds, &c.
The State of Chihuahua, ^{Mexico} invaded by Comanche & Apache Indians, offers 200\$ for a grown male Indian, taken alive, or killed. A scalp and pair of ears must be brought to the government for proof of killing. For a full grown Indian woman taken alive 150; a boy taken alive 150\$, a boy killed 100\$.
Letter from Julius Froebel, dated Chihuahua, Dec. 2. 1857.

M. 13. Howard for Scalps April 1747.

M. 13. 154. Howard for Scalps Aug. 1745

M. 13. 17. Howard for Scalps. June 1755. (see below in two places)

"Indians are fond of telling marvellous things and are very ready to see the credulity of the whites."
Parody of Country about & superior by J. D. Whitney
J. D. Whitney 1857. An extract from Mr. Whittelsey

Traits of Indian Character - Analectic Magazine Vol. III. 145p

Scalps in French War (see above?)

M. 13. 1755. Live Indian, over 12 years 50; Scalps 40£
M. 13. 1755. French & males under 12 " 25. female 50, male 20
4. 1756. Bounties same for males 50. 40. 25. 20. Females, small 25.
4. 1757. Bounty for live Indian £320. one killed or scalp 300£
highest bounty ever offered.
4. 1752. 4 Scalps obtained and 300£ paid for each
M. 13. 177. Colonel's company were to have June 12. 1755. 220£ for a capt. and £200 for an Indian scalp. Single persons who had for much

Innkeepers, &c. [Continued from page 378.]

Innkeepers in New England had to be recommended by Selectmen, & be licensed by a Court. In consequence of this system, men of no small ^{personal} respectability have ever kept inns in this country — an honest business is of course respectable, when carried on in respectable hands. Any employment filled by worthless & despicable men will soon become despicable.

Am. Digest, Vol. 1, 478

Dwight IV, Vol. 1. Says the best old fashioned Inns in New England were superior to any of the modern ones which I have seen. He describes them. He mentions several places the house of Capt. Williams at Charleborough.

The Island — Continued from page 129.
1733. July. Nathl Phelps charged Ebenezer Sheldon for bringing 40 lbs wool, 6d per lb. 20/3. Was not this from the island? Not said where it came from about 2^d per lb. lawful.

394

Felt Salem
2.625
6.44

1746. *Cypripedium*
1752. *Idem*

1761. 30.

Sept 17-5

1752 Wal

181. Fin

Baptists
Fairfax

Exemplar
Faint

C. F. P.

2. They

Erger. Bowley.

1785.

by the
180000

11

Chemical

adding

Thirtieth Reading

1522

Size

time

Sprague
West Springfield
p. 56

New Eng

M. 11,708.

Psalm books, Singing, &c.

397

Misc. 11. 38

Psalm Books are mentioned by B. & F. Lecher.

Misc. 11. 47. Puritans were reproached as psalm sing-
In B. & F. a puritan is called "an out of tune psalm-singing devil."

Dr Watts, & his Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs.

He has no superior in Christian psalmody in the estimation of the Christian worshipper, no poet is superior to him. In the dignity of several purpose, in the adaptation, his music to the spiritual wants and tastes of his readers, few names in English verse can equal his. Disclaimed by poets, sneered at by critics, he has been for more than a century almost the sovereign poet of the religious world. The three most widely read & universally useful psalm books in the English language were written by Puritans by three Puritans; viz. Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, Watts Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Songs. - No man has been so often upon the lips of devotion, or furnished congregations with so many religious utterances as Watts. No poet has calmed so many deathbeds, or made so many departing souls eloquent. He belonged to the Christian community in which abide nearly all the genuine piety there was in England.

Watts' imitation of the Psalms was the work of his maturest life; he abstrains from Judaism in to Christianity. His thought, imagery, passion - the best passages of the Psalms are reproduced & adapted to the modified views of the Christian worshipper. His Hymns are as a commentary upon the spiritual meaning & use of the Psalms. He deserves better of the world & of the church than he has yet received.

N. Y. Evangelist - Nov. 25. 1852

Misc. 1. 172. 1751. Watts Psalms & Brady & Tate Psalms, adv.

Con. g. 180. Pres. Stiles says in 1761, mentioning 7 churches in Connecticut that used Watts' version of the Psalms, and 3 that used Tate. Probably old Bay Psalm Book was generally used.

" 9. 188. Wrentham Cong. Watts standing ¹⁷⁶⁹ Did they formerly sit?
The congregation stood in last singing.

Misc. 4. 188. 15th Edition of Watts' "Psalms of David," advertised 1743.

4 111. The propriety of singing hymns on the Sabbath was disputed even those of Watts, and a writer undertakes to show that it is proper to sing hymns on the Sabbath as well as psalms this in 1740.

Sternhold & Hop King's verses were rough, but natural & unadorned & imbued with a fervor which the critics of late days would have refined away; would substitute for devotional character a simplicity, affected sentiment & forced S. F. H. have the fault of turning Scripture into too homely phrases. D. W. Holmes, Jr.
It is unequal, but is the great center of English devotional poetry. His hymns have struck deeper into the heart than any ever written by any Protestant. Continued Misc. 11. 172
No man was uppermost in my mind
who he could not have done it. D. W. Holmes,

Handwood is used in France as an incense plant.
 Lamartine in Genevieve, p. 50, says he would draw near
 the kitchen fire after supper, & "he would throw splinters of
 resinous pine on the fire," by the flames of which he would put the
 lock of his gun in order, take off his leather gaiters, &c.
 "Splinters of pitch pine knots" were used for leg instead
 of candles formerly. Flint, Reading, Mass. 16.17

addly 14/4 } Melchamney, Hatfield, 1680, was to have 50 cords wood
 wood called 3/6 cord, or 9 ft for the whole - "to be piled & corded
 in Mr Chamney's yard." The wood was carted not
 Hatfield 58 | 1681, 1682, 1683, &c. Every team to get wood & every man to aid.
 1685. 60 cords voted - every rateable person to get his proportion
 at 4 ft cord - "corded in Melchamney's yard" before 1st Monday in Dec.
 It was still carted in Nov.
 Still later Mr Williams used was corded.

Lamartine (in Genevieve) mentions throwing pine knots
 on the fire to make a light in the mountainous region
 of France; also for heat.

Fields of Middlesex } Timber formerly - high ground, Oak, chestnut, walnut
 p. 12 } low ground - Birch, maple, beech, elm, ash, hemlock,
 and more rare, buttonwood, butternut, poplar, dogwood, whiteoak,
 bass, locust, pepperidge, sassafras, hornbeam, wild cherry, willow
 and alder. - Pitch pine formerly grew on a pt. in middle
 town, & on a hill in West of Huddam. - Early in the century used
 to get pine knots on this hill - it was called Handwood Hill.
 White pine rare - some in spots. "Cedar swamp" in vicinity
 that White cedar grows prominently. Small red cedars
 are common. - He says hemlock, beech & hard maple
 rarely sprout from the roots. Green ash, smooth walnut & white oak
 sprout abundantly.

816. People use a lot of fuel. "Love, in many cases introduced."
 19.94 Oak wood in Middlesex 3 to 4 dollars. Hickory 5 to 6 dollars.

10.93 In 1746 Millwood (about) was 25.25. and
 on North River, 18.10.

10.93. In Peasants of Poland illuminate their huts in long nights
 by splinters of fir concealed in pitch.

Buller & The Russian peasants enlighten their huts by "la resine"
 des Sauciers, or bark of flat pine wood. Multitudes of pines destroyed
 for light in the "Caucasus".

James Taylor 1837. Says the Finns (in Sweden) split up fir (or pine) for torches.
 Edw. III. 137. The price of wood is greatly advanced in Austria, 1810,
 and thus an dismal foreboding in regard to it. The same
 danger from scarcity of fuel & of wood for other purposes
 is apprehended all over the west of Europe.

146. Pines grow in Northern Hindostan, even Scotch pine, & the
 wood is used for torches or lamps, cut into small slips

27

Misc. 3. 270

Musc 1. 257. Catechizing - generally in private. 1728 Some in public
 1. 259 Public Lectures are in disorder. 1726.

1890. 1. 56. notice about manuscript.

Shattuck (Rev. Peter Bulkley of Concord, thought the multitude had
p 156 too much liberty & power in church & state.
The people, in his view, should elect officers, & then the officers
to govern, not people make to do by their officers.
His estate 1659 was £1302. In 1660 he 123£. He is said
to have brought to N.E. 6000£ - mine of Shattuck b. 9.
his salary 70£. His son Edward B. had 80£ & his colleague
in E. state 80£. 1667. in vob. - the Whiting settled 100£.
Salary 100£ Settlement 100£ 15£ in freewill.

Small sect. "S. O. & Settlements" (Salary impact about 66.1/3.4, not over that. Troubles in his Day, because "people expected too exclusively on the opinion of the clergy". They began to think & judge for themselves after Dec. 5/80.

Rev Wm. Emerson 1765 had 100£ salary + 25£ settlement. Died 1796.
 Rev Ezra Ripley 1778 had 100£ salary based on age + corn 3 bushels.
 Deaf 2nd 6. + 30 cords wood. Settlement 530 in currency.
 Salary 1812 2nd 750£ + 25£ settlement. 1804.

St. John's + Co. in Vernon used up a 1766 one in a time used.
T. & Brady used 1766 a few months. Watts used 1766 to 1828

Bedford. 15 minutes. 1730. Sale of the lot as money then was
100. silver 18/ in ounce in paper. 25 cents used. 100 in land.
in long with 100 a year in land currency.

Sh. p. 204. attacks appropriate remarks about reading Confessions in m.h.

2. Minster 1755. salary £53.0.3 rather under 1156.8.12
3. Minster 1751. salary 66.13.4. settlement 133£
the Minster 1756 salary 100^{rs} 333.13. same as Corn. age 5. val 25,000,
the 5th cent. settlement 800^{rs} 1811 value 560^{rs} & 100^{rs} at 100^{rs}

1/1/28 - Ucton - gave my money 150£ 1738. & 200£ settlement 1848, after
the day it was 70£ sample U.

7. W. 30th, Lincoln 1748, given away £100⁰, was originated at or near 15.
 yrs 20th, York 1748, cost 1/6 (Glasgow more than twice as much).
 Settlement 800⁰. Reading of Scriptures introduced 1763.
 Annual expenses, 100⁰. Female Ministry 1780, 300⁰, mourning 300
 Consists of 1st Ministry 1781, many 80⁰ & less since.

Four Hert. H. Farmington Minn. Jan. 1.00. Had 1000⁰⁰ salary, 100⁰⁰ settlement 100000
Per us, Discharge p. 42

Manistee Wood - some on, pages 32 & 33.

[Cont. on page 110]

Cong. 9. 431. Pres. Humphrey's Remarks about old S. M. House.
Pews, & other things in meeting Houses.

Cong. 157. The platform on the top of the house in N. Haven
had "Bancroft's spales". There was a "turret
and tower" so called, on the M. House. Small gallery built 1660

Misc. 3. 268. Dorchester 3d meeting house - 1743 - 6804 + 6 - a tower of 100
square - Steep 104 feet to the crane cost 3567 £ 3/4.

Misc. 1. 101. An old Dutch Church built 1715, demolished 1806
is in the shape of our England meeting house of 17th century.
Has a steep, hipped roof, that is, a roof on 4 sides
with a cupola or turret at the top or centre. Only
one tier of windows, & those long ones. A bell in cupola

same work. Has an old Dutch Church at Fish Hill, and another
at Gough's wagon, with gambrel or mansard roofs.
Not very old, but built before the revolution one about 1763

Misc. 1. 140. Old meeting House at Hingham (like Dutch one 1715 above in it);
see below at W. Springfield, at Lynn, at Waburn,
West Springfield & Old Plymouth M. H. have them like it. Misc. 3. 266

Misc. 4. 152. "Belfry" is the common term for steeple or spire,
1731. The latter words (steeple & spire) seldom used.

Misc. 1. 101. An old Dutch Church built 1715, demolished 1806
is in the shape of our England meeting house of 17th century.
Has a steep, hipped roof, that is, a roof on 4 sides
with a cupola or turret at the top or centre. Only
one tier of windows, & those long ones. A bell in cupola

Misc. 8. 395. See Coffin p. 66, 167; & Misc. 8. 395

This house stood from 1700 till 1806. The roof was
originally constructed with 4 gable ends or sections
one on each side, each containing a large window
which gave light to the upper galleries, where the young
people sat. The children sat on a seat in the aisle
faced to the outside of the pews. Before the pulpit on
Deacons seat was a large pew containing a table, where
sat the chiefs of the fathers. On the roof was in the centre

and the bell was hung & tolling in the centre of the broad aisle. Originally
the space was open to the roof, where were many ornaments of an
antique sculpture & carving, & it was in the day a stately
building, but long before it was torn down, a steeple was substituted
for the turret; the storm windows were removed & the roof
thus made plain. - J. A. P. P. H. K. 1800.

He gives a wood cut of the house after the alterations.
It has a 4 sided hipped roof & 4 other of that age - no windows in
roof. What he calls a steeple is only a cupola with a bell, and a
small spire of considerable height above it, surmounted by a cock
It has two tiers of windows, 5 on a side above, & below on 3 sides. 14
windows in door. Height of roof, hipped & circular must be about 20
posts 24 feet; or perhaps only 20, thus being a level space where people sit,
but this originally like W. Springfield, Hingham, &c.

Meeting Houses.

403

Presbyterian Meeting House in Newburyport
(built after 1746) in which Whitfield ~~was~~ buried 1770.
resembles the old m. house in Northampton, demolished
1819. — as ^{former} represented in Coffin's Newbury, p. 239.

Hadley p. 132. Hatfield 1st Meeting House 30 feet square voted 1668

158. Hatfield 2^d Meeting House voted 1699 Nov 13. — to be 45
feet square "with gable windows upo. each square
of the roof." [Here is the same shape that is noted in wedding
page, as to roof]. See Hatfield p. 3.

review p. 3. Not finished till 1701. Dignity of the seats, estimated
Seats "to go by age, estates & place of trust." Similar p. 29. 1733

p. 6. House had a turret, & stairs from crown beam up to turret
Cross beams seem to have had a floor.

p. 10. Had Doors N. & S. & probably E. P.S. N. & S. doors may have
been 2 doors on one side. Stairs were near.

p. 14. There was an east door. Pew on each side 1719.

p. 24. Talk of a pew "upon the beams" 1735.

Howitt's Germany, p. 81. "In Germany, in their churches,

p. 425. the sexes sit opposite, not even families occupying

244.6. together one seat." But not decorous for young people, neither

247.6. sisters to live in the same house if their parents are dead. &

m. 16. 233 bachelor brother cannot have his sister to keep house for him, with-
out violating dec. rum. Yet young people have been riding together
waltz & other, but may not walk together, even in dmn.

The Moravians at Herrnhut, in their church, sit on

17. 161. benches, & the men & women sit apart from each
other, as the Friends or Quakers do, in England).

Snattuck's 2^d Meeting House, 166, nearly square & had gallery, lower floor

Concord 166. had a few pews on outside, rest in seats. Roof square

with 4 projections on the sides [just like many others]

like luthern windows or table ends, having a

window on each. Turret or cupola in the center with

a bell. Same has 167. cut in ch. House finished that year.

Another house ordered 1710, 60 by 50 + 28 studs. no pew at west

end afterward distinguished individuals had liberty to build pews. no

gallery - no pews, no turret, completed 1712. now 60 by 50. 1714

pews were built around lower floor & some in gallery, over one,

enlarged & a spire built 1791. [There must have been a turret, or other way

a bell. P.S. not certain.]

Shattuck's Meeting house in Bedford completed 1730. Front seat in gallery to

p. 260 } be equal to 3d seat in body. 13 pews built 1733 & 8 in 1754. Bell. 1753

500 ss. and a place to be built to hang it in, near school house.

Townsh. II } Farmington built new m. house 1708. 40 feet square. of a pyra-

Porter's p. 42 } minal form (i.e. the roof, & wedding sleep by sleep till it terminated

in the belly in the center.

Footstoves forbidden in Herdwick m. house 1772. Page's History, p. 31.

1779. Senger to have west division of front seat + 15. & 2 seats in side gallery

1765 Tates Brady used. 1791. walls dire. Manner of Senger 1770. [Cont. Misc. 11. 52.]

Insects & injuries to persons in pillory, &c. from Boys.

misc. 4. 171. Boys throw new balls at a man sitting in the gallows at Hambridge for these ones. Feb. 1738.

misc. 8. 311. Throwing rotten eggs in England to one in pillory.
Cont. m. 2. 253. The vulgar in London throw rotten eggs at one in pillory.

glorify to B. F. "Billboes, a bar of iron with fetters annexed to it by which disorderly sailors were formerly linked together."

B. F. Hetcher. } Mercury, charged with murder, denied it. The Prison
Ch. Ex. com. } said to him. "Whether you are guilty or no, confess;
it will be better for you." (A man suspected had
no chance, it seems, in those days.

The justice maintained that the more there were hanged, the better for the commonwealth, guilty or innocent. I said they
man suppose the murdered above, ought not to have discovered
himself (he was alive) till the parties accused were executed.
"Then the Law has her course & the Kingdom flourishes."

A mountebank in "The Fair maid of the Inn" is said to be
"a rogue of 6 reprieves, four pardons, three pillories,
twice hung to the virgin's of a cart's tail, 5 times
in the gallies, & must come to the gallows."

p. 30. Pillory described. misc. 11. 340 } Boots for Torture. misc. 11. 319
p. 352. Stocks " misc. 11. 343.

Burning through the ear, with whipping. misc. 11. 344.

Penance in a sheet, with a paper pinned to the back, misc. 11. 341
Sulphur. Horse stealing was common in England in time of Shakespeare. misc. 11. 344
One executed by pressing to death. misc. 11. 326
A woman who killed her husband, burnt at the stake, misc. 11. 326

Cont. misc. 1. 221. Piracy was executed at Execution Dock in Wapping, and that
at low water mark. Holinshed misc. 1. 66.

" " 1. 154. Law for Pressing to death.

misc. 5. 131. Boiling to death. 2 persons boiled to death. Cont. misc. 1. 2. 3. misc. 2. 234.
Misc. 1. 65. They were to be boiled in water or lead.

Misc. 1. 260. Tortures of murderers &c. in France. G. 172.
1. 260. Hanging in France. Bodies left to rot on gallows. &c.
1. 264. Punishments in France. G. 172.

1. 64. Holinshed's list of Punishments.

Cont. misc. 1. 186. The poor who committed an offence had to wear a large letter P in England.

Punishments in England - Laws. Cont. misc. 1. 145, 153, 154, 171, 1, 2, &c.

William Johnson was executed in Fredericks County, Virginia, July 4. 1792
for horsestealing. Had stolen many.

misc. 8. 63. Punishments in Northampton.

misc. 9. 170. Punishments in Schools (Dr. Rush).

Misc. 8. 54. Punishments in Ireland, 1700.

Misc. 1. 135. In London, "a pair of Stock, with gables fitted to, put on the
wings" cost 13/6, 14/6.

Misc. 1. 135. Various Punishments of Persia, ancient & modern.

[Cont. in misc. 12. 125]

06 Burning the Woods (cont. from page 512.)

Burning had doubtless rendered the woods thin; hence the scarcity of timber & orders, including the timber out of the town. The immense numbers of animals, deer, hares, sheep, & many cattle, which got their living in the woods on our clearing that trees were sparse & under them covered with grass. But of trees, were seen or where were the leaves & combustible ^{from the} ~~from the~~ ground in the spring? There must have been a great deal of coarse dead grass for the fire to feed upon, besides leaves & trees.

When this season was dry & combustible plenty, the burning woods must have been a sublime spectacle. vast columns of smoke rolling towards the heavens; flames running over the ground in every direction & on the sides of a tree, shooting above the forest. Wild animals were everywhere running from the fire. In some places the flames were chiefly fed by the leaves, & in others by the trunks; & the tall trees were only blackened & not killed. The mountains, covered with brush & grass, must have presented a more grand spectacle than the lowlands, especially at night, when the large portions of the mountain were wrapped in flames; some trees blazed high in the air. There was roaring & crackling. Some dry trees & green pines were all on fire. The fire climbed up the rocky sides of the mountains & into the high cliffs & peaks & descended into valleys, & in a dry season sometimes invaded the swamps. On evening travel, sometimes from the mountain flames reflected from the water on the Connecticut.

Dwight's Travels, IV. p. 60. He thinks the Indian burnings extended only to dry uplands, others not being dry enough; i.e. uplands covered with a dry soil and nearly the only ones sufficiently dry to burn over. He supposes the fire was chiefly fallen leaves. Oak & yellow pine grounds were usually subjected to the annual conflagration. "Beech and maple grounds were commonly too wet to be burned. Hence in those grounds the vegetable mould is from 6 to 12 inches deep, while on the oak & pine grounds, it often does not exceed an inch". He attributes this difference to fire. He is in Western N. York.

On p. 61. "The object of these conflagrations was to produce fresh & sweet pasture for the purpose of alluring the deer to the spots. Immediately after the fires, a species of grass springs up, sometimes called fire grass. Whether it is a peculiar species, I am unable to say, not having seen it since the days of childhood. It is remarkably sweet & eagerly sought by deer. All the underwood is consumed & deer may be seen at a distance."

Burning the Woods

P. Dwight
N. 161

supposes all lands burnt over were covered with grass soon after. He says ~~grass~~ in a dry season of autumn, grass would furnish fuel enough to burn over lands, after the forests had been destroyed, & few leaves left. He accounts for the New York prairies or openings in this way.

He says the whole southern N. England, except mountains and swamps, was almost wholly covered with oak & pine forests, & was burnt every year, but not having been subjected to fires for many years, they are now covered with thick forests. In his younger days, there were naked desolate places in Northern New York, now covered with trees. New York has been burnt over more recently, i.e. dry lands.

17. In N. York, Maple land, from their moisture, are incapable of being burnt over. & other moist lands, have a vegetable mould covering from 6 to 12 inches deep, & some 18 to 24 inches. Oak & Pine lands, dry, have been burnt over abundantly & have comparatively but little mould. [He seems to refer to pine lands in Eastern State.] Hence, the maple or unburnt lands have every where been valued at first very highly, beyond their worth; & even still are, in most of the States. He refers to Berkshire Co. Vermont, N. Hampshire, Western N.Y. New Connec. heat, Canada as low down Ohio River, &c. These are the richest as long as the vegetable mould lasts. But this mould will in time be dissipated; if ploughed it is soon lost; & then the value of the soil depends on the clods below the mould.

Can. 10. 164. Burning woods at Norwich; 1654, 1666, 1701. &c.

Can. 10. 230 Burning woods at Brimford

Misc. 1. 170. Burning the woods impoverishes the soil. This said in 1735 when burning continued.

Misc. 3. 270. Burning the woods in Wethersfield, 1666. One man to own between us & meet titown, & one on the other end of the town. Hence of each.

Can. 6. 10. New Haven Burning, 1652. The drum was to be beat when woods were burned, that people might take care of their fences, if any are exposed. see p. 312

Misc. 6. 114 Wood Account of the Indians burning the leaves.

" 6. 301. Morton, Account of the " " "

M. H. N. 2. 215. Youngs Chronicle of the Pilgrims & Misc. 1. 176. Roger Williams says the Indians burned up all the underwoods "once or twice a year". I have could this burn over the ground more than once in a year?

Misc. 3. 228. The tall grass on Hartan River was burnt in the Spring

88. *Leighs, Heds, Steyring. + from page 253.*

Sleigh rides, i.e. sledging parties, are common in Germany. Gentlemen & ladies arrange & plan them & enter in them with heart and soul. They are filled with merry faces, & attended by loud cracking of whips. All heads are out at the windows & see the party. - sometimes 30 or 40 sledges, each containing 2 persons, sometimes a driver. Each sledge has 2 horses, in a splendid party. When they pass through a village, the loud whip cracking, the galloping of the horses, the gay train of the ladies & well dressed gentlemen & ladies, bring out the whole population. They go 6 or 7 miles to an inn where they take refreshment, entertain themselves with some simple German games, & then return. The woods hang on its winter garb; the mountains are crowned with snow & the forests filled with it; the river is covered with ice, & there are high arching snow drifts. - They have a large triangular sledge or sledges. 4 horses on each side - driven by 6, 8, 10 or 12 horses, with 20 or 30 men on it to keep it down. Deep drifts are cleared away with snows.

Belmont, Nov. 11, 1876. Howitt, 75, 76, 77, 78

rides among the gentles

One over them noticed.

Merc. 10. 112. Sleighs & Sleigh rides in Northampton 1703 & 1717 &c.
 4. May 3. 68. Sleighs in Hadley formerly.

Isabel Bird Eng. says there were some two horse sleighs in Southamblon
born April 17703 when he was a boy - perhaps a few hot lumber boxes.
Thinks there was no point to sleigh until saw & owned (1890)
who one more sleigh until later say one then
1796-7, that owned by King Parks, & has sold it. In winter time
1813, I think, I had a pair E.H. & a pair S.E. & a pair S.E. & a pair S.E.
the sleds & his wife's sister & her S. & J. & L. & M. & N. & O. & P. & Q. & R. & S. & T. & U. & V. & W. & X. & Y. & Z.

The Bull was a rough animal, was sometimes seen before
stew work and proper one horse sleighs. before 1790

Sleighbing in Canada. - Mrs. James near Toronto.

[illegible]

Hogs. — (Continued from page 356.)

11. 11. 68.
11. 16. 32

Howitz Germany, p. 113. The swine in some parts of Germany are huge, gaunt, long legged, arch-backed, greyhound stomached, with very long snouts, and shames like their cousins, the wild boar. (See old wild hog, London p. 1015 — Nat. Hist. 2. p. 3. N. 16. 32)

M. 3. 258. Wolves killed swine early settlers at Concord. See Snatcher.

11. 108. Weight of hogs dried, according to Seneca Clapp, in form of stags.

Shack for hogs. [Dec. 2. 1986. Nov. 11. 67. 69.]

Rev. J. Fudd's Diary. "Hogs drove to Middlefield. i.e. to feed in beech nuts. Dec. 28. 1787. Hogs were fed in beech woods in Westhampton, when I was young and among Oaks & hazelnuts. Were driven out of beech woods in Washington, &c. some years after 1870

Nov. 8. Dec. 4. Adam Smith calls hogs 'Savage' the inferior animals when they eat their living without much help, and then London still more so. A large portion of them are eating what would be lost, p. 1016.

London, p. 1015. Says that hogs put themselves into flocks of 12 or 14, and attack wolves, when attacked the larger strongest and the fiercest & the weaker ones are preserved to the centre. The few long thin hogs in the woods are used to new depredations in this manner. — London says, the wild boar is taller than the domestic hog.

London, p. 1016. Says there are swine husbandmen who keep many special breeds, the wavy, the shaggy, the virginian, others are meat, others are for the table, some, called farrowers, with the old pattern, are used.

London describes the kinds, English Pork & Coarse pigs; Porkers 5 to 6 months old is fresh, mottled; hogs 18 to 24 months old, are mottled into hams & bacon. The porkers are used to, when they are many. I found the porker better in flesh, on its side.

London. The whole hog is made into bacon, except the head & some legs & first ribs near the shoulder, [nothing said about the ribs & spines or spare ribs] these are sides or flitches for the table, & some for ham. The rest is made in salt & brine. The whole hog is made into bacon, except the head & some legs & first ribs near the shoulder, [nothing said about the ribs & spines or spare ribs] these are sides or flitches for the table, & some for ham. The rest is made in salt & brine.

Smoke Houses seem recent. The old way is to make a smoke house of brick, with a chimney, & to put it about the country to burn houses & hang it in the chimneys. — See note 5. Dec. 11. 1848.

London, 11. 11. 48. Hogs were once used in the old times for the purpose of Scotland & for the time the reformers were kept. Even now pork is not a favorite food.

Athenaeum III. 1847. Hogs killed in New York — also in the part of United States according to another account. — Athenaeum

London Hogs formerly went at large — & many now do in some states. They are useful in the road; keep them in a small hole or in a larger. They eat up everything. Often we ride & are glad of dogs eat on them.

Ham Col. The wild boar or wild hogs are still found in the forests of many European countries.

Dwight. IV. 319.

The clergyman preaches two sermons every sabbath of 40 or 45 minutes each at an average, always composed by himself; catechises the young; visits all the sick in his parish, and in many instances, often; attends every funeral; makes many parochial visits & receives visits from parishioners; entertains not a little passing company; attends every associational & convocational meeting in his district; is present at ordinations & on other eccles. local business; delivers many public & private lectures. To these must be added his domestic concerns, & those extraordinary & perpetually occurring. He cannot withdraw himself from these things. He has no time for extensive scientific researches.

English Clergy.

"A horse race, a fox chase, or a boxing match is never without its train of Reverend attendants".

Letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Perceval. quoted in Dwight IV. 335.

Old Churches seem to have been all organized with males only. Females were added afterwards. This was the fact at Hardwick in 1736. Paige's History p. 17.

Weekday Lectures. They continued down to Mr. Billing's day, called Cusack lectures, because Cusack united in them. Each had a lecture once in 6 weeks.

Deerfield, 1686, agreed to build a house for Mr. Williams 42 feet by 20 with a lean-to on the back side. Salary at first 60 £ to be raised to 80 £.

Hadley voted 50 cords of wood for Mr. Hopkins Jan. 2. 1775. at 6 £ a cord. (Same thing done Dec. 17. 72)

Mr. Bradstreet to have 80 £ a year, 1666 June 1. increased to 90 £ 1667 and after to 100 £ & fire wood, & passage kept in order. The town built for him a house 36 feet by 25" and 13 shed between the joints, with a stack of stone chimneys with the mudst. The cellar was the size of one room & 7 feet deep. The cost of this passage was not more than 100 £. His wood voted in 1681 for a year was 40 loads.

Mr. Hensford's house at Newmarket, to be 31 by 18 feet. 1656. His salary 100 £. 1656.

Mr. Woodbridge 1742 was 160 £ 12 s. 6 d. Tenor, or 3rd 160 £ tenor 53.6.8. Settlement 25.8.2. equal to 100 £ in 1717. 1755. 1781. 1788. 1795. 1798. 1801. 1804. 1807. 1810. 1813. 1816. 1819. 1822. 1825. 1828. 1831. 1834. 1837. 1840. 1843. 1846. 1849. 1852. 1855. 1858. 1861. 1864. 1867. 1870. 1873. 1876. 1879. 1882. 1885. 1888. 1891. 1894. 1897. 1900. 1903. 1906. 1909. 1912. 1915. 1918. 1921. 1924. 1927. 1930. 1933. 1936. 1939. 1942. 1945. 1948. 1951. 1954. 1957. 1960. 1963. 1966. 1969. 1972. 1975. 1978. 1981. 1984. 1987. 1990. 1993. 1996. 1999. 2002. 2005. 2008. 2011. 2014. 2017. 2020. 2023. 2026. 2029. 2032. 2035. 2038. 2041. 2044. 2047. 2050. 2053. 2056. 2059. 2062. 2065. 2068. 2071. 2074. 2077. 2080. 2083. 2086. 2089. 2092. 2095. 2098. 2101. 2104. 2107. 2110. 2113. 2116. 2119. 2122. 2125. 2128. 2131. 2134. 2137. 2140. 2143. 2146. 2149. 2152. 2155. 2158. 2161. 2164. 2167. 2170. 2173. 2176. 2179. 2182. 2185. 2188. 2191. 2194. 2197. 2200. 2203. 2206. 2209. 2212. 2215. 2218. 2221. 2224. 2227. 2230. 2233. 2236. 2239. 2242. 2245. 2248. 2251. 2254. 2257. 2260. 2263. 2266. 2269. 2272. 2275. 2278. 2281. 2284. 2287. 2290. 2293. 2296. 2299. 2302. 2305. 2308. 2311. 2314. 2317. 2320. 2323. 2326. 2329. 2332. 2335. 2338. 2341. 2344. 2347. 2350. 2353. 2356. 2359. 2362. 2365. 2368. 2371. 2374. 2377. 2380. 2383. 2386. 2389. 2392. 2395. 2398. 2401. 2404. 2407. 2410. 2413. 2416. 2419. 2422. 2425. 2428. 2431. 2434. 2437. 2440. 2443. 2446. 2449. 2452. 2455. 2458. 2461. 2464. 2467. 2470. 2473. 2476. 2479. 2482. 2485. 2488. 2491. 2494. 2497. 2500. 2503. 2506. 2509. 2512. 2515. 2518. 2521. 2524. 2527. 2530. 2533. 2536. 2539. 2542. 2545. 2548. 2551. 2554. 2557. 2560. 2563. 2566. 2569. 2572. 2575. 2578. 2581. 2584. 2587. 2590. 2593. 2596. 2599. 2602. 2605. 2608. 2611. 2614. 2617. 2620. 2623. 2626. 2629. 2632. 2635. 2638. 2641. 2644. 2647. 2650. 2653. 2656. 2659. 2662. 2665. 2668. 2671. 2674. 2677. 2680. 2683. 2686. 2689. 2692. 2695. 2698. 2701. 2704. 2707. 2710. 2713. 2716. 2719. 2722. 2725. 2728. 2731. 2734. 2737. 2740. 2743. 2746. 2749. 2752. 2755. 2758. 2761. 2764. 2767. 2770. 2773. 2776. 2779. 2782. 2785. 2788. 2791. 2794. 2797. 2800. 2803. 2806. 2809. 2812. 2815. 2818. 2821. 2824. 2827. 2830. 2833. 2836. 2839. 2842. 2845. 2848. 2851. 2854. 2857. 2860. 2863. 2866. 2869. 2872. 2875. 2878. 2881. 2884. 2887. 2890. 2893. 2896. 2899. 2902. 2905. 2908. 2911. 2914. 2917. 2920. 2923. 2926. 2929. 2932. 2935. 2938. 2941. 2944. 2947. 2950. 2953. 2956. 2959. 2962. 2965. 2968. 2971. 2974. 2977. 2980. 2983. 2986. 2989. 2992. 2995. 2998. 3001. 3004. 3007. 3010. 3013. 3016. 3019. 3022. 3025. 3028. 3031. 3034. 3037. 3040. 3043. 3046. 3049. 3052. 3055. 3058. 3061. 3064. 3067. 3070. 3073. 3076. 3079. 3082. 3085. 3088. 3091. 3094. 3097. 3100. 3103. 3106. 3109. 3112. 3115. 3118. 3121. 3124. 3127. 3130. 3133. 3136. 3139. 3142. 3145. 3148. 3151. 3154. 3157. 3160. 3163. 3166. 3169. 3172. 3175. 3178. 3181. 3184. 3187. 3190. 3193. 3196. 3199. 3202. 3205. 3208. 3211. 3214. 3217. 3220. 3223. 3226. 3229. 3232. 3235. 3238. 3241. 3244. 3247. 3250. 3253. 3256. 3259. 3262. 3265. 3268. 3271. 3274. 3277. 3280. 3283. 3286. 3289. 3292. 3295. 3298. 3301. 3304. 3307. 3310. 3313. 3316. 3319. 3322. 3325. 3328. 3331. 3334. 3337. 3340. 3343. 3346. 3349. 3352. 3355. 3358. 3361. 3364. 3367. 3370. 3373. 3376. 3379. 3382. 3385. 3388. 3391. 3394. 3397. 3400. 3403. 3406. 3409. 3412. 3415. 3418. 3421. 3424. 3427. 3430. 3433. 3436. 3439. 3442. 3445. 3448. 3451. 3454. 3457. 3460. 3463. 3466. 3469. 3472. 3475. 3478. 3481. 3484. 3487. 3490. 3493. 3496. 3499. 3502. 3505. 3508. 3511. 3514. 3517. 3520. 3523. 3526. 3529. 3532. 3535. 3538. 3541. 3544. 3547. 3550. 3553. 3556. 3559. 3562. 3565. 3568. 3571. 3574. 3577. 3580. 3583. 3586. 3589. 3592. 3595. 3598. 3601. 3604. 3607. 3610. 3613. 3616. 3619. 3622. 3625. 3628. 3631. 3634. 3637. 3640. 3643. 3646. 3649. 3652. 3655. 3658. 3661. 3664. 3667. 3670. 3673. 3676. 3679. 3682. 3685. 3688. 3691. 3694. 3697. 3700. 3703. 3706. 3709. 3712. 3715. 3718. 3721. 3724. 3727. 3730. 3733. 3736. 3739. 3742. 3745. 3748. 3751. 3754. 3757. 3760. 3763. 3766. 3769. 3772. 3775. 3778. 3781. 3784. 3787. 3790. 3793. 3796. 3799. 3802. 3805. 3808. 3811. 3814. 3817. 3820. 3823. 3826. 3829. 3832. 3835. 3838. 3841. 3844. 3847. 3850. 3853. 3856. 3859. 3862. 3865. 3868. 3871. 3874. 3877. 3880. 3883. 3886. 3889. 3892. 3895. 3898. 3901. 3904. 3907. 3910. 3913. 3916. 3919. 3922. 3925. 3928. 3931. 3934. 3937. 3940. 3943. 3946. 3949. 3952. 3955. 3958. 3961. 3964. 3967. 3970. 3973. 3976. 3979. 3982. 3985. 3988. 3991. 3994. 3997. 4000. 4003. 4006. 4009. 4012. 4015. 4018. 4021. 4024. 4027. 4030. 4033. 4036. 4039. 4042. 4045. 4048. 4051. 4054. 4057. 4060. 4063. 4066. 4069. 4072. 4075. 4078. 4081. 4084. 4087. 4090. 4093. 4096. 4099. 4102. 4105. 4108. 4111. 4114. 4117. 4120. 4123. 4126. 4129. 4132. 4135. 4138. 4141. 4144. 4147. 4150. 4153. 4156. 4159. 4162. 4165. 4168. 4171. 4174. 4177. 4180. 4183. 4186. 4189. 4192. 4195. 4198. 4201. 4204. 4207. 4210. 4213. 4216. 4219. 4222. 4225. 4228. 4231. 4234. 4237. 4240. 4243. 4246. 4249. 4252. 4255. 4258. 4261. 4264. 4267. 4270. 4273. 4276. 4279. 4282. 4285. 4288. 4291. 4294. 4297. 4300. 4303. 4306. 4309. 4312. 4315. 4318. 4321. 4324. 4327. 4330. 4333. 4336. 4339. 4342. 4345. 4348. 4351. 4354. 4357. 4360. 4363. 4366. 4369. 4372. 4375. 4378. 4381. 4384. 4387. 4390. 4393. 4396. 4399. 4402. 4405. 4408. 4411. 4414. 4417. 4420. 4423. 4426. 4429. 4432. 4435. 4438. 4441. 4444. 4447. 4450. 4453. 4456. 4459. 4462. 4465. 4468. 4471. 4474. 4477. 4480. 4483. 4486. 4489. 4492. 4495. 4498. 4501. 4504. 4507. 4510. 4513. 4516. 4519. 4522. 4525. 4528. 4531. 4534. 4537. 4540. 4543. 4546. 4549. 4552. 4555. 4558. 4561. 4564. 4567. 4570. 4573. 4576. 4579. 4582. 4585. 4588. 4591. 4594. 4597. 4600. 4603. 4606. 4609. 4612. 4615. 4618. 4621. 4624. 4627. 4630. 4633. 4636. 4639. 4642. 4645. 4648. 4651. 4654. 4657. 4660. 4663. 4666. 4669. 4672. 4675. 4678. 4681. 4684. 4687. 4690. 4693. 4696. 4699. 4702. 4705. 4708. 4711. 4714. 4717. 4720. 4723. 4726. 4729. 4732. 4735. 4738. 4741. 4744. 4747. 4750. 4753. 4756. 4759. 4762. 4765. 4768. 4771. 4774. 4777. 4780. 4783. 4786. 4789. 4792. 4795. 4798. 4801. 4804. 4807. 4810. 4813. 4816. 4819. 4822. 4825. 4828. 4831. 4834. 4837. 4840. 4843. 4846. 4849. 4852. 4855. 4858. 4861. 4864. 4867. 4870. 4873. 4876. 4879. 4882. 4885. 4888. 4891. 4894. 4897. 4900. 4903. 4906. 4909. 4912. 4915. 4918. 4921. 4924. 4927. 4930. 4933. 4936. 4939. 4942. 4945. 4948. 4951. 4954. 4957. 4960. 4963. 4966. 4969. 4972. 4975. 4978. 4981. 4984. 4987. 4990. 4993. 4996. 4999. 5002. 5005. 5008. 5011. 5014. 5017. 5020. 5023. 5026. 5029. 5032. 5035. 5038. 5041. 5044. 5047. 5050. 5053. 5056. 5059. 5062. 5065. 5068. 5071. 5074. 5077. 5080. 5083. 5086. 5089. 5092. 5095. 5098. 5101. 5104. 5107. 5110. 5113. 5116. 5119. 5122. 5125. 5128. 5131. 5134. 5137. 5140. 5143. 5146. 5149. 5152. 5155. 5158. 5161. 5164. 5167. 5170. 5173. 5176. 5179. 5182. 5185. 5188. 5191. 5194. 5197. 5200. 5203. 5206. 5209. 5212. 5215. 5218. 5221. 5224. 5227. 5230. 5233. 5236. 5239. 5242. 5245. 5248. 5251. 5254. 5257. 5260. 5263. 5266. 5269. 5272. 5275. 5278. 5281. 5284. 5287. 5290. 5293. 5296. 5299. 5302. 5305. 5308. 5311. 5314. 5317. 5320. 5323. 5326. 5329. 5332. 5335. 5338. 5341. 5344. 5347. 5350. 5353. 5356. 5359. 5362. 5365. 5368. 5371. 5374. 5377. 5380. 5383. 5386. 5389. 5392. 5395. 5398. 5401. 5404. 5407. 5410. 5413. 5416. 5419. 5422. 5425. 5428. 5431. 5434. 5437. 5440. 5443. 5446. 5449. 5452. 5455. 5458. 5461. 5464. 5467. 5470. 5473. 5476. 5479. 5482. 5485. 5488. 5491. 5494. 5497. 5500. 5503. 5506. 5509. 5512. 5515. 5518. 5521. 5524. 5527. 5530. 5533. 5536. 5539. 5542. 5545. 5548. 5551. 5554. 5557. 5560. 5563. 5566. 5569. 5572. 5575. 5578. 5581. 5584. 5587. 5590. 5593. 5596. 5599. 5602. 5605. 5608. 5611. 5614. 5617. 5620. 5623. 5626. 5629. 5632. 5635. 5638. 5641. 5644. 5647. 5650. 5653. 5656. 5659. 5662. 5665. 5668. 5671. 5674. 5677. 5680. 5683. 5686. 5689. 5692. 5695. 5698. 5701. 5704. 5707. 5710. 5713. 5716. 5719. 5722. 5725. 5728. 5731. 5734. 5737. 5740. 5743. 5746. 5749. 5752. 5755. 5758. 5761. 5764. 5767. 5770. 5773. 5776. 5779. 5782. 5785. 5788. 5791. 5794. 5797. 5800. 5803. 5806. 5809. 5812. 5815. 5818. 5821. 5824. 5827. 5830. 5833. 5836. 5839. 5842. 5845. 5848. 5851. 5854. 5857. 5860. 5863. 5866. 5869. 5872. 5875. 5878. 5881. 5884. 5887. 5890. 5893. 5896. 5899. 5902. 5905. 5908. 5911. 5914. 5917. 5920. 5923. 5926. 5929. 5932. 5935. 5938. 5941. 5944. 5947. 5950. 5953. 5956. 5959. 5962. 5965. 5968. 5971. 5974. 5977. 5980. 5983. 5986. 5989. 5992. 5995. 5998. 6001. 6004. 6007. 6010. 6013. 6016. 6019. 6022. 6025. 6028. 6031. 6034. 6037. 6040. 6043. 6046. 6049. 6052. 6055. 6058. 6061. 6064. 6067. 6070. 6073. 6076. 6079. 6082. 6085. 6088. 6091. 6094. 6097. 6100. 6103. 6106. 6109. 6112. 6115. 6118. 6121. 6124. 6127. 6130. 6133. 6136. 6139. 6142. 6145. 6148. 6151. 6154. 6157. 6160. 6163. 6166. 6169. 6172. 6175. 6178. 6181. 6184. 6187. 6190. 6193. 6196. 6199. 6202. 6205. 6208. 6211. 6214. 6217. 6220. 6223. 6226. 6229. 6232. 6235. 6238. 6241. 6244. 6247. 6250. 6253. 6256. 6259. 6262. 6265. 6268. 6271. 6274. 6277. 6280. 6283. 6286. 6289. 6292. 6295. 6298. 6301. 6304. 6307. 6310. 6313. 6316. 6319. 6322. 6325. 6328. 6331. 6334. 6337. 6340. 6343. 6346. 6349. 6352. 6355. 6358. 6361. 6364. 6367. 6370. 6373. 6376. 6379. 6382. 6385. 6388. 6391. 6394. 6397. 6400. 6403. 6406. 6409. 6412. 6415. 6418. 6421. 6424. 6427. 6430. 6433. 6436. 6439. 6442. 6445. 6448. 6451. 6454. 6457. 6460. 6463. 6466. 6469. 6472. 6475. 6478. 6481. 6484. 6487. 6490. 6493. 6496. 6499. 6502. 6505. 6508. 6511. 6514. 6517. 6520. 6523. 6526. 6529. 6532. 6535. 6538. 6541. 6544. 6547. 6550. 6553. 6556. 6559. 6562. 6565. 6568. 6571. 6574. 6577. 6580. 6583. 6586. 6589. 6592. 6595. 6598. 6601. 6604. 6607. 6610. 6613. 6616. 6619. 6622. 6625. 6628. 6631. 6634. 6637. 6640. 6643. 6646. 6649. 6652. 6655. 6658. 6661. 6664. 6667. 6670. 6673. 6676. 6679. 6682. 6685. 6688. 6691. 6694. 6697. 6700. 6703. 6706. 6709. 6712. 6715. 6718. 6721. 6724. 6727. 6730. 6733. 6736. 6739. 6742. 6745. 6748. 6751. 6754. 6757. 6760. 6763. 6766. 6769. 6772. 6775. 6778. 6781. 6784. 6787. 6790. 6793. 6796. 6799. 6802. 6805. 6808. 6811. 6814. 6817. 6820. 6823. 6826. 6829. 6832. 6835. 6838. 6841. 6844. 6847. 6850. 6853. 6856. 6859. 6862. 6865. 6868. 6871. 6874. 6877. 6880. 6883. 6886. 6889. 6892. 6895. 6898. 6901. 6904. 6907. 6910. 6913. 6916. 6919. 6922. 6925. 6928. 6931. 6934. 6937. 6940. 6943. 6946. 6949. 6952. 6955. 6958. 6961. 6964. 6967. 6970. 6973. 6976. 6979. 6982. 6985. 6988. 6991. 6994. 6997. 7000. 7003. 7006. 7009. 7012. 7015. 7018. 7021. 7024. 7027. 7030. 7033. 7036. 7039. 7042. 7045. 7048. 7051. 7054. 7057. 7060. 7063. 7066. 7069. 7072. 7075. 7078. 7081. 7084. 7087. 7090. 7093. 7096. 7099. 7102. 7105. 7108. 7111. 7114. 7117. 7120. 7123. 7126. 7129. 7132. 7135. 7138. 7141. 7144. 7147. 7150. 7153. 7156. 7159. 7162. 7165. 7168. 7171. 7174. 7177. 7180. 7183. 7186. 7189. 7192. 7195. 7198. 7201. 7204. 7207. 7210. 7213. 7216. 7219. 7222. 7225. 7228. 7231. 7234. 7237. 7240. 7243. 7246. 7249. 7252. 7255. 7258. 7261. 7264. 7267. 7270. 7273. 7276. 7279. 7282. 7285. 7288. 7291. 7294. 7297. 7300. 7303. 7306. 7309. 7312. 7315. 7318. 7321. 7324. 7327. 7330. 7333. 7336. 7339. 7342. 7345. 7348. 7351. 7354. 7357. 7360. 7363. 7366. 7369. 7372. 7375. 7378. 7381. 7384. 7387. 7390. 7393. 7396. 7399. 7402. 7405. 7408. 74

N. Hamp. 1. 488. Salaries. Sometimes ministers are obliged to go to the courts to get salaries. Such cases rare.

It appears by a common English proverb that Dissenters always or almost always, read their sermons; and that the Dissenters, or many of them, preach extemporaneously. Yes; however, that many eminent non-conformist divines have practised reading sermons. He thinks an extempore address, other things being equal, will find its way to the heart more easily than one which is read. He thinks dissenting ministers, when they begin to preach are much better prepared to speak extemporaneously than those of the English Church.

H. Qu. April 15 } 1742. A clergyman in Maryland says: "I think myself authorized to say that if a pastor conducts himself with propriety, this will, if not universally, yet generally respect him."

A minister in our pulpit Dec. 19. 1832, speaking in praise of the N.E. clergy, now & in past generations, said their poverty (or moderately estates) had been the source of their virtues and usefulness. He considered wealth as unfavorable of pure religion.

M. 8. 365. In Prussia, the Theologians live longer than any other class. Moderate incomes & unanimity favor their longevity.

Springfield Ministers.

House for Mr. Moxon 1638. Frame 35 by 15 feet. Porch 7 by 5 with a study overhead. Stairs into cellar & chamber. (Stairs for lower rooms. Double chimneys, [i.e. 2 fire places?]. Sides of cellar plank. House to be thatched. 4 then with lath & nails, for the thatch. Sawing of boards & split work. "Daubing" the house & chimneys. Underpinning. Making the stack & oven, 7 feet high, with lath & nails, rocks, nails, work & things. All of this 140 £.

He was said to have had from 45 £ to 70 £ salary.

Mr. Glover, 1660 was to have 80 £ salary, & a house & land.

1694. Mr. Newer, 3 ministers & sp. had 80 £ salary & house & land. It was increased 1777 to 85 £, and in 1718 to 100 £.

West Springfield.

Mr. Woodbridge 1st Pastor 1698. Salary 1704, 80 £ in provisions.

In 1712, increased to 85 £; 1713, 14, 15, 90 £. 1716 & 1717, 100 £.

Mr. Hopkin had 100 £ 1720; increased after to 500 £ was given 1748.

Mr. Lathrop 1756, 70 £ salary, as lawful money, 50 £ in mint, & 1000.

Chickopee. Mr. McKingstry 1752, had 40 £ salary, increased to 62.134 with settlement & wood.

Con. 2 Hartford. £
1666. Mr. Whiting & Mr. Haynes each 70 £ & Mr. Stone 20 £.

Mr. Whiting had had 80 £ before, & probably Mr. Stone.

1668. Mr. Whiting & Mr. Haynes each 70 £ 1669 same.

1670. Mr. Haynes 70 £ 1671. Mr. Whiting 80. Mr. Haynes 70. Mr. Stone 25 £.

11. 1.
see below. Calvinists. [Misc. 2. 238, Misc. 11. 424.]

Macaulay { Louis XIV. "fond of arbitrary power, detested those
H. 13 / republic. theories [of the Huguenots] which were
intermingled with the Genevese divinity."

157. m. Calvinists were the whigs of Holland; Arminians
even the Tories, were the municipal oligarchy.
Wm III. was a Calvinist, but a latitudinarian as
to modes of worship - he was widely different from the
Tories of England, who were Arminians & Prelatists.

"The Puritans had no scruple about smiting ty-
rants with the sword of Gideon. The Anglican divines
'maintained that no subject ought withstanding the Lords
appointed by force, on any provocation'."

"Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war
to the death with four generations of Puritans?"

320 Dr. Cresswell Fowler, vicar of St. Giles's, "urged that
love of liberty which belonged to the School of Calvin,
with the theology of the School of Arminius." This
was "a small class of divines", who united these things.

362 Amsterdam, or its magistrates, were it had long been
opposed to the House of Orange, & had kept up a correspondence
with France. (1688). (Were they the Arminian party? yes.)
"The town council of Amsterdam were strongly attached
to the French interest and to the Arminian theology," &
did not sympathize with the Calvinists, whom Louis
persecuted, but were moved in favor of the persecuted Dutch
settled in France. Louis attacked their trade, &
then Amsterdam went against him.

These trine and Augustine were Calvinists, and
the Church of Rome, with its reverence, praiseworthy
belonged to the faith of the Christian world, at least since the
time of Augustine. Luther & Calvin state the doctrine of
depravity, election, & irresistible grace, & without ceasing
Luther declares that good deeds are attributable to God alone;
man cannot save himself by any necessary inclination of his will, which
is predetermined to wickedness by divine power. When he inclines
to good he only follows the irresistible impulse of grace. This
is the doctrine of the Arminians, Pascal.

"These two feelings in England have generally been opposed to each other". They were united in the execution of the bishops, in 1688, "but it was the first and last occasion" of their union.

"During many generations, every violent outbreak of high church feeling, with one exception, has been unfavorable to civil liberty; every violent outbreak of zeal for liberty, with one exception, has been unfavorable to the authority & influence of the prelacy and the priesthood. In 1688, the cause of the latter party was for a moment that of the popular party."

All protestant sects & parties united, of all ranks, and occupations, for a short time. This coalition was produced by insane tyranny; it did not long continue; when the tyrant was driven out, & danger over, the coalition ceased. Passive Obedience. Macaulay II. 360-363.

Previous to 1688, "the greatest Anglican doctors had maintained that no breach of law or contract, no excess of cruelty, rapacity or licentiousness on the part of a rightful king, could justify the people in withholding him by force". The doctrine of non-resistance was exhibited in a form so exaggerated as to shock common sense & humanity. In English king might commit any inhuman, cruel, deed, might manacled, tear in pieces and roast alive, & all were bound to submit. "The high spirited cavaliers of England had been zealous for the most slavish theory that has ever been known among men." - Oppression alone changed the slavish notions of the cavaliers and others. The argument of Episcopal divines were esteemed good so long as confiscations & imprisonment fell upon Presbyterians & Independents, but of little force when Anglican bishops & colleges were attacked.

It had often been repeated in all the cathedrals that the apostolical injunction to obey the civil magistrate was absolute & universal & that it was improper presumption for man to limit the precept. Now 1688, divines in danger of losing their livings, discovered flaws in their former reasonings. The ablest Tories began to admit that they had overstrained the doctrine of passive obedience. But many Tories held to the old doctrine still, or professed to. The Whigs had no scruples about opposing James.

Progress. Inquiry. marriage

June 2 1866.

The customs, laws, usages upon which the social state is founded are being subjected to an investigation of unusual rigor. What is more than a better title than heavy headed contumacy. A thing that is, and has long been, may be right, may be wrong. What it is, is the last thing that can be, is a fair subject of inquiry. The spirit of a progressive age ventures to ask the question, & will not be silenced by the clamor of authority, or the noise of denunciation. It will think. Let who will grow.

This spirit has its dangers, & its errors. But the attempt to brighten it by hard words is a stupid senility. It will have liberty on a free country, & it is too sacred to be brought to the tribunal of thought. If wrong be held, it will run itself to death; if partially wrong, it will shake out the error in time. No reform has all the wisdom of a ripened experience in its outset. It is not best to strike the alarm too soon; perhaps a truth is being born. We do not go for startling ideas or their authors, because they are new claims to be improvements upon the existing order of things.

Not a portion of the religious and secular press are denunciators, supercilious and dogmatic, as to Women's Rights & other new questions.

N.Y. Evangelist 5 - 30, 1866.

June 7 1866.

The writer believes there is a sphere for man and a sphere for woman, founded in nature as well as in revelation. Man & woman cannot fill the same sphere - cannot exchange places with each other. There are some duties for which one sex is better fitted than the other; this is in nature & cannot be altered. These peculiarities, or some of them, were fixed by God, and are not the product of usage. He sympathizes with the aim of the ladies who are laboring for women's rights. Thinks much remains to be done; and welcomes every reforms that are really such, that do not propose to convert a woman into a man.

Their sense of things is the true sense, which is not misled by selfishness, or governed by passions and irregular appetites. They judge of any thing as rightly as the greatest and wisest.

March 2. 1866. Men are as they are treated or reputed.

" 11. 4. 14
Persons treated as men of honor and worth are most likely to grow and continue such; nor can there be a more effectual way to corrupt the moral character of men than to consider them already corrupt." South.

Hungarians.

There is no scepticism in Hungary. The religious sentiment is deep and real. As a general thing the people who never doubt are those who are most bigoted, but in Hungary the different sects have lived in wonderful amity.

Traveller in H. 1851

March 2. 286. Effects of injuring others.

To injure, no people can inflict injuries on his or their fellow men, black or white, without undermining their own moral sense. If we acquiesce in wrong, we weaken our own love of liberty, and so does a community. When the spirit of liberty is lost, the love of wealth swallows up all other considerations. N.Y. Independent. 1857

March 2. 285. Impure Fastidiousness

There is always an impure fastidiousness in the people of the North that loves to misinterpret every thing.

Miss Bloomer, in relation to Chastity

p. 418 Brotherhood

March 2. 286. In some religious societies, there is very little social harmony among the members. They attend the same meetings, but this is about the extent of their acquaintance. They hardly know who sits in the next pew. The members of a religious society should consider themselves as brothers & sisters, and visit each other & show kind attentions which bind society in bonds of caloric & love. Distant, cold & repulsive manner is unfraternal & unchristian. Gospel Banner March 1853

851. Superstition & Materialism.

March 2, 1888.

Maximilian the Italian Emperor, says, Superstition and Materialism are, or were, the predominant elements in Italy. The former was the habit of a part of the population, to whom all light was forbidden, and who were led astray by a traditional religious sentiment, conceived in the narrowest spirit, and who were opposed by every motive of action, of all consciousness of the true life of citizens. It was said to them, "believe all we affirm," and a divine sanction was given to immobility. Materialism was the natural reaction of those who had been able to emancipate themselves from the brutal yoke he imposed on them, from the object spectacle which religion offered. Instead of believing all, they denied all, and dried up the sources of faith and devotion, the idea of duty, & left nothing for human worship but right and enjoyment.

This latter is the moderate party - which has no other faith than that of power at any price; it has no belief; it has only opinions, which it adopts or abandons with the same ease. It accommodates itself to princes, republics, emperors, popular insurrections, truths & falsehoods, & death, nothing; it seeks no material strength and worships it whatever name it receives. It was & is for ever against the Pope, Princes, Priests, but believing in neither more in the people. The moderate believes in their small conceptions & in their personal influence. They have neither a grand idea nor a great sentiment. They follow; do not initiate. The world is not of a nothingness from such men, for such is the policy. It is the policy of Machiavel. They steal some fragments of liberty & wage a petty war against priests, but they do not teach the people the knowledge of liberty, or their right to it, do not, dare not, go to the source of the corruption of the priests.

This party finds favor in England, while the popular party, the honestly emancipatory party, is coldly received. The cause is that the religious sentiment is expiring in England; while the former remains, the former is being undermined & corrupted. The divorce between earth & heaven has been accomplished in England as elsewhere.

Superstition and Materialism or Liberty & Authority.

Liberty & Authority have always divided the world. The human mind desires to progress according to its own light, not by favor of some power. Authority says: "Here when you are, where you should be the hour of march; when I am silent all should rest; all must be accomplished without any sacrifice." The human mind feels its own right to power; it finds the germ of progress in itself & the strength to fight for it to it from God, and not from an intermediate power. Hence the revolt & resistance whenever the manifestations and representations of our present history for over 40 years between the two great armies are manifest. Grandeur, free corns, who believe to neither, and are full of exaggerations, dangerous utopias, fables and immoral philosophies.

Authority & Liberty, Tradition & individual conscience should both be recognized as essential elements in the development of life. We should harmonize together. But the new authority cannot be founded until after the complete overthrow of that which now exists. Yet the great suspect is yet on the side of old authority. All whose rallying cry is authority are allied, and fly to assist each other. It is not so with the lovers of liberty.

Papacy excluded from Rome is papacy excluded from Italy. Papacy excluded from Italy is papacy excluded from Europe.

Protestantism has given to the world a living constitution of ideas. It has little of the deep conviction & enthusiasm of the Reformation.

Catholicism is dead. But in order that its death may be revealed to men, it must circulate freely, and reach, in order to destroy the corpse which stands as yet erect. That truth may triumph, it must be free to proclaim itself.

Religion is eternal. It will be the soul, the thought of the new world. Faith may anticipate the time when there shall be a religious harmony, more potent in love & life than any to which humanity has lent ear.

Joseph Mazzini, Dec. 1850.

1857

Wealth

[p. 419.]

Conn 7 402.

disc. 2. 297

disc. 2. 166

disc. 7. 209

Summed by Prof. Haven. Nov. 16. 1857. P.M.

m. 9. 419.

m. 15. 28.

16. 168

Wealth is dangerous to the souls, the spiritual interests of men. There are some bright examples of Christians that are rich, but there may be considered the exceptions to the general rule. Do not Christians generally belong to a different class, and always rich. Scripture & observation teach us the corrupting nature of wealth. He adduced many passages of Scripture and praised the prayer of Agur. As a man increases his estate, he generally becomes more worldly minded, and is less devoted to Christ. Riches in themselves, do not keep a man from the kingdom of heaven; but they engross his care, his attention, his soul, and Christ & religion are neglected. A man cannot serve two masters. "The love of money is the root of all evil."

H. 374

m. 15. 21

"Prosperity is almost always dangerous to a devout spirit."

Prosperity induces extravagance. Conn. 9. 403

Luxury & abundance make the heart wholly selfish. disc. 8. 348.

Christian Brotherhood. [disc. 2. 236. Conn. 9. 384.]

The most distinctive element of the Christian religion is brotherhood, the doctrine of Christian brotherhood, Christianity teaches the essential equality of all men, not at all modified by the most important considerations the value of the human soul, consequently all the rights that belong to it.

[See Syn. p. 414. Conn. 9. 414.]

My Evangelist Dec. 4. 1857.

Religious Slavery.

"Christian religion is utterly incompatible with freedom in any nation. The slave of the cellar is essentially the slave of the throne"

Blackwood's Magazine, Oct. 1857

2. 374. "The good in evil men things,

"is things evil, but is a soul of good men, if we will but press it out." My. Haven.

There is a great deal of genuine kindness benevolence & sympathy for others, in the world, notwithstanding the selfishness of men.

Dr Dewey

1852
2. 268
11. 264

England's Inequality.

There is greater social inequality in England than in
America. The English Oligarchy is the hardiest oppressor
of the poor & feeble, quick at home & butchers abroad.
Our diplomacy in England does nothing for liberty.
Our ministers have assailed the cause of Europe and
democracy. Some Americans abroad have done
differently. Kosuth's praise of the English Constitution
was answered: "England & liberty do not belong together."
N.Y. Times. Letter from Paris Jan. 1852

11. 2. 268
11. 3. 1
11. 1. 17

Socialism in France. Other Parties

One error: the Socialists are those of imperfect reasoning,
shut from the exercise of political rights, experience, and
reason would correct. The Socialists are clamorous and
to alarm the fears of the French, English, & others. When any
thing republican is proposed, the hue & cry: socialism
is raised against it. Socialism is the "red head in a
black cone". When in power, raise it to a height, the timid
and the ignorant. Correspondent London Times Jan. 1852

"The Republicans comprise a great portion of the
courage & the larger part of the principles of the nation."
of France. Same Cor. London Times.

The Orleans adherents of Louis Philippe (his family)
form the bulk of the mercantile class, & no small portion
of the shopkeepers. They form the dominant class under
Louis and held most of the offices. They stocked the chamber
of deputies: the courage was theirs. They managed the govern-
ment. They were bribing & bribed, corrupting & corrupt.
The bourgeoisie are heedless of the past, faithless
in the future, true only to the material interests of the
present, greedy of gain, lavish of expenditure and
gross in pleasure. They have neither courage, loyalty,
nor truth. Indifferent to civil or religious liberty,
host to every generous aspiration, blind to all but their
immediate interests. Their cry is "Order, order!"
They go for any man or system that promises to give it them.
The bourgeoisie sanctify crime, sit cross, then something
to do it. No man is never so hypocritical, nor ble, than
so blasphemous as one who kills life. The bourgeoisie
was seen to be for killing, massacre and murder so on,
and finally they proclaimed that this triumph is God's

Paris is a mixture of Louis Philippe's family Jan. 1852
N.Y. Tribune Jan. 1852. quote from H. P. ... and ... that 4/5 of the French people live
in poverty and misery ... 1/6 ...

2.40.
p.305.
308.432.

Old Travelling in England & elsewhere. 1712, 6

421

See Misc 8. 373, 374, 410; Misc 7. 158. 3-7 143. Misc 8. 372, 373.
Intermisc 1. 173, 174, 175 Misc 3. 66. 171 12. 388.

Macaulay says: - "Of all inventions, the alphabet and the printing press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distances have done most for the civilization of our species. Even improvement of the means of locomotion benefit, not so much morally & intellectually as well as materially."

In the 17th century, the inhabitants of London were for practical purposes, farther from Reading (39 miles) than they are from Edinburgh (378 miles.)

m. 12/31. (See Macaulay's remarks about 6 days' annual labor of the peasantry. Con. & Misc. 1. 174.

Macaulay (6 p. 108) Under Charles II. James II. & William III. & many years later, the roads were intolerable for wheels, or many of them were. Deep ruts, mud, mire & a disagreeable car-
riage. Coaches often stuck fast in a slough, & were sometimes upset. Even horses could not at times pass over some roads, especially in winter.

4 m. 1
p. 174 The Great North Road to Yorkshire (West-Beckings) was the first one kept in repair by a small toll on travelling goods. This first turnpike act was in 1663. This toll encountered much opposition; and for a long time the old system remained as to other great avenues to London.

Stage-waggons in time of Charles II. noticed by M. - See Misc 8. 373.
Packhorses also noticed by M. - See page 305

Coach & Six - not seen in our time except at a pageant. It was a necessity, necessity to have Coaches in time of Charles II. & later, to prevent being stuck in the mire.

4 flying Coach, set up 1669 - a great innovation - went from London to Oxford (58 miles) from sunrise to sunset in summer. Soon after a coach went between Cambridge & London (57 miles in a day), & before 1685 flying coaches ran thence a week from London to the city of London. Flying Coach ordinarily went 50 miles a day in summer, but in winter with short days & way-side, little more than 30 miles. Ordinary fare 2d mile in summer; 4th more in winter. When flying coaches were wonderful, as nothing to that age.

In 1685. No stage coach, & no waggons stage went north of York, nor west of Exeter. Packhorses were used beyond. Passengers all rode inside - the roof was a perilous place. 6 passengers was the number for a coach.

Great opposition to stage coaches by interested parties - saddlers, spurriers, innkeepers, &c. Similar opposition to improvements in our day, by interest & prejudice.

Very much travelling on horseback continued. (i.e. men could "ride post" with much speed, out of war, rather expensive. He paid 4s a stage for the guide, and 3d a mile for his horse & guide's horse. No post chaises.

Highway robbery on every main road.

422. Constancy of Common People, and
Inconstancy of higher classes.

Macaulay says the common people are sometimes, in-
constant, but he denies that they are inconstant
compared with the educated classes, with aristoc-
racies or with princes. The people are not inconstant,
but their constancy is often exhibited towards unworthy
favorites. It is the higher classes who are inconstant.
He mentions several causes of their inconstancy & of the
constancy of the people.

m. 2. 261. Sharp has "the uncertain favor of great men & the more un-
certain breath of the people." He is in error. People are not more un-

The Minister & Physician

1. The days have gone by, when the minister was treated
with deference on account of his putative character;
when the children trembled at his approach, and
the whole congregation rose with reverent awe
as he entered the house of worship. But the minister
who deems to be respected, is even more respected
now than then. So the days have gone by when
the physician with his antiquated chair, his
powdered wig & gold headed cane, was looked up to
as the oracle of health. Now a day, the physician
must depend for influence & success, not upon his
profession, but upon his competence & skill?

Con. 9) There is in the community a general state of
2. 24. Skepticism with reference to medical practice.
Physicians themselves have contributed largely
to produce this feeling. Their attributing an oppo-
nents' success to nature, has led many to query
whether nature is not more reliable than
medical treatment of any sort.

We desire to have nothing to do with pathies of
any sort; but we prize a kind & intelligent
physician.

N.Y. Independent, Jan 1852

Religion needed by the lowest & the highest.

There is more or less a religious being everywhere. But it is true that
in the very lowest stage of human existence, and in the opposite extreme
of high civilization, surrounded with every thing luxurious in
life & with all the means of human knowledge, the idea of
a superior power of the universe is most likely to be equally
lost or disregarded. Webster's Discourse on Opposite page.

The true purpose of History is to illustrate the general progress of society in knowledge and the arts, and the changes of manners and pursuits of men. There is an imperfection in ancient & modern Histories; they recite public transactions, but they omit in a great degree all that belongs to the civil social & domestic progress of men and nations. There is no good account of the manners & habits of the Romans in social & domestic life - we know something of their private pursuits, but not of their public. Greece is much less efficient than Rome. Niebuhr, Arnold & Merivale have accomplished much, in regard to the Romans. We want to see the Roman Consul, General &c. but we want also to see the hearth, the altar, Roman matrons and Roman children, & the whole of Roman life.

It is only in our day that the history & progress of the civil and social institutions of a nation, as England have become subjects of particular attention. Henry Turner, Lingard, & especially Hallam have done much in this field of composition; also the learned & eloquent Hume, and the author of the Dictionary of History of England. But there is still wanting a full, thorough & domestic social account of our English ancestors - the progress of civil life in the intercourse of man with man; the advance of arts; the various changes in the habits & occupations of individuals; the improvements in domestic life, that have meliorated the condition of men. We do not yet know how our English ancestors at their homes were fed, lodged, clothed & what were their daily employments. We want a history of fire-sillas, the domestic book is not without utility, but it does too soon - is not sufficiently full & satisfactory. We want to know the modes of cultivation and tillage in England from the Conquest down, and the advancement of manufactures from Henry II. down two centuries. In these subjects, the Statutes & the proceedings of Courts of Law have never been fully explored. We are ever-growing foundations of knowledge.

The eminent Greek & Roman Historians are our great teachers & examples in the historical art, though deficient in some things.

A. L. G. Discourse before the N.Y. Hist. Society, Feb. 23, 1852

The great distinguishing features which separate the sexes cannot be effaced. As a general law, man is superior in strength & reason but woman is superior in beauty, faith, love & purity. Woman has less animal passion & more religious devotion & faith than man. Woman has unsurpassed capacities for virtue, & unimaginable capacities for vice. The sex is ^{more} equal in numbers, ~~equal~~ ^{as} ~~so~~ ^{as} ~~than~~ in most other respects, in human civil is created male & female.

Man has infinitely degraded woman. He has been little more than the mother of the race. He has played the part for which she was designed, the earth would have been relieved from many of its beastialities, salamis, & miseries. He has not given birth to a race of unmerciful oppressors. Man, worthy & notable British women are rare in our history still more rare in Greece. Some are such women of character.

Woman in the dark ages, middle ages & 18th c. it is a wonder that all virtue was not lost. But the female race in that long night of oppression. When potent new civil liberty rose in Europe, woman began to assume a more exalted position. Women have endured long continued oppression, and some of her hardships continue. (Lecture in N.Y. Feb. 1852.)

5. The gentleman vulgar, & the true one

The Vulgar gentleman's gentility is made up of money and nothing else. The vulgar genteel man not stoop to labor; his hands must be free from toil. Labor takes all the vulgar genteel out of him. Vulgar gentility consists in costly houses, splendid equipage, rich furniture, & what money brings. The vulgar gentleman need not have intellect, taste or refinement. The vulgar thinks no reformer genteel, nor superior in intellect; morality & sympathy cannot belong to the vulgar gentility. The vulgar genteel owns to a lord but kicks a negro. He has no ideas of his own. He takes his religion from the priest, his politics from a party paper. He is nothing of himself; his riches is all - As men go up in wealth, their souls go down & they become more contracted and selfish. — The true gentleman depends upon his intellect, honesty & trust. He is true to himself & to others, earnest in his manly purposes. He treats all men as if they were his equals. The true lady is but a sweet copy of the same.

2. 2. 1855 - Present.

Two of opposite errors - the error of the present by the past & the error of judging the past by the present. - The former is the error of minds more to overance when it is old, & may be personally shown in the reasonings of conservative politicians on the question of their land. The latter is the error of minds readily attracted by whatever is new, and perpetually infests the speculations of writers of the liberal school, when they discuss transactions of an earlier age.

Macaulay's, May 18. 48

27. 16. 125 "A mere restoration of the past is never of long duration!"
Cor. of N.Y. Evang. 1855. He is referring to religion, not to politics.

Politics.

"The essence of politics is compromise." Macaulay

11. 12. 1. The Trade of War. [Misc. 7. 213. Misc. 5. 40]. A. L. 1. 70. M. 12. 416

As a man enters France, especially Paris, he is struck with the symbols of war. The drum & other things echo the principle of FORCE. The drum tells of large murder past and its prospect. The soldier, a walking guillotine, attracts the sojourner's eye; attains an ^{hour} of havoc & bloodshed. In the evening, 70 drums in one place roll out their funeral notes, their savage idiom of death. Their noise supposes man a mutilated carcass; it has no relation to man in his peaceful condition. If one drum be melancholy, 70 is a roar of grief. These drummers are incarnate war-torments & skeleton-mongers. In the night the sentinel's pace, & the foot or horse patrol. The soldier sleeps not; he is the type of suspicion & fear, of wrath & unrest.

The masses of people in France live in hovels.

The writer of this letter from Paris, says of the 32,000 births of Paris, 12,000 are illegitimate; 92,600 deaths, 9,000 die in hospitals, & 18,000 small and buried at public expenses
(Correspondent of N.Y. Times, Feb. 1857)

10. 403 Mixed Society - men & women

In German social life, there is a bad custom of separating the married from the unmarried, the old from the young, the men from the women, in evening parties. All that of general enjoyment & benefit are most essentially produced by old & young, men & women being mixed.
Horn's Germany, 2.

6. 424 Gentleman

James F. said - "I can make him a lord, but I can not make him a gentleman." nor could he question common sense.

Good qualities: women & servants

During the description of the Triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, Lepidus, the fidelity of mother, Virgins was sublimed, that a Roman man doubted on a virgin; that if children ceased to exist for many were receiving enough from their father; that if domestic slaves, *Admirabile vultus unicuique*.

1. *Relius, Paterculus* quoted by *Remartino*.

Romanticism (in Genesieve says "this was almost the case in the French proscriptions in 1793 & 1794. Often persons forced to hide themselves, mine were concealed by the devotion of the order of nuns. Families were saved by them & humanely owed an eternal monument to the spirit which their animals the serfs etc." He says to Convention deprived of citizenship and the elected franchise all, many at domestic service was brutal. Romanticism is all to give them the right of suffrage "Confer honor on your serfs etc," he says.

Meis. 386.

12.239. "71

The Stage.

22. 1891. 4
His dramatic power written for comic alone, or for
clashes exclusively cultivated. The evidence. This is that
the people of the time did not make for itself pleasure in the
"deadening." Lucius was not the best of the people, but
when he lived the world did not exist. He, on its side, was
session of him. His works, with exception of two historical tragedies,
are not only first among the best.

"I can scarcely find more than 5 or 6 volumes in French calculated for the use of uneducated families, in the lower or country."

ramentini, Jan. vires

iii. Toleration

The prevalent Opinion at that day (1661, &c.) was that it was sinful to tolerate error. Holmes, Annals

.2.286. Walter Scott.

"Scott was a Tory to the backbone. Had he come into the world half a century sooner, he would no doubt have made a figure under the banner of the 'proletarian'." He writes about the "rascal and un-instructed populace," and "the total want of principle in some of the warmest professors of whiggery." Yet he treated his inferiors with familiarity & kindness. He was a staunch champion of established forms in the church (and in the state) i.e. of the English Church. He regarded with reverence every thing connected with antiquity. He joked & laughed, and was social & benevolent. The New Englanders are said to be too much perplexed with the cares & crosses of life to promote the pleasures of society.

N. 4. Review.

m. 2. 264 (W & son and Faith).

"In no case can true reason & right faith oppose each other." Coleridge.

"A true faith cannot be irrational. What is contrary to common sense cannot be an article of faith presented thus on divine authority. A thing absurd on the face of it, we are bound to reject." Editorial of the N.Y. Independent, March 1848.

con. 9. 242. The Physician

"The physician in his practice relied more on attention than on medicine. Medicine is rather the disposition to, than the knowledge how to cure. The science of a physician is composed only of heart & guesses. The disposition to relieve is in itself able to do so to a degree. A physician should be a good man, and virtue is half of his genius" Lamartine's Genevieve

m. 2. 2946. Deciding by a lot [sub below.

The Moravians at Herrnhut and elsewhere seek the guidance of providence by casting lots. They decide most great questions by lot. Their texts are selected by lot. They frequently select a wife or husband by lot. Howitt.

m. 2. 255. Cruelty to Animals.

m. 2. 255. 1692. 2. 14. 32
m. 2. 255. 1644. 2. 14. 52

There is much less of this in Germany than in England. Boys do not rob birds nests as in England. Governments levy a fine of from one to 5 shillings on the plunder of birds' nests. The fine varies in different states. Cruelty to animals is the common vice. Howitt, Germany p. 183. Deciding by lot.

Choosing the site of the meeting house in Lyme was selected by lot June 4. 1686.

J. H. Day } This town in difficultly voted to put in lots for 6 places.
p. 11 } It does not appear that they drew. They voted the lot again.
But did not draw. It was about meeting house place 1760.

Woodbury Conn. Voted to select their meeting house place by lot in 1681. They thought the lot was irregular or some did. A committee decided that the lot was irregular, & selected a place themselves.

Education in Germany

England has been justly upbraided for the neglect of the education of the working classes. In this respect, yet the people themselves & the press, have done more to diffuse popular information in England than in any other country. With cheap books, periodicals & newspapers & a man who can read, acquires knowledge & improves his mind. Very different in Germany where so much has been done for universal education. Poor countries have done less for moving out the legitimate purposes of education, & supplying the great masses with sound sources of information, than Germany. The German mechanic has access to more trash & to most wild & horrible matters. He could not read the best authors if he had them. The common people cannot comprehend their best writers, & there are no cheap reprints of good authors. The great mass is a mere herd of ignorant, which includes the great mass, is a mere herd of ignorant, most poor & all are to a degree educated. But they have no politics to rouse them, nothing around them to excite emulation; they are all alike, & see no necessity for an advancement in mental cultivation. The world of politics with its mind storming schemes, is hid from them. All work hard, & smoke hard, & are drunk hard, & do the young dance hard, & so they go through the world.

The people of Germany attend school (at their children) the greater part of the year in winter. In summer, from 6 April to 11, which is their dinner time. They labor in the field. Their father, mother & children are all in the field. Their life is a life of incessant labor. Their education at school consists of a little reading, writing, arithmetic, & singing. This is their education & here it ceases. They have no time or inclination to pursue it farther. They are a stupid & ignorant, & peasants & mechanics. Their reading is to learn and nonsense & superstition. The Catholic peasants buy Kalendars & prayer books & these are filled with the most absurd & abominable superstitions.

German writers, particularly Catholic ones, still write about witches, catolds, devils, spirits of the air, mountains, forest and snows; & these work in the shapes of witches, owls, ravens, hecat, snakes, goats & lepers & others. The people have a firm faith in the existence of the devil, & in his evil & power. The people are in print

General Will (or indeed the "Prince" 5/13)

13 True morality will unhesitatingly condemn two
of the principles, that Machiavelli advocates. - Dissimulation
and dissimulation of faults. The latter because it is
opposed to the true intention of the state. The former
because it is above reproach. The practice
of every government, ancient and modern,
has been in accordance with the bad principles of
Machiavelli. From Essays in N. A. Review. 18.

61. 30. 2. 29. 6. 1882. 1882. 1882.

"They were not a goodly number - but were
 tortured - they were burnt alive, without a suspicion
 being excited generally, or of any thing but justice."

[illegible]

case 2. 190. Milton of Humility.

[illegible]

Coleridge

9. 96. The man changes more as we advance in life
The constitution of a nation must
be formed or little is gained

Nov. 2. 285 *Guarior's precedence.*

He is sometimes not without peculiarities of manner &
of speech. The high situation of his position
is in general unclouded with the imperfections
of the human mind. His expression is in general clear
& his other qualities are such as to make him an
exception. He is sometimes a little too
blatant, he is not however prejudiced by those
things alone - his personal & political opinions
are still just. He is a man of a most noble
character. He is a man of a most noble
character. He is a man of a most noble
character.

Nov. 2. 298 *Land and other Speculations.*

The first great event of the war was the establishment
of the Land and other Speculations. The
speculation in the land was the first
speculation in the land. The speculation
in the land was the first speculation
in the land. The speculation in the
land was the first speculation in the
land. The speculation in the land
was the first speculation in the land.

Nov. 2. 300 *criminal culpability*

"There is a mighty difference between
the crime of a man and the crime of a
state. The crime of a man is the
crime of a man. The crime of a state
is the crime of a state. The crime of
a man is the crime of a man. The
crime of a state is the crime of a state."

Nov. 2. 305 *Regular labor*

"To interrupt or even slacken the regular labor of man
materially is to do him an injury. The first
blessings of temperance are in this, that they yield us a
helpful labor, without it yield us little or nothing. The
fact is, that if we do not follow the law of nature, we
are in a state of ruin. The law of nature is the law of
nature. The law of nature is the law of nature. The law of
nature is the law of nature. The law of nature is the law of
nature. The law of nature is the law of nature."





